

PAPERS

RESPECTING

THE NEPAUL WAR.

PRINTED IN CONFORMITY TO THE

RESOLUTION OF THE COURT OF PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK,

of the 3d March 1824.

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AT A
G E N E R A L C O U R T
OF THE

UNITED COMPANY OF MERCHANTS OF ENGLAND TRADING TO
THE EAST-INDIES,

Held at their House in Leadenhall Street, on Wednesday,
the 3d March 1824.

It was moved, and on the Question,

Resolved, That there be laid before this Court, all Correspondence and other Documents to be found on the public Records of this House, which regard the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings, which may enable the Court to judge of the Propriety of entertaining the Question of further Remuneration to the late Governor-General.

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THE NEPAUL WAR.

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East-India House,
August 2d 1824.

(Signed) WILLIAM McCULLOCH,
Examiner of India Correspondence.

P A P E R S

RESPECTING

T H E N E P A U L W A R.

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 27th December 1814.

THE solicitude which your Honourable Committee will naturally feel to receive early information regarding the general plan and extent of the military operations undertaken by the State of Nepaul, and also with respect to the views and intentions of his Excellency the Governor-General in relation to that country, induce us to transmit to your Honourable Committee, without awaiting the receipt of the letter which his Lordship is preparing to your address on that important subject, the inclosed copies of the despatches noted in the margin,* which form a complete series of his Lordship's instructions and correspondence relative to Nepaul up to the 28th ultimo, both as regards the prosecution of the war and the future conclusion of peace.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
27th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. NUGENT,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCH. SETON.

(Enclosure No. 1. in Bengal Secret Letter of 27th December 1814.)

(Enclosure, No. 1.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, Fort-William.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Governor-General in Council on the 11th June last, on the receipt of information of the outrage committed by the Nepaulese in Bootwul and Sheoraj, the attention of the Governor-General has been directed, since his departure from the Presidency, to the means of penetrating the territory of Nepaul, and conducting military operations on a large scale in that country.

2. Orders have been issued, under his Excellency's authority in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief, with regard to preparatory measures for the organization, equipment, and supply of the force to be eventually employed ; and the arrangements, connected with that branch of the service, are in a state of progression, which his Excellency hopes will insure the means of commencing active operations early in the month of November. Such documents relating to this subject as may be laid before the Governor-General will be duly communicated to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

3. The acquisition of authentic and detailed information regarding the passes into the Nepaul territory, and the general face of the country with reference to military operations, was an object of primary concern ; and I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Vice-President in Council, the inclosed copies of instructions and correspondence

on

* Copy of despatch from Mr. Adam, dated 4th August, 1814, with thirteen enclosures.
Do. of do. from do., dated 31st October, with eighty-four enclosures.
Do. of do. from do., dated 28th November, with seventy-one enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

on that subject, specified in the accompanying list.* When the possession of the information which it is the object of these inquiries to obtain shall enable the Governor-General to mature his plans for the invasion of Nepaul, I shall have the honour to apprise you, for the information of his Excellency in Council, of the further result of his Lordship's deliberations on that important subject.

I have, &c.

Mongheer,
4th August 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 1 in
No. 1.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General.

(No. 1. in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

1. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, considering it probable that Doctor Buchanan, who his Excellency believes was attached to Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Knox's mission to Nepaul in 1802, must be in possession of information regarding that country which would be highly valuable at the present moment, and feeling assured that that gentleman would be anxious to contribute to the public service all the benefit to be derived to it from his extensive statistical knowledge and experience, directs me to request you will suggest to the Right Honourable the Governor-General the propriety of conveying to Doctor Buchanan the expression of his Excellency's wish, that he would communicate to you any information he may have acquired in his journey to Nepaul, or in his recent tour along the Northern frontier, which might, in his judgment, be of use in a military point of view, and with reference to a future invasion of the Nepaul dominions.

2. In order to give a more precise idea of the points on which information is more particularly required, I am directed to transmit an extract of a letter addressed, under this date, to the Surveyor-General, accompanied by that referred to in it, as having been addressed to Captain Latter, commanding the Rungpore battalion.

3. The Commander-in-Chief directs me to take this opportunity of requesting that you would further be pleased to suggest to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that it might prove of some utility, and probably facilitate the equipment of the troops hereafter, if two patterns of the dhokah, or hamper, for carrying baggage, and the dandie, or slung hammock, used for carrying travellers, were to be procured by Major Bradshaw, and sent with all their apparatus to Dinapore: one set to be addressed to the general officer commanding there, and one to the Commissary-General at Fort William, to whom it will be forwarded from Dinapore.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River Ganges,
21st July 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Adjutant-General to Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford, Surveyor-General, dated the 21st July 1814.

2. A consideration of the difficulties attending the passage of troops, their subsistence, and military equipments of every kind, over the Chercaghatti, and other ranges of mountains that separate the valley of Nepaul from the province of Bengal, had early suggested to the mind of the Commander-in-chief, how desirable it would be to discover if a more practicable, though perhaps circuitous route, did not exist. The course of the Koosi appeared to his Excellency likely to offer such a route, from considering that it is a fact established by observation and experience, that the course of a large river in a mountainous region describes the most accessible approach to it. Directions were accordingly given to the officer commanding the Rungpore battalion, who from situation had the most favourable opportunity of ascertaining the point, to set on foot, in the most discreet and secret manner, inquiries for the purpose

* This list is merely an enumeration of the documents immediately following, numbered 1 to 13.

THE NEPAUL WAR.

pose of clearing up all doubts regarding the existence of the supposed route. A reference to printed and manuscript authorities, as well as to your maps, establish the fact of their being such a route;* and circumstances seem to indicate that it is practicable for troops.

General
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 1 in
No. 1.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General.

3. I enclose, by his Excellency's desire, an extract of a letter, under this date, to Captain Latter, from which you will perceive that Colonel Kirkpatrick gives a route from Catmandoo to Bejapoor in Morung, which he states to be, "in favourable weather, a ten or twelve days' journey at a medium."† He also states, that the Koosi is navigable from Dholatghat‡ to Khoorketghat, which is stated to be within three hours' journey of Bejapoor. There must evidently be some great error in this part of Colonel Kirkpatrick's account, for, by his map, from Bejapoor to Koorkoteghat is $51\frac{3}{4}$ § miles, and by yours, from Bejapoor to Chutah, or the confluence of the Tambey Koosi, and the Soane Koosi, 129‡. The position of Bejapoor|| is very differently laid down in Colonel Kirkpatrick's map from what it is in yours. In Colonel Kirkpatrick's map, Bejapoor is erroneously placed on the Koosi, whilst in yours it is placed 26 miles nearly due east of where the Koosi enters the plains. This misplacement cannot, however, satisfactorily account for the above difference. The junction of the Dhood, or Dood Koosi, with the Soane Koosi, is likewise differently placed in the two maps. In yours it takes place to the northward of Jeen Puttan; in Colonel Kirkpatrick's to the southward of it. A reference to the original survey of Lieutenant-Colonel Gerard, from which Colonel Kirkpatrick's map is taken, may possibly throw some light on this subject, and prove the above mistakes to originate in the engraved copy of the map. But even these errors, should they be found to exist in the original survey, would not be sufficient to invalidate the whole of the general route detailed by Colonel Kirkpatrick, which corresponds in general direction, and in many of the particulars of the stages, with the route laid down in your map.

4. Adverting to the distance of time at which your respective maps were drawn, and to the circumstance that you must necessarily have derived your information, regarding routes not surveyed, from different sources, the Commander-in-Chief concludes the existence of the route to be established beyond all doubt; and if the additional fact of its being navigable in the greater part of its course, alleged by Colonel Kirkpatrick, could be substantiated, no doubt could be entertained of its being also practicable.

6. The Commander-in-Chief observes, that in your map the route to Seedly (taken by Captain Kinlock in 1767) is prolonged in a direct line to Chutah, at the confluence of the Tambey Koosi with the Soane Koosi, another important fact; for should it be deemed expedient to avoid the detour that must be made by following the course of the Koosi from its entrance on the plains to the point of confluence above-mentioned, that point might be gained by a direct march from Seedly, should the route by the latter place be in other respects unobjectionable. It is of material import to ascertain, as nearly as can be done, the distances in road miles from Seedly to Chutah, and from the entrance of the Koosi on the plains to the latter point (Chutah), and thence

* The following particulars tend to the presumption of the route's being practicable :

1. The Koosi is represented not to flow through a mountainous region, where transverse or horizontal ranges break and intercept its course, but through a contiguous valley formed by a connected chain of mountains on each bank, which must necessarily confine its course, and consequently obviate those windings which would occur in a mountainous country of the former description and which constitute the natural difficulties of such a country.

2. The vast tract through which it flows, is crossed, in various directions, by routes leading into great Tibet, which are known to have been marched by the Nepaul armies; and the itineraries of the missionaries, in the last and preceding centuries, state, they crossed the *Koss*, or *Coosah* river, in their travels from Nepaul to Tibet.

3. The great number of stages enumerated in Colonel Kirkpatrick's route along the Koosi, with the frequency of the adjunct "*gaut*," if the former can be supposed to be villages, are circumstances indicative of frequency of resort, and consequently of the route being practicable.

† Account of Nepaul, page 323, Routes and Distances.

‡ The Delollighat of Colonel Crawford's Map.

§ Laid down by the compass according to the Scale given.

The *Bissypour* of Rennell's, and *Bessypour* of Arrowsmith's Maps.

PAPERS RESPECTING

Pengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

Enclosure 1 in
No. 1.)
Letter from
Adjutant General.

thence to the Delollgaut of your, and the presumed Dholutgaut of Kirkpatrick's map; failing of which, the time ordinarily consumed by merchants or others in travelling to those places would be the next best guide.

7. The Commander-in-Chief requests your opinion on the practicability, in a military point of view, of the route from Kettowrah to Catmandoo. Great difficulties, of course, present themselves; but the question is, whether those difficulties are of a nature to be surmounted by British enterprize and skill. That they are of this latter description the Commander-in-Chief presumes, and preparations are accordingly on foot, in the expectation that it may be necessary to attempt this route. A small train of light artillery, consisting of three-pounders and $4\frac{2}{5}$ -inch howitzers, with carriages adapted to a mountainous country, is now equipping; but the best means of transporting stores and provisions remain to be yet definitively organized, and on those points his Excellency would wish to be favoured with any suggestions which your experience and observation may enable you to point out. The chief reliance for the transport of every thing must be placed on the hill porters, and the bearers and coolies procurable in our own territories; but the Commander-in-Chief had the satisfaction to observe from your journal, that the hill horses can be rode across all these mountains, except the Sissapance, and that even over this mountain they can be led. His Excellency had anticipated this fact, and measures have been taken to ascertain what number of these animals can be procured. It is to be presumed, that as they can be rode, they may likewise carry light burthens. His Excellency also observes with satisfaction, that elephants may go, but without burthens. They would, at all events, be useful, in assisting to forward the guns up heights, and possibly to carry very light burthens or sick men.

8. Any particulars which may be in your possession, regarding the routes into Goorka Proper, from Bansey and Bootwul, and to Almorah from Rohilcund, would be extremely useful on the present occasion, and his Excellency requests you will have the goodness to communicate them accordingly.

EXTRACT of a Secret Letter from the Adjutant-General to Captain Latter, commanding the Rungpore Battalion, dated the 21st July 1814.

Further inquiries and reference to authorities, since my letter to you of the 21st ultimo, establish beyond all doubt the fact, that a route, following the course of the Coosah river,* leads from Morung and the northern frontier of Purneah to the very centre and capital of the Nepaul dominions. In Colonel Kirkpatrick's account of Nepaul, a route is given from Catmandoo to Bejapoor in the Morung, the place mentioned in your letter as being the residence of one of the principal commanders of the Nepaul Rajah. This route, a copy of which is enclosed as an aid to your further researches, is estimated in ghurries equal to $22\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, or one mile of road distance. You will observe, that Colonel Kirkpatrick states, that in favourable weather "this is a ten or twelve days' journey at a medium:" by which must be meant, the journey of travellers or pilgrims, as if taken for a journey corresponding with the mean marches of armies, it will not agree with the computed distance in ghurries and miles. The distances in ghurries are not, however, Colonel Kirkpatrick elsewhere observes, to be relied on.

3. The following important fact is also stated by Colonel Kirkpatrick. "The Kousi is navigable from Dholatghat to Khoorkutghaut, which is within three hours' journey of Bejapoor. It may be ascended even against the stream, the banks being in some places either so low, or having such good pathways along the brink of the river, as to admit of tracking, while in other places there is so little current that oars and luggers may be used. Between Khoorkutghaut and the junction of the Soane and Dhoodh Kousi, there are some cataracts, which render the further navigation impracticable."

4. In Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford's map of Nepaul drawn in 1802, from survey and researches on the spot, a route is traced along the banks of the Soane Kousi, from Bejapoor and where the river enters the plains of Purneah to the vicinity of Catmandoo, the direction and stages of which are nearly the same

* Soane Kousi.

THE NEPAUL WAR.

same as those laid down in Colonel Kirkpatrick's route; from which, however, that of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford differs in some essential geographical points. A copy of this latter, taken from the map, is also annexed for your information. From the opportunities for inquiry which Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford had, and from his eminent geographical talents and acquirements, his route must be deemed the most correct. In his map the Soane Koosi is represented as flowing through a continued valley, formed by a connected range of hills on each side of the river, which affords a favourable presumption, both that the river may be navigable to a certain extent, and that a practicable road extends along its banks, independent of the information already obtained from the two authentic sources above-mentioned. Both points are, however, of too great importance to be allowed to rest on any doubtful grounds, and to ascertain them his Excellency desires that no expense or labour may be spared. In addition to the instructions already conveyed to you, regarding the route by land, it is now essential that your attention should be directed to ascertain whether the Koosi is navigable, and navigated from where it enters the plains of Bengal to Koorkut-gaut near its junction with the Dhood Koosi, about which point, according to Colonel Kirkpatrick's information, it ceases to be navigable for some distance. In the event of the river being so far navigable, the next point to be ascertained is, the description and burthen of boats used in navigating it, and the influence the seasons have on the stream; whether it continues navigable all the year, or only during particular months, which are to be specified.

If any intercourse by water has subsisted between the Company's provinces and the interior of Nepaul, the above points might, his Excellency thinks, be verified by inquiries at Nathpore; but as it is possible the habitual jealousy of the Nepaul Government may have precluded all intercourse, though no natural obstacle to its being carried exist, it will, in that event, be necessary to push your inquiries as far as may be practicable and necessary to the attainment of the object proposed.—

By COLONEL CRAWFORD's Map.

	Ghurries.		Ghurries.
From Bejapoor to Poora Chutra	8	ford's map is situated near the	
To Chutra	2	Tombay Koosi. Between Lub-	
To where the Koosi emerges from		ster and Chuta, in Colonel Craw-	
the hills	16	ford's map, there are six vil-	
To Tambour	10	lages or stages marked, but with-	
To a village near the confluence		out names).....	28
of the Arin and Koosi (Soane)	18	To Chaynpoor	6
To Oolcany	8	To Jangajobe.....	5
To Goormaneah	3	To Doonya.....	18
To Seering.....	10	To Deloli-gaut	8
To Teenpatun	11	To Jogmulkapawa	10
To Cheebolar	6	To Tevory	5½
To Dheohaul and the confluence		To Sunghoo	18
of the Dhood Koosi	6		
To Lubstee.....	3½		199½
To Chuta (Chuta in Colonel Craw-			

Extract from Colonel Crawford's survey: the distances taken off by a compass from the route which he has laid down "from information" must be assumed as horizontal.

ROUTE from Catmandoo to Bejapoor.

	Ghurries.		Ghurries.
• The Bhagmutty	3	To Pallangchoki-baise	3
To Tecmri	2	To Mookapa	4
To the Munnokra Ruddi	3	To Dholat-gaut (over the Soane	
To Bhatgong	6	Koosi).....	3
To Bhatia Ockhura	1½	[Dholat is two short jour-	
To Sadga Bunjum	1½	nies S.S.E. of the conflux of	
To Buncpa	3	the Soane and Bholia Koosi.	
To Dhoolkill	4	Here the Indiani joins the	
To Bhonwerkote	6	Koosi.] •	
	[C]		To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 1
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

Bengal Secret Letter, 27 Dec. 1814. (Enclosure 1 in No. 1.) Letter from Adjutant-General.	Ghurries.		Ghurries.	
	To Ukhwnia-gaut (Soane Koosi)...	4	To the confluence of the Dhood	
	To Aumchoak-gaut (Soane Koosi)	3	Koosi (at Koosumptar)	4
	To Teemut Soisi	4	To Sarsoo-baisi	5
	To Mujhoowa-gaut (Soane Koosi)	5	To Hurdiani-gaut (the 2d)	5½
	To Dhoomja Vase	3	To Seering-gaut.....	5
	To Jubaka-gaut (Soane Koosi) ...	5	To Pemcha-Kunnia Deepha (a	
	To Sitki-gaut (Soane Koosi).....	6	remarkable rock in the bed of	
	To Pooch-hi-gaut	7	the Koosi)	5
	To the confluence of the Tambeh		To Ghoomaunia-gaut	4
	Koosi with the Soane Koosi at		To Ohdhang-gaut	7
	Beni	5	To the conflux of the Arun and	
	To Koorkoot-gaut	4	Soan Koosi.....	7
	To Hurdiani-gaut	6	To Ukhunia-gaut (the 2d)	5
	To Kang Sang-gaut	7	To the Tumboor (in confluence	
	To Soroong Vaisi	8	of the Tumboor and Soane	
	To Jallookiani-gaut	5	Koosi, at Tambra-phede)	26
	To Namdkoo-gaut.....	3	To Koka Kola	23
	To Nepaul-tar	7	To Barah Chattra.....	28
	To Lubsi-gaut	4	To Chattra-gaut (on the Koosi)	5
	To Chubhootar	8	To Bejapoor	16
	To Seroong-baisi (the 2d).....	7		
	To Teen Patu.....	3		294¾

In favourable weather this is a ten or twelve days' journey at a medium.

The distances are given in ghurries (equal to 22½ minutes), but are not to be relied on, either in this or any of the other itineraries. Besides, it would not be easy to fix, with respect to a country so little known to us, on any rule for converting time into road miles, while it would be altogether impossible for us to reduce these last, though we had ascertained them exactly, to horizontal distance.

(Enclosure 2
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 2 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Doctor Buchanan.

Sir :

His Excellency the Governor-General being desirous, at the present time, of obtaining accurate and extensive information relative to the country of Nepaul, and especially such as may be useful in a military point of view, and with reference to a future invasion of the Nepaulese dominions; and his Excellency feeling assured that you will be anxious to contribute to the public service all the benefit to be derived to it from your valuable and extensive statistical and geographical knowledge, I have received his Excellency's commands to request that you will communicate to me, for his Excellency, any information which you may have acquired in your journey to Nepaul with Captain Knox's mission in 1802, or in your recent tour along the northern frontier, which may, in your judgment, be useful, in the point of view above stated.

2. In order to give a more precise idea of the points on which information is particularly required, I am instructed to transmit to you an extract from a letter which has recently been addressed to the Surveyor-General at Fort-William, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, together with a copy of the paper referred to in it. The perusal of those documents will preclude the necessity of any further designation of the objects which the Governor-General has in view in making this communication to you; and it only remains to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the desired information, with as much expedition as may be consistent with your other avocations. It is superfluous to express the expediency of maintaining secrecy, for the present, on the subject of this reference.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mongheer,
28th July 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 3 in

THE NEPAUL WAR.

(No. 3 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Major P. Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir

1. His Excellency the Governor-General being of opinion that it may prove of some utility, and probably facilitate the equipment of the troops to be employed in Nepaul, if patterns of the dhokah, or hamper for carrying baggage, and the dandie, or string hammock used for the accommodation of travellers in that country could be procured, his Excellency has directed me to request that you will endeavour, without delay, to procure two patterns of each, and to send them, with all their apparatus, to Dinapore.

2. I am directed to desire, that one of each may be addressed to the General-Officer commanding at Dinapore, and one to the Commissary-General at Fort-William, to whom they will be forwarded from Dinapore.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mongheer,
28th July 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 4 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 21st instant, and to inform you that letters have been addressed, by order of the Governor-General, to Major Bradshaw and Doctor Buchanan, in conformity to the recommendation of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and that the result will be hereafter communicated to you for his Excellency's information.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mongheer,
28th July 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 5 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir :

With reference to your letter to the Agent to the Governor-General, in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, under date the 11th of June, copy of which has been forwarded to me, I take the liberty of offering a few observations on the subject of that dispatch, and of requesting that you will be so good as to bring my letter to the consideration of the Right Honourable General.

For the last seven years, it has been my fortune to live in a state of intimate connexion and communication, both personally and intermediately, with the inhabitants of Nepaul; and, in the course of this period, I have unavoidably acquired an acquaintance with that country, more extensive and accurate than has perhaps fallen to the lot of any other individual. To the sources of intelligence derived from numerous agents dispersed all over Nepaul, I have added opportunities of personal observation, when travelling, at different times, in that territory. The inaccuracy of report has, therefore, been corrected by the precision of local inquiry, and the errors of imperfect information and early impressions have been rectified by long continued examination and the experience of years.

3. By these means I have been enabled to acquire a knowledge of the general spirit and policy of the Government of Nepaul, and to form some estimate of the resources of the country and of its military force. It is not, however, my intention, at present, to enter into any detail on these general topics. My knowledge, is, perhaps, not sufficiently extensive and accurate to constitute any valuable addition to that which Government probably already possesses; nor is it precisely the description of information which, in my judgment, is wanted. The acquaintance which I have acquired with the country of Nepaul relates

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27 Dec. 1814.

Enclosure 3
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 4
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 5
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 5
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

relates chiefly to localities, and on this score alone is of value or importance. In the petty politics and daily transactions of that state, the mode in which the affairs of Government are conducted has been traced. Personal intimacy has made me acquainted with the character of many of their chiefs, and aided by frequent communication on points relating to their public authority, has served to define the extent of their several jurisdictions, and to exhibit the degree of power and influence which they respectively possess; and various travelling excursions in Nepaul, united with a long established commercial intercourse (often made the vehicle of obtaining information regarding the country itself), have furnished many particulars relating to its topography, and especially its grand military routes, passes through the mountains and bridges on the principal rivers, to the distribution of its troops, to the manners and customs of the inhabitants, their temper and disposition towards their present rulers, and to other points, all more or less correct as either of these two sources of information predominated.

4. Possessed of knowledge of the nature of that just detailed, I cannot but think that, in the event of any military operations being undertaken against the state of Nepaul, it will be in my power to render much useful assistance in the conduct of such an enterprize; and under this persuasion, and in the hope that I shall not be exposed to the imputation of vanity and egotism, I now beg leave to make a tender of my services to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in whatever way his Excellency may be pleased to employ them. It may be proper to remind his Lordship, that by the suspension of the commercial intercourse with Nepaul, I shall be left almost without employment. The provision of the investment under my superintendence at Cossipoor must be altogether discontinued; and the business of the Timber Agency will be confined to Khyree-Ghur, which being a small part only of the concern may be easily conducted, during my absence, by an assistant. To a state of idleness and inactivity I entertain a natural aversion at all times; but more especially at a period like the present, when, by personal exertion, I have it in my power to conduce to the advancement of the public interests.

5. How much the success of the enterprize above contemplated will be found to depend on the accuracy and extent of local knowledge possessed by the individuals entrusted with its conduct, 'twere endless to shew. It may be proper, however, to mention one circumstance in illustration of this fact. On the banks of the Ganges, and within our own territory, there is a point in the route of communication between the seat of Government at Nepaul and their possessions to the westward, by which the reinforcements proceeding to the army of Ummer Sing, and travellers of every description, are obliged to pass. After descending a high hill to the eastward, the road leads across a plain to the left bank of the Ganges. This plain is in the possession of the British Government. The river being unfordable, a boat is maintained by the Nepaulese on the opposite side, which is in their territory: it used until lately to be kept on the eastern side. Scarcely a day passes that some soldiers do not go or return by this route. Though they are seldom in parties exceeding twenty or thirty (for in the present desolate condition of the country a greater number cannot find subsistence on the march), yet in this way, and by this road through the Company's possessions, has the grand army of Nepaul marched to the conquest of the provinces of Nahun, Sirmoor, and Busher. In the event of hostilities, the occupation of this post would become an object of primary importance. By this movement, the grand line of communication between the Government and its army would be cut off; and should the latter wish to form a junction with any troops that might be advanced from Nepaul, it would be compelled to make a circuit of nearly fifteen days' march through a rugged and difficult country, long before which the English force would have had time to disperse itself over the heights, and meet the enemy with equal advantage at all points.

6. Even in the equipment of a military force destined for operations in Nepaul, a previous knowledge of the local peculiarities of the country will be indispensably necessary. The mode of warfare will have scarcely any points of resemblance to that to which our troops have hitherto been accustomed. The

formidable

THE NEPAUL WAR.

formidable arms of artillery and cavalry can no longer be employed. Instead of a baggage train conveyed by elephants and camels, and horses and bullocks, they must be content with such articles as can be conveyed on men and goats. Instead of tents, they must be satisfied with the covering of warm clothes and a thick *rauzee*. In the conduct of the commissariat, instead of foraging in the invaded country, supplies must be brought with labour, difficulty, and expense, from the plains. In the dress of the soldiers various alterations would be requisite, to prepare them for a campaign in Nepaul.*

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 5
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

• 7. I request to be favoured with the orders of his Excellency in Council regarding the disposal of the establishments recalled from the Nepaul territory, in conformity to the instructions conveyed in your letter of the 11th ultimo. Amongst these there are many individuals whom it would be highly expedient to retain, on account of the valuable information which, on all occasions, I should be able to procure from them. They are almost naturalized in the hills, and through them I could easily communicate with the Zemindars and hemp-cultivators, a class of people strongly attached to the interests of the British Government. The affections of these poor creatures I can entirely command; for while the rest of the community have been swept away, amidst the wreck and desolation produced by their odious oppressors, they alone have been enabled, by the money distributed among them, to withstand the torrent.

8. Before concluding, I beg leave to offer one remark upon the resolution of the Governor-General in Council to direct the immediate suspension of commercial intercourse with the state of Nepaul. His Lordship is perhaps not aware, that the trade with Nepaul is only maintained during a certain period of the year; and from the month of July to the end of October, it is as completely suspended, through the agency of natural causes, as could be effected by the operation of the most rigid enactments. In the foregoing observation, I allude to that part of our frontier comprehended between Goruckpore and Ludiana: beyond these points my information does not extend. In this view of the case, the expediency of publicly prohibiting the commercial intercourse with Nepaul just at the present time, may perhaps admit of question; for if, by that measure, it be expected to produce distress and injury to the Nepaulese, it is obvious that that consequence will not immediately ensue; while, from the disclosure of hostile intentions four months before offensive operations can be commenced, our enemy will derive a salutary alarm and abundant time for preparation. Should this observation merit attention, some modification of your instructions, to communicate to the magistrates and other officers the recall of the public establishments from the Nepaul territory, may perhaps be necessary; and on this point I request to be honoured with the orders of Government as early as may be practicable. I shall not, however, in the expectation of such orders, presume to delay for a day the notification to these officers of the accomplishment of the object in question; though, from the remote distance at which some of the establishments and public property is situated, a period of nearly a month will be requisite for their removal.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
6th July 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
Superintendent and A. T.

(No. 6 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Thomas Rutherford, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

(Enclosure 6
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 6th instant, and to submit it to his Excellency the Governor-General, who directs me to communicate to you his high approbation of the laudable spirit of public zeal, which has prompted you to come forward with an offer of your services on the present occasion.

2. His Excellency is satisfied that the public interests will derive the greatest benefit from your peculiar experience and knowledge of the Nepaul country, and from your active and zealous exertions, in the event of the actual prosecution of military operations in that country, which may now be

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 6
in No 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

considered to be unavoidable, and his Excellency will have great satisfaction in availing himself of them. A more particular communication will be hereafter made to you on this subject:—In the meanwhile, I have received his Excellency's orders to request that you will, with the least practicable delay, be pleased to transmit to me, for his Excellency's use, all the information in your possession, which you may deem to be useful in a military point of view, and with reference to an invasion of the Nepaulese territory, in that portion of it which your knowledge embraces.

3. In order to give you a more precise idea of the points on which information is particularly desired, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations.

4. In the third paragraph of your letter, you refer to an estimate which you have been enabled to form of the resources of the country of Nepal and its military force, expressing some doubt, however, whether your information be sufficiently extensive and accurate to constitute any valuable addition to that which Government possesses.—I am directed by his Excellency to assure you, that such a sketch of the resources and military force of Nepal will be a very valuable acquisition, and to request that you will be pleased to draw up and transmit one at your earliest convenience.

5. The particulars relating to the topography of Nepal, and especially its grand military routes, passes through the mountains and bridges on the principal rivers, the distribution of the troops, and the other points enumerated in the third paragraph of your letter are peculiarly desirable. Your intimate knowledge of the localities of Nepal, in which information is most wanted, and in the knowledge of which Government is most deficient, will give a peculiar value to your communications on these points, which his Excellency requests may be as minute as possible.

6. The important position mentioned in the fifth paragraph of your letter must, his Excellency presumes, be situated between Hurdwar and Sreenagur, and its occupation will be an early object, and probably have a very decisive effect on the success of the war. Every information the most minute which can be collected regarding this position, and the debouches leading to and from it, should be obtained, methodized, and communicated to the Governor-General, and I am desired to draw your early and particular attention to this object. I am further directed to request you to obtain and communicate the same information, relative to the circuitous routes by which this position may be turned or avoided; and the positions whence these latter routes again might be watched and commanded, and any succours proceeding by them intercepted. The extent and form of the plain on the Ganges; how and by what bounded; what number of troops it is capable of containing, encamped or drawn up; the nature of the hills that surround it, if accessible and affording positions for troops; whether stores or provisions could be conveyed to it in small boats by water from Hurdwar, or whether the Ganges is navigable by any sort of craft between that point and the position above mentioned; all these are points on which information is desired, and on which no description can be too minute for military purposes.

7. For your more particular guidance, both in collecting and digesting the information which you have been requested to furnish, I have the honour to enclose a memorandum of the particulars which it is desirable to have specified in a topographical account of a military route, or of a portion of a country. The enclosed memorandum also contains some queries relating to the commissariat department, on which your information and suggestions are requested. His Excellency requests that your communications on this branch of the inquiry may be as full and complete as you can make it. Detailed information, and suggestions relative to the cloathing and equipment of the troops, to which you have generally adverted, is also peculiarly desirable.

8. You will be aware of the importance which the Governor-General attaches to the receipt of early information on the topics adverted to in this letter; and it is superfluous to enjoin the strict observance of secrecy, as far as may be practicable. The Nepaulese undoubtedly entertain a general expectation that

we meditate hostilities against them; but it is of the greatest importance to conceal from them the particular directions which our operations may take.

9. The Governor-General is very desirous of holding a personal communication with you, as soon as circumstances will admit of your proceeding to head-quarters. It is not thought advisable, however, that you should quit your station at the present time, both because it would interfere with the preparation of the reports required in this letter and with the collection of further information, and possibly aid the conjectures of the Nepaulese with regard to one of the proposed points of attack.

10. It is his Excellency's wish, however, that you should, before the season for operations, repair to head-quarters, in order to communicate with his Excellency personally; and I am accordingly desired to suggest that you should meet his Excellency at Cawnpore, or in his progress from that station by land. His Excellency purposes to march from Cawnpore at the beginning of October. His Excellency the Governor-General has only to repeat his perfect assurance, that the utmost exertions of your zeal, ability, and public spirit, will be employed in giving effect to the wishes of the Governor-General, as expressed in this despatch, and that the service in contemplation will derive the most essential benefit from the combination of those qualities, with the accurate, extensive, and valuable information concerning the country of Nepal, which you have had the means of obtaining.

11. I now proceed, by his Excellency's direction, to advert to the other points stated in your despatch. His Excellency concurs in opinion with you, that while a commercial intercourse with Nepal is interdicted by the operation of natural causes, it would be nugatory to issue the proposed proclamation, when that bar is known to prevail. The Magistrates of the districts from Goruckpore westward, and the Resident at Lucknow and Colonel Ochterlony, will be apprized of this opinion, and desired to suspend the publication. You will nevertheless consider the orders which you received through Sir Edward Colebrooke to be still applicable to the Magistrates of Sarun, Tirhoot, and Purnea, and to Major Bradshaw, as the same natural obstruction to a communication between the British and Nepal territories do not exist on the frontier of the districts above described. It has already been intimated, that the Governor-General does not attach any importance to the general knowledge of our hostile views which the Nepaulese may acquire by this measure.

12. With regard to the disposal of your establishments, you will, of course, report to the Board of Trade their having been withdrawn by order of Government, and will receive the instructions of the Board for your guidance: you will retain, however, such of the public servants as you conceive will be useful for the purposes stated in the seventh paragraph of your letter.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mougheer,
30th July 1814.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 7 in Enclosure No. 1.)

MEMORANDUM.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 6
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 7
in No. 1.)

Memorandum.

The following particulars of information, under the heads of roads, rivers, positions, defiles, &c., should if possible be given, in a topographical account of a military route or reconnoissance of a portion of a country. They are put down here to aid inquiry, and the reduction of desultory information into some connected form.

Roads.—If they are passable at all times; if ever bad or impassable, the reason why or when; the nature of the soil of which they consist; if they are raised, sunk, narrow, or broad; what are on each side, wood, hills, ditches; if they are even, mountainous, or only hilly; if they are steep ascents; through what towns or villages they pass; what villages, houses, bridges, rivers, fords, marshes, heights, valleys, defiles, positions, woods, are near, and on which side?

It

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 7
in No. 1.)
Memorandum.

If the roads may be easily destroyed or obstructed, and in what manner; if easily repaired; what assistance from the country, and what materials, there may be procurable for the purpose?

If passable for carriages or animals of any and what description; whether the latter can proceed laden or unladen; if guns of any description can be conveyed along them; how are burthens carried, by men or animals; what number of either procurable; nature and extent of the ground at the different stages or halting-places; whether hilly or plain; what number of troops might bivouac or encamp there, supposing it possible to carry tents; wood and water plenty; the latter wholesome or otherwise?

Bridges.—The nature and materials of their construction; their length and breadth; capability of bearing burthens; if the communication to the bridge is free or commanded; nature of the contiguous ground on either side; if the enemy should destroy or injure the bridges, can they be easily replaced or repaired from the resources of the country; to aid in necessary works of this kind, what establishment of artificers, materials, or implements, should accompany the invading army?

Fords and Rivers.—All rivers and waters, great or small, to be noticed and described, with as much accuracy as is attainable, in regard to breadth and depth, nature of their bottom and of the soil on both sides; height of their banks; access to them, if easy or difficult; the kind of craft used on them; if the fords are constant or variable; if the rivers are subject to sudden risings, exclusive of periodical overflowings; at what particular seasons do these take place; if they run off or subside quickly; if the quality of the water is wholesome; for what period is the state of the rivers an obstacle to the advance of troops, and the commencement of military operations?

Villages.—Their general nature, with reference to affording facilities for defence?

Forts.—The general nature and description of them; how defended and provisioned; usual extent of garrisons, the latter how armed; what towns, forts, villages, positions, would answer for small depôts and posts, to secure and keep open the line of communication with our own territories; what places of the same description, on our own frontier, would answer for depôts, points of support and rendezvous, and other purposes connected with the operations in advance? In the northern part of Rohilcund there must be many such: Patterghur, Nujababad, or some place nearer Amsore or the Condwarah-gaut, may on examination be found to answer the above purposes.

Forests and Woods.—Whether open or close, impassable, or in parts so; any roads, pathways, or defiles, and to where leading?

General Face of the Country.—If mountainous or hilly, or both, and interspersed with plains and valleys; extent of these; general direction and height of the mountains and hills; extent of direction; if a continued chain or chains, or broken; where broken, passable summits accessible; space for drawing up troops; bare or covered with woods or grass?

Queries relating to the Commissariat Department.—What species of carriage for provisions, stores, ammunition, and liquor, and to what extent procurable?

The mode of packing and securing those several articles best adapted to the way in which they must be carried, for the use both of European and native troops? It is presumed, too, stock for the former, such as sheep, &c., may move with the troops. It is also presumed, that elephants and bullocks may be available to certain points.

What number of tanyans, or mules, if any, are procurable, in the country about to be invaded, or in the northern parts of Rohilcund? These, it is likewise presumed, would be found very useful. How are stores and provisions carried with the Goorka army; whence do they draw their supplies?

The best time of the year for advancing into the Nepaul territories, with reference to the state of the roads, rivers, forests, and the influence it would have on the health of the troops? The beginning of November is supposed to be the time favourable for the commencement of operations.

(No. 8 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Secret.

To the Magistrates of Goruckpore, Bareilly, Moradabad, and the northern division of Seharunpore.

Sir :

The Governor-General understanding that all commercial intercourse between the Nepaulese territory and the district under your authority, is obstructed by natural causes during the season of the rains, and any interdiction of it by proclamation being therefore unnecessary, I am directed by his Excellency to desire that, if you shall not before the receipt of this letter have published the proclamation transmitted with my letter of the 11th June, you will suspend it until further orders.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mongheer,
30th July 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 8
in No. 1.)

Circular
to Magistrates.

(No. 9 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

The Governor-General understanding that all commercial intercourse between the territories of Nepal and those of *his Excellency the Vizier* is obstructed by natural causes during the season of the rains, and any interdiction of it by authority being therefore unnecessary, I am directed by his Excellency to desire that, in the event of your not having done so before the receipt of this letter, you will be pleased to suspend any proceedings of the nature above described, as directed in my letter of the 11th ultimo, until further orders.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mongheer,
30th July 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Note.—A similar letter written to Colonel Ochterlony, the following words, “of the Seik Chiefs lying between the Sutleje and the Jumna,” being substituted for those printed above in *italic*.

(No 10 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Secret and Confidential.

To H. Y. Hearsey, Esq.

Sir :

1. His Excellency the Governor-General reposing a firm reliance on your public spirit and patriotic zeal, is desirous of availing himself of the valuable local information which you possess, concerning the territories of Nepal and the countries lately reduced by the Goorkas, as well as of such notices as you may be able to furnish respecting the Eastern part of the Nepal dominions. I have accordingly received his Excellency's commands to address you directly, and to request you to communicate to me, for the purpose of being submitted to his Excellency, any information in your possession, which you may conceive to be useful in a military point of view, and with reference to the eventual invasion of the Nepaulese dominions.

2. Although the above general description might suffice to indicate the points on which information will be most valuable, I take the liberty of enclosing a memorandum, shewing the details of which it is desirable to obtain a knowledge, and which, I am directed to observe, cannot be stated too minutely, for military purposes.

3. It is proper to observe, that the Governor-General is already in possession of a paper delivered by you to Mr. Moorcroft, and communicated confidentially by that gentleman to Government, containing much valuable information, but not in sufficient detail to meet the objects of the present reference.

[E]

4. It

(Enclosure 9
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Enclosure 10
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 10
in No 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

4. It is by no means the wish of the Governor-General that you should confine your communication to information regarding any particular part of country; but I am directed to specify the following routes, as those on which his Excellency is particularly desirous of receiving detailed information, with a view to ascertain in what degree they are or are not practicable for troops, with or without artillery, and how affected by the seasons.

5. The first is a route mentioned in your paper above referred to, leading through the Sirmon Hills west of the Jumna into Dhoon and Nahan. The Governor-General understands that you have actually surveyed part of that tract, and his Excellency trusts, therefore, that you will have no difficulty in affording the most accurate information respecting it. The course of the river Tonse, and every other local circumstance of this route, are particularly required.

6. A description of the Natee and Manee passes, their position, &c., is very desirable. They are mentioned in your sketch of a proposed attack on Gurhwal or Sreenagur, and it is presumed that they are in the line of communication between Sreenagur and Nepaul.

7. His Excellency is anxious to receive a particular description of all the routes leading from the British territories into Sreenagur. Government already possess information on this subject, but his Excellency has no doubt that your communications will add to it materially.

8. A knowledge of the avenues into Palpah, and from thence to Goorka Proper, is another object of great importance. The information at present possessed by Government on this subject, leads the Governor-General to apprehend that the province of Goorka is among the least accessible parts of the Nepaulese dominions, and that its interior is unfavourable to military operations. As this information, however, is defective, a more particular account of the Goorka province, of the routes leading into it from our own territories, of the state of the communications which connect it with Almora and Sreenagur west, and with Nepaul eastward, as well as an account of the interjacent countries, is very much desired.

9. The routes to Almora and any other principal points in Kemaon, with the different routes and communications which connect it with the Nepaulese territories east and west, are points to which I am instructed to draw your particular attention.

10. His Excellency has only to add his conviction, that you will, with the utmost readiness, contribute to the public service on this occasion all the benefit which it can derive from your accurate knowledge of the subjects adverted to in this dispatch, and that the assistance to be derived from your talents, activity, and zeal, will materially tend to the success of the views of Government, and be honourable and advantageous to your own character.

11. You will be aware of the importance of an early communication in reply to this depatch, and of maintaining secrecy in the utmost practicable degree.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mongheer,
30th July 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

P.S. If you should be able to furnish a sketch of the hilly country lying between the Jumna and the Sutleje, accompanied by a detail of the force under Mooneer Sing Thappa, such a document would be a very valuable acquisition to Government; and I am directed to request, that if it is in your power you will prepare and transmit one to me, for the use of his Excellency the Governor-General.

(Enclosure 11
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 11 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Secret.

To David Scott, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. His Excellency the Governor-General deeming it probable that, during your residence in the district of Goruckpore, you availed yourself of the opportunities

opportunities which might be presented to you of acquiring a knowledge of the adjacent territories of the Nepaulese, especially the country of Palpah, and his Excellency feeling assured that you will be happy to contribute to the public service all the benefit which it can derive from a communication of the knowledge which you possess of that country, I have received his Excellency's commands to convey to you his request, that you will be pleased to communicate to me, for his use, any information in your possession which you conceive may be useful in a military point of view, and with reference to an eventual invasion of the Nepaulese dominions.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 11
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

2. The Governor-General is particularly desirous of ascertaining whether there is any route practicable for troops, with or without artillery, from the British territories into Palpah, and thence to other parts of the Nepaulese possessions, but especially to Goorka Proper.

3. If your late residence in the district of Purnea should have enabled you to acquire any information regarding the routes from that part of the Honourable Company's territory to the interior of Nepal, especially that which is supposed to exist by the course of the Koosah, the Governor-General will be happy to receive it. The reasons for supposing that a practicable route for troops does exist along the course of the Koosah, and that that river is for a considerable extent navigable for boats, are stated in the enclosed papers, consisting of extracts from letters addressed, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Surveyor-General and to Captain Latter commanding the Rungpore Battalion. It is unnecessary to remark the vast importance of ascertaining the above points; and you will render a most useful and acceptable service to the State by communicating any information which you may have acquired at Purnea, or may be able to obtain in your present position, calculated to promote that object.

4. Copies of the routes referred to in the extract from the Adjutant-General's letter to Captain Latter are enclosed.

5. All the information which you can furnish on these subjects will be of great use to Government; and I am directed to add, that the details cannot be stated with too great minuteness for military purposes. The enclosed memorandum will shew you the nature of the particulars which it is desirable to know; and although his Excellency fears that your opportunities have not been such as to enable you to acquire so detailed a knowledge of the country as is required in those notes, they are nevertheless transmitted, as they will serve to aid you in arranging the information which you may possess.

6. I am directed to add, that the Governor-General will be happy to receive your communication, in reply to this dispatch, as soon as possible.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Mongheer, (Signed) J. ADAM,
July 30th, 1814. Secretary to Government.

(No. 12 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq, Secretary to Government in the Political, &c. Department.

Sir :

(Enclosure 12
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Col. Ochterlony.

1. I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter to myself, and an urzee for the Right Honourable the Governor-General, received three days since from Ummer Sing Thappa, together with a copy and translation of my reply, which had been written and dispatched before I had the honour to receive the commands of his Lordship, contained in your letter of the 10th ultimo.

2. I thought it necessary to inform Ummer Sing, that strictly speaking, his urzee should not have been sent to me; but I did not think it advisable to refuse its transmission, as being at that moment totally uninformed of the state of affairs in that quarter, it might contain some matter which his Lordship in Council might deem of importance, and I was more particularly induced to comply, by the bold (but perhaps not the less false) assertion, that some of the places mentioned had been many years possessed by his master, the Rajah of Nepaul.

3. I

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 12
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Col. Ochterlony.

3. I have thought it the more necessary to offer this apology for stepping beyond the exact line of my duty, as your letter received yesterday indicated that our thanas had been expelled from places which we had resumed, and consequently from such as had been proved to belong to us of right; and this act must have been done by troops belonging to Ummer Sing, as I believe his chief command extends from the Suttleje to some line below Butwul, though divided amongst his family and relations into a number of subordinates. If I have erred in consenting to be the channel of any representation from Ummer Sing, I hope I shall be pardoned, even on the ground of not seeming to throw any obstacle in the way of an early explanation and accommodation, and as it will afford an opportunity to his Lordship in Council of stating, or enabling me to state, what is expected from him.

4. In consequence of your letter, I this morning sent for Captain Webb, the present Superintendant of Public Buildings at this station, and under a solemn promise of inviolable secrecy, advised him to withdraw his people as early as possible from the Goorka possessions in the valley of Koordah, where he has many people employed, and directed him to write, that as the rainy season would not permit them to work at that place, it was thought best to bring all the trees they had purchased to Ludiana without delay, that they might be cut up under cover.

5. In the way of military co-operation, little can be expected from the chiefs of this quarter, from the very nature of the Goorka possessions; but whenever hostilities shall be declared, I dare say some bands of horse, best acquainted with the roads and passes, would be glad of an opportunity to enter the country for predatory purposes. And it may naturally be expected, that the Rajah of Nahan and all the other petty Rajpoot Rajahs of the twelve portions or Barra-Takhoorac, have some adherents in their respective countries, and will be happy to avail themselves of any contest with the British Government to recover their possessions: and Sunsar Chund, the Katoach Rajah, would doubtless be glad to cross the Suttleje and revenge the loss of Kot Kangra, which he was compelled to yield to Runjeet, for expelling them from his other possessions on that side; but whether to appropriate to himself, or for the restoration of the former authority, may depend upon the intimation he receives of the wishes and intentions of the British Government, as communicated to him by Mr. Metcalfe, who has a native agent at his durbar. He has a considerable body of infantry, commanded by a deserter from one of his Majesty's regiments, who calls himself O'Brien, but was enlisted under another name, which I do not at this moment recollect, but is well known in the eighth or twenty-fourth dragoons, and in his new situation professes to be very zealous to serve his country.

(*Sic orig.*)

6. On the very first intimation of any disputes between the British Government and the Nepaulese, it is natural to expect that I shall receive propositions from the agents of the fallen Rajepoot chiefs, most of whom are now either banished from their respective territory, or suffered to remain dependant on the Goorkas for a scanty subsistence. Permit me to say, how desirable it would be to receive early instructions, as to the encouragement to be given to those between the Suttleje and Jumna.

7. Kishen Sing, a relation of the Nahan Rajah, an active man and brave soldier, who defended Narinegurh against Runjeet, is now, I believe, in the service of Patialo, and might be usefully employed as a partizan in his native country; whilst the greatest benefit might be derived from the local knowledge and experience of Khunug Deo Jotshee, mentioned by Captain Hearsey, with whom I have no acquaintance, and have only heard of in terms which justifies Captain Hearsey's idea that he would be useful.

8. The Rajah of Nahan himself is a mere imbecile, and I fear not at all popular in his own country, where the inhabitants have been of late more reconciled to the Goorka Government, by the milder administration of Runjoor Sing, a son of Ummer Sing Thappa.

9. The valley of Koordah, on this side the Suttleje, formerly under the Rajah of Nahan, is not, I believe, of very difficult access, and guns, I have reason to think,

think, might be taken from one end to the other by the aid of a few pioneers. The valley of Deerah, which runs from Pountah, the gaut of the Kaardeh valley on the Jumna across the Dooab from the Jumna to the Ganges, has been very frequently traversed by English gentlemen, but not possibly with much observation as to military operations; but it is probable, much information of that nature may be gained from Captain Hodgson, the Surveyor, now on his way to, or at the Presidency. Captain Richard's letter, with Mr. Hearsey's observations, was forwarded to your address on the 23d of July 1813, and may contain some matter interesting on the present occasion.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 12
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Col. Ochterlony.

10. Of the prohibition of all commercial intercourse, I can only say that the orders of his Lordship shall be explicitly made known to the several chiefs, whenever I receive the instructions of Mr. Metcalfe to that effect; but my opinion of them does not warrant me to pledge myself for an adherence to any orders which may, in the slightest degree, militate against their own interests: and my experience is against it, as I adopted this measure partially during the dispute respecting Moondlae, &c.; and it was reported to me, and appeared by the Putiala papers, that the very owners of the place seized by the Goorkas, supplied them with grain, during the time operations were carrying on against it, in consequence of my letters.

11. On a subject on which I do not possess full information, and on which inquiry at the present moment might lead to suspicions, I can only venture to express my individual belief that the proclamation might be delayed, without prejudice, till towards the end of September, as I very much suspect that very little, if any, commercial intercourse exists between the hills and the protected districts during the rainy season. The swamps, hill streams, and different ravines which intersect the whole country through which I passed in November last, lead me to think that all commerce must cease at this period, as the expense of carriage must so greatly enhance the value of all articles which are usually the object of barter; and I should suppose that ginger, turmeric, and other of the cheapest drugs, with iron and perhaps some lead, which they exchange for grain, would not bear the great increase of expense which must be occasioned by transporting it in so unfavourable a season. If this supposition is correct, and should be found applicable to the countries situated to the eastward, the proclamation need not be issued till a very short time before the military operations determined on are carried into effect.

12. The conquests of the Goorkas in the north are recent, and their government by no means popular. The Rajahs who have been expelled did not maintain any, or only a very small number of troops, but depended for the defence of their country on the inhabitants themselves; and to this, and to a want of concord amongst the chiefs, may be in a great measure attributed the success the Goorkas have met with. At Nahan, the principal government in the hills of this quarter, they were first called in by the Rajah himself, to subdue an insurrection of his own people, and from thence made their way to the Suteje, more by the discord existing between the chiefs than by force of arms; and every place of strength has fallen, not by attack (for they have not guns of any calibre), but by famine, the consequence of blockade.

13. I cannot venture a positive assertion, but I believe I have heard, that the valley called Deerah, which runs from the Jumna to the Ganges at the head of the Dooab, was either wholly or in part occupied by the thanas of the Nawaub Saadut Ali, or by a person on the part of Dowlut Row Scindiah, in 1803, when the battle of Delhi was fought, and might consequently have been annexed to the zillah of Seharunpore as a cession, and appendage of Moradabad or Bareilly, or as the consequence of the issue of that action. But our imperfect knowledge of the exact limits of the distant frontier, either ceded or conquered, gave them an opportunity of encroaching unnoticed on places which were, at the period of their arrival, held by stealth, either by the people employed by the former Government, or by men who, availing themselves of our want of information, had assumed an authority.

14. Of the valley of Deerah, it is probable a full account can be obtained from the Collector of North Seharunpore, as a circumstance so recent must be

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(Enclosure 12
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Col. Ochterlony,
with Enclosures.

known to many now living, and particularly to the Brahmins of Hurdwar; and I only take the liberty of stating my belief, on an imperfect recollection of what I have heard, as the fact being proved might have some effect on the military operations in this quarter.

15. It will be for his Lordship to determine whether any, or what use should be made, or can be made, of the expatriated or reduced Rajahs in this quarter; but it seems to me likely, that an assurance of aid from the British Government would produce very serious consequences in their newly-acquired territory, and that holding out the restoration of the former authorities would induce a more cordial co-operation from the protected chiefs, as those immediately in the vicinity of the hills did not feel easy or assured of security, till the late cession of Moondlae, &c. gave them greater confidence.

I have, &c.

Ludiana,
9th July 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
A.G.G.

To Colonel D. Ochterlony.

(Received 6th July 1814.)

Your friendly letter, replete with various generous sentiments, stating that, owing to the short distance from Calcutta, the mission of agents, and the transmission of the khureta, with the attainment of a reply from the British Government through them, would be more facile and becoming; and that, as its transmission through you would favour the thought that it had originated in your counsel and recommendation, you had deemed it proper to return it to me, and hoped I would not be disheartened, arrived, and afforded me much satisfaction. My friend! I before stated, and now take the liberty of repeating, that it was at your suggestion and writing, I first sent for the khureta from Nepaul and forwarded it to you; but your objection to transmit it is very proper. Your pleasure is always acceptable to me; and I beg you to believe that the return of the khureta has not disheartened me, and that I shall ever retain a sincere regard for your friendship.

Lately, Thannadars on the part of the British Government had been sent into different parts of the Palpa territory, which had for a series of years belonged to the Goorka Government. Owing to this circumstance, their troops assembled at the several inlets of the hills, for the purpose of repulsion; and some of them even sallied forth, and at the edge of the sword administered the portion of mortality to about forty of their numbers, and sparing the rest, returned to their respective rendezvous. I am well aware, from the lifetime of the late Rajah, Purthee Narine Tha, that the harmony existing between the two states was once or twice interrupted, by the occurrence of certain unavoidable circumstances, but which had ultimately remained unimpaired, by the relinquishment of interference, on the part of the British Government, respecting the boundaries of certain places.

With regard to Bittowley, which was an affair of no great importance in itself, the respect for your friendship and correspondence, added to the circumstance of its being abandoned by Shewdut Roy one year before your arrival at Ludiana, induced me to give it up without much dispute; and it is my sincere wish that, on the present occasion, nothing may occur, that will destroy the good understanding that has existed between us these sixty years. With a view to this, I beg leave to acquaint you that Sree Kishen Rauj Pundit, who had remained a considerable time in Calcutta as Vakeel on the part of the Maharajah Goorka Behaudur, has, owing to some unworthy actions, come under his displeasure and been recalled, since when the deputation of agents on either side has been discontinued. Considering, therefore, a representation of the transactions, from the beginning to the present time, to the Governor-General as advisable, I have committed the whole to writing and forwarded it to you, and request that, after perusal and deliberation, you will transmit it to Calcutta. If, on comprehending its contents, prompt injunctions are issued to the officers of the British Government, who are stationed on the opposite frontier of the Palpa territory, to desist from further sedition and contenton, it will be proper and just, in as much as mutual
litigations

litigations will cease; otherwise, by the favour of God, the troops of the Goorkas, resembling the waves of the ocean, whose chief employments are war and hostility, will make the necessary preparations to prevent the usurpation of any one place which has been in their possession for years past, and the flame of sedition will daily increase. I beg you will consider the above as sincere.

Colonel Ochterlony's Reply to Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa.—7th July 1814.

I have received your friendly letter, enclosing an urzee for transmission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, respecting certain affairs connected with the Government of Palpa, with the contents of which, in compliance with your wish, I have made myself acquainted. As the affairs of the territory of Palpa are entrusted to Major Bradshaw, it would have been more proper to have transmitted the urzee through him, since my interference in the concerns of that quarter is irregular. I shall nevertheless, to meet your wishes, undertake the transmission of it, and hope in God that my compliance in this instance will not be liable to censure.

To the Right Honourable the Governor-General, &c. &c. &c.

It is universally known that the Rajahs of Palpa, Pewthana, Urkha, Khauchee, and Goolmy, were formerly in the possession of their respective territories, and that when, by the favour of God, these several territories came under the Government of the Goorka power, the Rajah of Palpa submitted to its authority, by which means he not only secured the full possession of his own territory, but obtained dominion of three other Governments, *viz.*, Urkha, Khauchee, and Goolmy; with exception to Shewraupoor, appertaining to Pewthana, situated in the low country, which has been in the possession of the Goorkas these twenty-eight years. In the Sumbut 1861, his misconduct occasioned his severe punishment and the forfeiture of his possessions; but owing to the heat of the season and the insalubrity of the country, which disagrees with the inhabitants of the hills, we did not deem it proper to take immediate possession of the whole of the Purgunnas of Nujowl, Soopoor, Bohoowur, Pawli, also the Talook of Butwul, a place of public traffic in the Palpa district, the Purgunna Kunchutty in the Urkha, and Bhutotareh in the Khauchee, and Dholia and Tuppa in the Goolmy districts; but Bhutotareh, Kutchatee, Dholia, Nekote, Nitrowl, and the villages situated at the very foot of the hills, were instantly occupied.

Eight months afterwards, the Purgunnas of Pawli, Nitrowl, Soopoor, Bohoowar, &c., were taken possession of by the British Government; and having possession, the ancient rule which custom had established prevailed, and on our side no objection was offered, and to this day has been undisputed. But contrary to the bonds of friendship, claims are now advanced for Shewraupoor, which has been twenty-eight years in our possession, and of Purgunnas of Bhutotareh, Kutchatee, Dholia, Tuppa, Nikote, and Nitrowl, which we have now retained and occupied eleven years; and on the 16th of Bysakh last, thannahs were established in Boree, in the Butwul district, and on the 29th of the same month in Shewraupoor, which caused a considerable body of our troops to assemble in the passes of the hills prepared for action. These events have excited the greatest astonishment; and I hope it will appear to your enlightened understanding most improper and unfriendly, that places should be thus seized, which have for a series of years been actually in our occupation.

Should it therefore please your Lordship to order the delivery of those places to the officers of the Goorka Government, upon the same terms they are retained by the Rajah of Palpa, they shall without hesitation submit to the affixed tribute; or if the retention of the different places in the possession of either state, independent of each other, be preferred, it would be just and proper, since the object of either of these proposals is to remove all misunderstandings.

The Commissioners deputed to arrange the respective boundaries were not authorized to act in any way contrary to justice; and if Rogoonauth Pundit, Krishen Roy Pundit, and Kajee Dulbhujun, who were our agents in the busi-

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(Enclosure 12
in No. 1.)

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ness of adjusting the boundaries, had settled that the whole of the Palpa Rajah's country below the hills should be under our aumils, and with the consent of the Rajah of Nepaul had become guarantees for the payment of a certain determined rent ; or had it been determined that each Government should retain those places they immediately possessed, if that was agreeable to your wishes, the matter would have been accommodated amicably, and agreeably to the friendship which had so long subsisted between the two states.

Places that have been long under the dominion of the Goorkas cannot easily be wrested from them. God Almighty has conferred the extensive territories of Hindoostan, long governed by foreigners, on the British nation. In like manner has he bestowed the territories of the hills on the Goorkas, and both nations have at length reached the banks of the Sutleje, to give stability to ancient customs, and a due appreciation of this treasure conferred by Providence : interchange of favours is necessary. But if claims to any part of the Goorka possessions are grounded on the writings of their agents, they have no more validity than the cowherd who disposes of his master's cow ; and although the alliance of the Goorka Government with his Majesty the Emperor of China is established on the firmest basis, still their esteem for the British nation, which is paramount to every other consideration, prompts the desire of strict injunctions being issued to the Thannadars stationed in the Goorka territories, to evacuate the villages that have been in their possession for a series of years, otherwise dispute will become general, and the flame of discord will not easily be extinguished. Be pleased to consider the above as sincere.

(Enclosure 13
in No. 1.)

(No. 13 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Secret.

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 9th ultimo, enclosing an urzee from Ummer Sing Thappa to the address of the Governor-General, and a letter from that chief to your address, and your reply, with English translations of those documents, and communicating your observations and suggestions relative to eventual military operations in the Nepaulese territories west of the Ganges.

2. The Governor-General entirely approves your having received and transmitted Ummer Sing Thappa's urzee : the tenour of your answer is also entirely approved. No reply, on the part of the Governor-General, to Ummer Sing Thappa is considered to be necessary. His urzee is, of course, dictated by the Court of Catmandoo. It contains the same sophistical arguments with which that court has already attempted to justify its usurpations, and the same inadmissible and already rejected offers of a compromise, by holding the disputed lands in Bootwul in farm. To enter on a discussion of the question again with Ummer Sing Thappa, would be to revive a subject already exhausted. But, in any view of the case, the Governor-General would not consider it to be proper to render Ummer Sing Thappa the channel of a negotiation, which has hitherto been conducted either by direct correspondence between the two Governments, or by the agents of each Government regularly constituted for the purpose.

3. The information and suggestions contained in your letter, with reference to military operations and political arrangements in the hills, will be very useful to Government. It would be satisfactory to his Excellency the Governor-General to obtain more detailed information on the points to which you have adverted generally, and on the military force under Ummer Sing Thappa, its strength and disposition, and the description of troops of which it is composed, its means of uniting and acting in a body, and other points of this nature, which will readily suggest themselves to your experience. Detailed information relative to the passes into the hills, the roads, bridges, rivers, and streams, with all the particulars requisite for military purposes, is very much desired.

4. It would likewise be satisfactory to the Governor-General to receive accurate information relative to the political divisions of the country, the number and names of the ancient principalities, the names and present situation of the chiefs

chiefs expelled by the Goorkas, and the best means of rendering their aid useful, in the prosecution of the measures which it will probably be necessary for Government to adopt for the overthrow of the Goorka power. The restoration of the ancient Hill Chiefs will probably be a part of that system of measures, and, at a proper time, you will be authorized to signify this intention to them, and call on them to exert themselves in recovering their ancient possessions. In the mean while, all the information which can be obtained relative to those chiefs, and the countries to which they have a claim, and the most advisable mode of proceeding, in carrying their restoration into effect, will be useful to the Governor-General, who requests that you will give your early attention to the subject, and report on it without delay.

5. The services of Kishen Sing, the person mentioned in the seventh paragraph of your despatch, may no doubt be rendered useful : you will accordingly keep him in view, without making any premature communication to him.

6. I am directed to add, that your services, and that of the greater part of the force under your command, will be called for in executing the measures above adverted to. On this point, however, as well as on all others connected with the subject, you will hereafter receive detailed instructions.

7. I am directed to observe, with reference to your remark that the outrage in Bootwul was probably committed under the orders of Ummer Sing Thappa, the Goorka commander in the western possessions of the Nepaulese, that there are two chiefs of that name, and that the commander in Palpa and other districts in that quarter, who was the author of the encroachments in Bootwul, and probably of the late outrages there, is a different person from him who commands to the westward. The Palpa commander is the father of Bheem Seen, the principal Minister of the Rajah of Nepaul, and by that means possesses considerable influence at Court, which has been employed to obtain support to his iniquitous proceedings towards the British Government.

I have, &c.

Mongheer,
3d August 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 2 in Bengal Secret Letter of 27th December 1814.)

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. In continuation of my despatch of the 4th of August, I have now the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the documents specified in the annexed list, containing the whole of the correspondence and proceedings of his Excellency the Governor-General subsequent to the above date, connected with the military operations and political arrangements which have been determined on, and are partially in progress, for bringing to an early and successful issue the contest in which the British Government has been reluctantly compelled to engage with the state of Nepaul.

2. The complete information which the enclosed documents afford of the sentiments, views, and intentions of the Governor-General on this important subject, renders unnecessary any exposition of them in this letter.

3. His Excellency in Council will perceive, that an invasion of the Nepaulese territories in various points, directed against the principal sources of their authority and power, combined with a system of measures for exciting the inhabitants of the countries which have fallen under the Goorka yoke to rise against their oppressors, constitutes the basis of the plan detailed in the enclosed correspondence. His Lordship recommends to the particular attention of the Vice-President in Council, the enclosures bearing the numbers specified in the margin,* as containing the instructions of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, respectively, on the political and military branches of the service in question, as far as they have yet been issued.

4. The

* Nos. 22 to 24, 31 to 34, 70 to 73, and 78.

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to Government.

4. The operations of the force under Major-General Marley being necessarily deferred to a later period of the year than those directed against the central and western portions of the Nepaulese territory, the attention of the Governor-General and of the Commander-in-Chief was given, in the first instance, to the latter. But instructions to Major-General Marley and to Major Bradshaw, to whom the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements to be combined with the operations of Major-General Marley's force will be committed, are under preparation, and will be transmitted, with the least practicable delay, to his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, to complete the series of correspondence relative to the plan and objects of the war.

5. In the enclosed correspondence, his Excellency the Vice-President in Council will observe several arrangements productive of expense, which appeared to the Governor-General to be unavoidable in the actual state of affairs; and his Excellency in Council is requested to make the necessary communications on these subjects to the proper departments at the Presidency.

6. I am directed to add the request of the Governor-General, that copies of the enclosed documents may be prepared for transmission to the Honourable the Secret Committee, with a despatch from the Governor-General, which will be forwarded at an early period.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 1
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

(No. 1 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir :

1. The attention of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief has been called to a particular kind of shoe described in the enclosed memorandum, which is recommended as necessary to preserve the feet of the soldiers, when marching in the mountainous territories of Nepal, from sores and bruises which might seriously affect their efficiency; and his Excellency being anxious to guard against such an evil, as well as to promote, by every means in his power, the health and comfort of the troops on the arduous service on which they will be engaged, is desirous of having three or four thousand pairs of these shoes provided, if they can be procured in the vicinity of the hills or in those parts of our own territories adjacent to them, and requests you would have the goodness, with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to address Mr. Rutherford to this effect, instructing him to take measures for having the above number of shoes, of the pattern described, or of that in actual use in the hills, prepared as expeditiously as may be possible. The Commander-in-Chief is led to offer this suggestion, from understanding that Mr. Rutherford has very handsomely tendered his services in any way in which they can be usefully employed on occasion of the present rupture with Nepal.

2. I enclose, by his Excellency's desire, extract of a letter addressed, under date the 8th instant, to the Deputy Commissary-General, regarding the substitution of the hill jhoolah, or hammock, for our dooly, which his Excellency thinks it must be impracticable to convey with the troops in the difficult routes they will have to march, and to request you will lay it before the Governor-General, with his Excellency's recommendation that it may be forwarded to Mr. Rutherford, and that gentleman requested to send, by the most expeditious conveyance, a pattern of the hammock to Major Lumsdaine, with any particulars of information which may be useful in enabling that officer to get similar articles made at Cawnpore, should it be found necessary or expedient to do so.

3. It occurs, however, to his Excellency, that a sufficient number of those hammocks might be obtained or made in due time at Hurdwar, and other points near the hills, and that Mr. Rutherford's local knowledge and influence might be very beneficially exerted in this way. His Excellency understands that the establishments of hill people maintained by that gentleman for his own

own commercial purposes, as well as for the prosecution of the timber agency with which he was entrusted on the part of Government, will be unemployed, in consequence of the cessation of commercial intercourse with Nepal; his Excellency would therefore wish it to be suggested to the Governor-General, whether those establishments might not be usefully employed on the public account, in preparing, under the directions of Mr. Rutherford, the above, and such other articles of equipment for the troops as, being of a local and peculiar nature, may be expected to be most easily and expeditiously made by the people of the country in which they are used and will be required. The Commander-in-Chief would also wish to suggest the expediency of Mr. Rutherford's being authorized to retain hircarrahs, guides, or any other description of servants, or persons who are well acquainted with the localities of any part of Nepal.

4. Should the Right Honourable the Governor-General approve the ideas suggested in this letter, I am directed to request that, with his Excellency's sanction, a communication, similar to that which the Commander-in-Chief has recommended being made to Mr. Rutherford, regarding the hill shoes and the hammocks, may also be made to Major Bradshaw, Commissioner on the northern frontier of Sarun; although, from the general destitute state of that part of that frontier, and the fears and precautions of the enemy, it is to be apprehended few resources for undertaking such works can be at the Major's immediate command.

5. Major Bradshaw has been apprized, under this date, that the Commissary-General has received instructions to detach to his station, with all practicable expedition, an intelligent officer of his department, for all commissariat purposes relating to the approaching service.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters on the River,
10th August 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Shoes.—These should be of deer skin dressed soft, double upper leather, wax cloth interposed if for the rains; not necessary for the cold season. They should fit tight to prevent strains, and have short quarters; high at the heel, with a strap to pull on by, but should not interfere with the ankle, and they should be broad toed. The sole thick; a little tip of iron at toe and heel. Every man should have a small piece of fine cloth pressed out of hot wax: the moment a little tenderness of the foot is perceived, the part is to be covered with a bit of the cloth. By this shoe and precaution, the feet will be kept sound. In common shoes, half the men will have blistered toes, insteps, and heels, on the second day's march in the hills, from slipping and the difference of tread. ~~They would take off their shoes,~~ and have their feet cut by stones, and be lamed by thorns.

The consequences would be fatal to many; for foot-soreness, joined to the fatigue inseparable from mounting the hills by those who have only been accustomed to the plains, would cause many to be left behind. The Goorkas count much upon this circumstance, and I heard them observe their astonishment that I could walk as fast and as long in the hills as they could. A few rapid marches would disconcert and dishearten them, for they have an idea that Europeans cannot bear the fatigue of travelling on foot in a mountainous country. The clothing should have a reference also to the country, in respect to thorns and bushes.

EXTRACT from the *Adjutant-General's Despatch to Major James Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary-General, dated 8th August 1814.*

Par. 11. Mr. Rutherford, Civil Surgeon of the station of Moradabad, who from his commercial concerns in the hills has had favourable opportunities of becoming acquainted with the manners and customs of the people inhabiting them, will be requested to send you, if he can procure them, musters of the hampers and hammocks used by the Nepaulese porters to transport baggage and travellers. It is not improbable but the hammock may be found a useful substitute for the dooly, in situations where it may not be practicable to have recourse

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recourse to the latter mode of conveyance, a point upon which his Excellency would wish you to confer with Mr. Superintending Surgeon Burt, whenever the hammock arrives. There is an improvement in it suggested by Colonel Kirkpatrick in his account of Nepaul. Lest you should not have easy access to the work, I am desired to transcribe for your information the passage in which the above improvement is suggested.

"The carriages employed instead of palanquins are a sort of hammock, nearly resembling those used at Madeira. They consist of a durwar, or cotton sack slung upon a pole, made for the most part of the Jaggerwood, which is a species of palm, differing little from the khujhoor of Bengal. From four to eight bearers are assigned to each, two or four (according to the weight of the person in it) being under the pole together. When four are necessary, they usually fit a stick horizontally across each extremity of the main pole, one man supporting each end of the two cross sticks.

"This hammock might easily be rendered a much more commodious vehicle than we found it to be. The addition of a light wooden frame, for the purpose of spreading the sack and keeping it a convenient breadth, would leave nothing more to be desired by the traveller, than some contrivance for defending him from the occasional inclemencies of the weather, at a less price than the deprivation of the delightful prospects constantly claiming his attention."

(Enclosure 2
in No. 2.)

(No. 2 in Enclosure No 2.)

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir:

1. The attention of the Governor-General has been called to a particular kind of shoe, described in the enclosed memorandum, which is recommended as necessary to preserve the feet of the soldiers, when marching in the mountainous territories of Nepaul, from sores and bruises which might seriously affect their efficiency; and his Excellency being anxious to guard against such an evil, as well as to promote, by every means in his power, the health and comfort of the troops on the arduous service on which they will be engaged, is desirous of having three or four thousand pairs of these shoes provided, if they can be provided in the vicinity of the hills, or in those parts of our own territories adjacent to them.

2. I am also directed to enclose an extract from a letter addressed, under date the 8th instant, to the Deputy Commissary-General, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the substitution of the hill jhoolah, or hammock, for the dooly in use with our troops, which his Excellency thinks it must be impracticable to convey with the troops in the difficult routes they will have to march. Although his Excellency the Governor-General apprehends, from the generally destitute state of that part of the Nepaul territory in the vicinity of your position, and from the fears and precautions of the Nepaulese, that you will not have the means of procuring either of the articles above referred to, in any number, his Excellency has nevertheless directed me to make this communication to you, and to request that you will endeavour to procure shoes and hammocks of the description required, to the extent which you may find to be practicable.

I have, &c.

Patna,
12th August 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 3
in No. 2.)

(No. 3 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To J. Rutherford, Esq.

Sir:

1. In continuation of my letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed to inform you, that the attention of the Governor-General has been called to a particular kind of shoe described in the enclosed memorandum, which is recommended as necessary to preserve the feet of the soldiers, when marching in the mountainous

tainous territories of Nepaul, from sores and bruises which might seriously affect their efficiency; and his Excellency being anxious to guard against such an evil, as well as to promote, by every means in his power, the health and comfort of the troops on the arduous service on which they will be engaged, is desirous of having three or four thousand pairs of these shoes provided, if they can be provided in the vicinity of the hills, or in those parts of our own territories adjacent to them. I am accordingly directed to request that you will be pleased to take measures for having the above number of shoes, of the pattern described, or of that in actual use in the hills, prepared as expeditiously as may be possible.

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—
(Enclosure 3 in
No. 2.)
Letter from
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to Government.

2. I am further directed to enclose an extract from a letter addressed, under date the 8th instant, to the Deputy Commissary-General, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, regarding the substitution of the hill jhoolah, or hammock, for the dooly in use with our troops, which his Excellency thinks it must be impracticable to convey with the troops in the difficult routes they will have to march; and I am directed to request that you will send, by the most expeditious conveyance, a pattern of the hammock to Major Lumsdaine, with any particulars of information which may be useful in enabling that officer to get similar articles made at Cawnpore, should it be found necessary or expedient to do so.

3. It occurs, however, to his Excellency, that a sufficient number of those hammocks might be obtained or made in due time at Hurdwar, and other points near the hills, and that your local knowledge and influence might be very beneficially exerted in this way.

4. His Excellency understands, from your letter of the 6th ultimo, to which I have had the honour to reply, that the establishments of hill people, maintained by you for your own commercial purposes as well as for the prosecution of the timber agency, will be unemployed, in consequence of the cessation of commercial intercourse with Nepaul, it occurs to his Excellency that those establishments might be usefully employed on the public account, in preparing, under your directions, the above and such other articles of equipment for the troops, as being of a local and peculiar nature, may be expected to be most easily and expeditiously made by the people of the country in which they are used and will be required.

5. I am further directed to convey to you the authority of the Governor-General for retaining hircarrahs, guides, or any other description of servants or persons, who are well acquainted with the localities of any part of Nepaul. You will be pleased to transmit to me, for the sanction of the Governor-General, a statement of the expense which you may incur on this account.

I have, &c.

Patna,
12th August 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 4 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant with its enclosures, and to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Governor-General has directed communications to be made to Major Bradshaw and Mr. Rutherford, to the effect suggested by his Excellency, as contained in the letter above acknowledged.

(Enclosure 4 in
No. 2.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

I have, &c.

Patna,
12th August 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

[H]

(No. 5
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Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 5 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

(Enclosure 5
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Mr Rutherford.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, and to request that you will acquaint his Excellency the Governor-General that I am using all diligence and exertion in collecting and digesting the information required by his Lordship, and shall, at an early opportunity, submit my report on the several points in question, drawn out agreeably to the arrangement exhibited in the memorandum annexed to your dispatch.

2. In the mean time, however, I think it my duty immediately to bring under his Excellency's notice, a branch of the subject on which my information is of unquestionable accuracy, and of which, from its high importance, and the necessity of making early provision for the objects which it comprehends, it would not be wise or prudent to delay the consideration. I allude to the equipments of the army, and the provision and conveyance of supplies. .

3. From the general tenour of your letter, I am led to infer a disposition to place considerable reliance on that description of carriage afforded by mules, taunyuns, bullocks, elephants, &c. Should I be right in this conjecture, I cannot but consider the notion as a very dangerous error. Convinced as I am that every description of carriage, save that of men, will be found precarious and inefficient, I should tremble for the fate of the army that relied on any other means for the conveyance of their provision and military stores, and therefore beg leave to deprecate, with much earnestness, any intention of acting upon this principle.

4. To certain points, however, mules, bullocks, elephants, &c., as observed in your letter, may be used with advantage; but beyond these, the troops in advance must be supported and equipped with a numerous body of hill peasants. Among the points just alluded to, may be mentioned Nahun Kalsee, the whole of the valley of the Doon, and beyond it a little way on the Sirrinuggur road to Jumlicai; from Chilkeeah by the side of the Cossillah, and from Puluheat by another route to Almora.

5. From what has been said, the necessity of making early and extensive provision for the object in question will appear obvious. The bearers of the low lands do not answer to carry burdens in the hills. There is a description of people, generally called Maultees, and employed in considerable numbers under me as hemp-dressers, who would, I believe, undertake this service; but the chief dependence must still be placed on the Khusseeah, *i.e.* hill-peasants. These are procurable in great numbers; but some skill and address will be required for that purpose, as the Nepaulese chiefs will, of course, prohibit their egress from the hills, if the object after which they are going be suspected. In collusion with several principal Zemindars and other individuals in the hills, and under pretence of calling in the hemp-cultivators to receive advances (which, in the present year, I refrained from making, in consequence of the communication from Sir Edward Colebrook), I hope to obviate this difficulty, provided the intercourse of the two countries remains open for two months longer. Should his Excellency the Governor-General wish that I should take any measures for engaging the services of those people, I request to be furnished with authority for that purpose.

6. The hill-porters are generally provided with a kind of basket, called kund-hee, in which clothes, provisions, &c. are packed. Their flour is commonly carried in a goatskin sewed into a bag, and merchandize in a wallet of gangie or bhungala, the hempen cloth manufactured in the country. All these may be procured in considerable quantities; and where there is a deficiency, it may be supplied by bunjaree, taat, doosootie, and khurwa, the produce of our own territory.

7. Mules may be procured in considerable numbers from the Coomars, and a certain class of Banjarees. I entertain doubts, however, of their proving very serviceable in the hills. Unaccustomed to the ragged roads, and unpossessed of that strength of limb acquired by the habit of travelling in Nepaul, they

they would be unable to master the long ascents and declivities. Taunyuns are seldom used for burdens, nor are they procurable in numbers. They will be chiefly used for officers riding: though these ought also to be provided with jhumpuns, or letters, which will be found very convenient for the conveyance of their baggage, if not required for themselves. Bullocks and buffaloes might be tried for the carriage of any supplies that might be in superabundance, but by no means depended upon for any articles of present and indispensable equipment.

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8. Besides the provisions conveyed in the above manner, our important supply of food will be obtained from flocks of goats and sheep, which may be drawn with ease. Bullocks may likewise accompany the army, but they should be of the smallest species, and if procurable, of the hill breed, as the lowland cattle are apt to get lamed in the feet.

9. In warfare, every Nepaul soldier carries on his back three days allowance of flour, and this he keeps constantly by him, whether he can command a supply from other sources or not. The chiefs keep in their pay Bunzas, who are stationed in all principal towns and villages, for the purpose of purchasing and forwarding grain to the army. Through the means of several individuals devoted to my interests and secretly entertained in my pay, I think I could manage to have a quantity of grain secreted, to be produced for the use of the British force when it should enter the Nepaul territory. Independently, however, of all these means of supply, I am satisfied, from a great variety of information collected from numerous sources, that a vast influx of provisions into the English camp would take place, as soon as our army should enter the country. Attracted by the high price which every article of food would necessarily bear, and by the character for wealth and liberality attributed to the English by the natives of the hills, every khuseea would start from his village, and with his burden on his back repair to our camp, whenever it should occupy a position sufficiently advanced and commanding to enable them to join it with safety. And this last remark leads to some suggestions regarding the early operations of the campaign, which I shall take the liberty of offering in a subsequent dispatch.

10. The Nepaulese troops are not accommodated with tents. Their officers have little palls, composed of two folds of guzzee, and their chiefs are provided with little tents, such as Moonshées, &c. usually carry with them in our own territories. The whole tentage of their Commander-in-Chief is carried by six men. The privates erect their blankets by means of light sticks or bamboos, and sleep under it covered with a punkhee or woollen cloth, the manufacture of the country. Early in the morning they prepare and eat their breakfast, which consists always of rice. They march the whole day, and in the evening, on their arrival at their ground, have another meal.

11. With regard to the dress of the soldier, some alteration of the present customs is strongly indicated, by the peculiar nature of the service on which he is to be employed. The best kind of clothing for the limbs would, in my opinion, be a pair of trowsers very loose, and made to tie at the ankles with a running band, and in the same way perhaps at top, like parjamahs. They should be made of good doosootie, or a double fold or strong gacha or sulm. This kind of dress would be found very convenient, and afford great facility to those strong contractions of the limbs which occur in the steep ascents, and in setting down to rest in the course of a fatiguing march. To meet these, little ankle boots, especially of sabur, would be capital things; for if the trowsers were tied over them, the admission of sharp pieces of flint and gravel, frequently very troublesome in the hills, would be effectually prevented. Besides this, each soldier should carry with him a second pair of trowsers, composed of some thick stuff quilted with cotton, and sufficiently large to admit of being drawn over the former. At the close of the day these should be put on; and with the help of a blanket, the soldier will not only be able to repose in warmth and comfort, and secure from attacks of rheumatism in his limbs, but will be ready, if assailed, for immediate action. This precaution is not unnecessary; for I consider it very probable, from the nature

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nature of the country and the character of the enemy, that ambuscades and night attacks will be often tried. The troops should be well supplied with shoes, an article that soon wears out in the hills.

The hat of the sepoy is ill-adapted for the service, and had better be altered. Something that will set close to the head (a helmet for instance), and be a defence against stones and not liable to be brushed off in the thickets, should be contrived. In all these suggestions, it will be perceived that it is assumed as a principle, that on the present service, a martial air and smart appearance should give place entirely to convenience, comfort, and efficiency.

12. Before concluding I have one observation to make. It may, perhaps, be thought that, in the foregoing account, the natural difficulties of the service have been exaggerated, and that, in this respect, my statements do not exactly correspond with some other information which Government may have received. To this I may remark, that though I am well convinced there are no obstacles which will not eventually yield to the superior energy, devotion and intrepidity of British troops, I am equally satisfied there is no wisdom in undervaluing the strength and means of resistance, whether foreign or intrinsic, possessed by the enemy. That such communications may have been made to his Excellency is very probable; and perhaps, too, from individuals, who have had opportunities of knowing better. But, I trust, I shall never be guilty of the wretched folly of magnifying difficulties, with a view of giving a kind of fictitious importance to my communications; or of the wickedness of representing them as trifling and unimportant, for the purpose of producing a pleasing though pernicious illusion. Whatever I have advanced in this letter, or may affirm hereafter, shall be the result of personal experience, or studious and attentive inquiry.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
24th August, 1814.

(Signed) J. RUTHERFURD,
A.T.

(Enclosure 6
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

(No. 6 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant.

2. Previously to its arrival, a letter from the Deputy Commissary-General having communicated to me part of the subject of your dispatch, I lost no time in furnishing that officer with a reply to the points referred for my opinion; and as my letter will serve, in some measure, as an answer to yours, I take the liberty of transmitting a copy of it, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General.

3. From my letter of the 24th to you, and from that now enclosed, his Excellency will observe, that I have anticipated his Excellency's instructions on the subject of shoes and jhupans. In the former I recommended a short ankle-boot; and that, with the addition of the other part of the dress (the long trousers to tie over them), is, in my opinion, obviously preferable to the shoe described in your letter. It is considered as such by several Nepaul people now with me; and it appears, in plain reasoning, to be better adapted to defend the feet and ankles from stones and thorns, than any shoes however closely fitted. The double upper leathers, with wax-cloth interposed, is refining too much upon a practical subject. In their manufacture, too, an important particular is omitted: the seams should be sewed with leather thongs. It is observed that the hill shoes, from this circumstance, last out two pairs of the low-land manufacture. The plate of iron is also much objected to, as rendering the foot apt to slip on rocky ground. Though it have the advantage of giving adhesion to the parts of the sole, and rendering less liable to wear; yet the first object is superseded by the leather stitching, and the latter is better attained by the insertion of a few small-headed screws or hobnails in the heel, and from
the

the ball of the large toe to the point, the part chiefly acted upon in steep ascents. With these exceptions, the other directions may be followed with advantage.

4. Though I have differed in opinion regarding the shoes recommended to his Excellency's notice, I shall not delay for a moment carrying the instructions I have now received into effect. In fact, I had previously taken the most efficient measures for attaining the objects in question, by directing the purchase of all the deer-skins that might be procurable, a precaution adopted under the conviction that the boot recommended by me would meet with his Excellency's approbation.

5. I have besides sent commissions into the hills to purchase a number of the shoes in use there. By these means, I hope to be able to provide the whole quantity stated in your letter.

6. In reply to the concluding paragraph of your letter, I shall entertain such servants as may be required for the accomplishment of the several objects confided to me, and at an early opportunity have the honour of submitting a statement of the expense incurred, for the sanction of his Excellency the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
26th August 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
A. T. and Supt.

To Major Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary-General.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, and in reply to the chief points of your reference, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter addressed by me to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

2. With regard to the hill peasants, it is very difficult to determine beforehand the number which may be procurable. When the country is once invaded, there will be little difficulty in collecting them; but until that takes place, I do not rely upon assembling more than four or five hundred at each of the gauts of Chelkeea, Bilheree, and Hurdwar. Even this number can only be obtained by the exertion of local influence, and employment of secret emissaries; and as no other individual possesses those means in the same degree with myself, so it will be my particular care to use them, with all skill and address in my power, for the attainment of the object in question.

3. Provision, therefore, must be made, as if no dependence were to be placed on this resource; and until it be available, we must endeavour to manage with bearers and kootees or maullees. These cannot carry so much as a Khusseeah, who can perform a long march with thirty and forty seers puckâ on his back. Three rupees per mensem is a liberal allowance for him.

4. Grain of all kinds is produced in the hills, but that on which the lower class chiefly subsist is the munrwa (*cynosceus coracanus*); nor do I believe that any kind is procurable in abundance. Some individuals affirm the contrary, but I am inclined to consider their statements as vague and inaccurate. This reputed plenty is contrary to my own experience, at variance with the reports of several individuals, who till a few months ago had served for years with the Goorka army, and inconsistent with the exhausted and depopulated condition of the country. If there be abundance, it will soon shew itself, and until that take place it is wise to adopt these expedients.

5. The two points of Chelkeea and Hurdwar, at the foot of the hills, will answer very well as depôts for grain, until, by the occupation of a more advanced position, we shall be enabled to collect it within the territory of the enemy. They are both perfectly secure.

6. I am preparing a muster of the jhupan or hill doolec. I imagine, however, I shall be able to get them ready with greater facility and economy than you can at Cawnpore.

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Mr. Rutherford.

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Mr. Rutherford.

7. Spirits for the troops may be conveyed easily and safely in little barrels of two maunds. If you have not these, I can direct them to be prepared by the Honourable Company's coopers.

8. For the supply of shoes and wallets, I have sent orders to all my Gomas-tahs, both in the timber agency and commercial department, to purchase up all the deer-skins and bhungelas procurable.

9. If you think it advisable, I will also pick up here and there a few tanyuns, or hill ponies. They will be a valuable acquisition to the officers of the army.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
24th August 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
A. T.

(Enclosure 7 in
No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

(No. 7 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

The continuance of afree intercourse with Nepaul is, I find, so indispensable to the due accomplishment of the several objects connected with our military preparations which have been confided to me, that I beg leave earnestly to recommend to his Excellency the Governor-General the expediency of avoiding every step calculated, in the slightest degree, to disturb the tranquillity which at present exists in this quarter. As yet no interruption has any where been given to the ingress of my servants, with the exception of the gaut of Bundureea Khal in the Dooty country ; and while this communication continues, I possess every facility for making secret arrangements for the provision of all such articles as are procurable only from Nepaul. It is of the utmost importance that our intercourse should be maintained till the beginning of November, to allow of the annual migration of the hill peasants to the plains, when I shall leave my agents on the watch to secure all such as I may not have been able to obtain by secret negotiations. Even those secured by the latter means will want some pretence to come down, otherwise any considerable body of them passing into the plains at an unusual season would excite suspicion, and be liable to detention.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
28th August 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

(Enclosure 8
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 8 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Thomas Rutherford, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 24th, 26th, and 28th instant, which have been transmitted to his Excellency the Governor-General.

2. The information communicated by you on the several points adverted to in your letter, will essentially aid the Government in the measures in progress for the equipment and supply of the troops destined to act in the Nepaulese territories.

3. On all points relative to the supply of the troops and other branches of the service within the province of the Commissariat, you will receive instructions from Major Lumsdaine, Deputy-Commissary-General, under whose orders you will act in your capacity of Extra Assistant Commissary-General, your appointment to which situation is notified to you in my other letter of this date.

4. The Governor-General observes with satisfaction, that you are already in correspondence with that officer, and that he is in possession of the information communicated in your despatches to my address.

5. Your information and suggestions, relative to the clothing of the troops, and which appear on a general view to be very judicious, will immediately be referred

referred for the consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who will issue such orders on the subject as he may deem to be proper.

6. On the other points of information and inquiry to which my letter of the 30th July refers, you will, of course, continue to correspond with me.

7. The Governor-General is extremely desirous of receiving the detailed report which you are preparing, in reply to the inquiry contained in my letter of the date above-mentioned.

8. It would have been satisfactory to his Lordship to have received early information relative to the position on the Ganges, referred to in general terms in the fifth paragraph of your despatch of the 24th of August. Information received from other quarters confirms the opinion previously entertained by the Governor-General, that the position alluded to, is at the Lukber-gaut, between Hurdwar and Reklukes. Still an early communication of detailed information, regarding the plain on the left bank of the river, and the pass leading to it from the eastward, is no less desirable.

9. Adverting to the observations contained in the third paragraph of your letter of the 24th August, I am directed to observe, that no exclusive reliance on carriage by means of elephants, or other description of cattle, was contemplated by Government, and that the object of the Governor-General, in the remarks communicated to you, was to ascertain the extent to which that description of carriage could be employed, his Excellency's previous information rendering him perfectly aware that it could only be available to a certain limit.

10. You are authorized to defer until further orders, the communication to the Magistrates and to Major Bradshaw, on receipt of which the suspension of commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's possessions and the territory of Nepaul was to be proclaimed.

I have, &c.

Benares,
5th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 9, in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed to request that you will submit to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the copies of letters from Mr. Rutherford, under dates the 24th, 26th, and 28th of August, and of the reply, under this date, which I have been directed to address to him.

2. His Excellency will observe, that Mr. Rutherford has been informed that he will receive instructions relative to the supply of the troops, and other branches of the service within the province of the Commissariat, from Major Lumsdaine, in pursuance of the arrangement communicated to you in my separate letter of this date.

3. I am directed to convey to you the request of his Excellency the Governor-General, that the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to take into his consideration the suggestions of Mr. Rutherford, relative to the clothing for the soldiers destined to act in the Nepaulese territory, and his observations relative to the shoes of the pattern proposed by Mr. Moorcroft, and that his Excellency will issue such orders as he may deem proper on those points, as well as on all other matters connected with the outfit and equipment of the troops.

I have, &c.

Benares,
5th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure 8
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 9
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 10.)

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1822.

(No. 10, in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

(Enclosure 10
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Mr. Scott.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, with its enclosures, and trusting that his Excellency the Governor-General will pardon any inaccuracies into which I may be led, either from information originally incorrect, or from want of any memorandum on the subject, I beg leave to submit such particulars respecting the Nepaulese territories as I learnt during my residence at Goruckpore.

2. The very scanty information I possess respecting the geography of that country, I have inserted in the form which accompanied your letter; and I also beg leave to annex a statement of the revenues, population, and military force of the Nepaul Government, drawn out in the year 1805, and transmitted by the Rajah of Palpa, who was then in confinement at Catmandoo, to his relations, along with some papers purporting to be conversations held between the late Rajah and his advisers, respecting an intended invasion of the Honourable Company's territories; which, however, are interspersed with so many absurdities, that I have not thought it necessary to trouble his Lordship with copies of them.

3. Premising that my information respecting Nepaul is of so imperfect a nature, that I could rather wish the following observations to be considered as hints, to be verified or contradicted by further inquiry, than statements of facts to be depended upon, I beg to observe, that with respect to the district of Palpa, I heard that a new, or an improved road, leading through it from Catmandoo to the westward, had been finished about three years ago, for the express purpose of enabling the Nepaul troops to proceed with greater facility to Sercenuggur and Kote Kangrah. But as I believe that the use of wheel-carriages is unknown in Nepaul, I should not suppose that this, or indeed any of the roads in that country, would be found passable for our artillery.

4. I understood that the few cannon which the Nepaulese possessed were carried by men, being made in separate pieces, and screwed together when used: and as they have plenty of elephants, it is most probable that they also employ them for carrying guns on their backs. A three or four-pounder, without the carriage, would not be too great a load for an elephant; and from what I have seen of the ability of those animals to climb hills, I should suppose, that, with some practice, they would carry a gun of that size, so adjusted as to render it possible to throw the weight backward or forward as they ascended or descended the hill, over almost any road passable for hill horses with loads, provided it were wide enough, and tolerably free from large loose stones.

5. There is a road from Bootwul to Palpa, which was represented as being of very difficult access, and defended by several small forts; and as it is likely that every effort will be used to prevent the occupation of so important a post as Palpa, commanding as it does the communication between the capital and the lately conquered provinces, it would doubtless be a very arduous enterprize to advance to it by the direct road, through a country affording such ample natural means of defence. I formerly heard that there was another more circuitous route from Bootwul to Palpa, by which the Rajah's elephants used to ascend to that place, the truth of which statement may be easily ascertained from the emigrants at Goruckpore. It is, however, most probable, that means have been taken to block up these, and all other frequented paths leading into Nepaul; as I heard last year, from a native gentleman who was at Jouikpoor in the months of April and May, that the Ryois were at that time employed in felling trees across the roads there, by orders of the Government: and I take the liberty of submitting for his Excellency's consideration the probability of gaining the high-road from Catmandoo to Palpa and Bootwul, or a cross-road leading to it, by following the course of the Gunduck.

6. I was assured at Sheopoor, that this river, in which there is a rapid a few miles below that place, was navigable for large canoes for sixty miles above

above it, and for boats of considerable size to a place called Nawelpore, lying about twenty miles up the river, and to which also a road, said to be passable for elephants, leads over the hills a little to the west of Sheopore. Should this statement with respect to the navigation of the Gunduck be correct, it appears that a party might advance by this way to within a very short distance of Rampoor-gaut, on the road between Palpa and Catmandoo. But as the most accurate information on this head, and on all other points connected with the district of Palpa, is easily procurable at Goruckpore, I consider it unnecessary to trespass further on his Lordship's patience, with that which, in the present state of my knowledge of the subject, is mere speculation.

7. The possession of Palpa and the adjoining districts, besides other advantages, would be the means of providing any number of guides and hill porters that might be required, to enable that part of the army to proceed towards the capital, if that were thought advisable; and it would also be of great importance, should the re-establishment of the independence of the Hill Rajahs to the westward form any part of the plans of the British Government.

8. On the subject of the route by the river Koosi, I have only been able to learn from a person who travelled from Nathpore to Burha Chutteer, or Barah Chuttra, in the month of December or January, many years ago, with a party of gentlemen, of whom he states Mr. G. P. Ricketts to have been one, that the road as far as that place was tolerably good, and even passable for wheel-carriages as far as Chuttra, but running principally through forests, and of course liable to be obstructed by felling trees. The above person states, that the current in the river at Burha Chutteer was exceedingly strong, the bed rocky, and the water about up to a man's thigh. He understood that there was a road from that place to the Rajah of Nepaul's place of residence, frequented by pilgrims, who went to perform ablution at the bathing-place. He also says that Beejapore is twenty miles east of Bunarooa, or Burrouja, of Arrowsmith's map. I have further to state for his Lordship's information, that I understand that Heer Kishen Doss, who was lately Soobah of Morung, and is likely to be fully acquainted with every thing relative to that country, is the Gomastah or agent of a banking-house at Benares, to which the Rajah of Nepaul is indebted, and that he is at present in that city.

9. Of the emigrants formerly at Goruckpore, from whom correct information may be obtained, I think it only necessary to mention Pur Bul Ranah, as I believe he left that place before Mr. Martin's arrival there. This person formerly held a command in the Nepaul army. He was considered as a man of ability amongst them, and was well acquainted with their mode of warfare, and with many other particulars, which at this juncture it might be of importance to Government to know. I am uncertain where he resides at present, but I dare say this may be ascertained at Goruckpore.

10. With respect to the state of the public mind in Nepaul, I beg leave to submit, that I have heard from every person with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the Government of the Goorka Rajah was exceedingly odious to all classes of people, except the few who held offices of state; and that the great body of the natives of the hills, although averse to the introduction of the British authority, would gladly see the old families restored and rendered independent of Goorka. My communication having principally been with emigrants and persons connected with them, I cannot, of course, give implicit credit to the opinions they express on such points. But to say nothing of the attachment which usually subsists between the natives of countries in a similar state of civilization with the petty principalities now forming the Nepaulese territories, and the families of their hereditary chieftains, the many cruel acts of despotism committed by the late Rajah of Goorka must have tended greatly to render that Government unpopular; and the inhabitants of the provinces West of the Gunduck have also long complained bitterly of the hardships to which they have been subjected, for a series of years past, in being compelled by the Government to transport all the baggage and military stores required for the use of the army in Sirrinuggur, and to

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Letter from
Mr. Scott.

make the roads to that place, without receiving any kind of remuneration for their labour.

I have, &c.

Zillah Rungpore,
12th August 1814.

(Signed) D. SCOTT,

1. *Roads.*—The following information respecting the route from Bootwul to Palpa, and thence to Rampoor-gaut on the way to Catmandoo, is derived from a person who was in the late Rajah of Palpa's service about ten years ago, and must therefore be considered as referring to the state of the country at that time.

2. The road from Bootwul to Palpa is represented as being in general about five feet in breadth, and leading in a zig-zag direction over two or three very steep and long ascents, besides others of inferior height, in some parts of which a kind of stair is made in the face of the hill. It is passable for hill horses and for small elephants accustomed to the country without loads.

3. My informant proceeded from Bootwul on foot up a steep ascent to Nyakote, distant three coss, where he passed the night. The next day, after descending the opposite side of this hill, and travelling along a deep ravine, he ascended the hill of Masseean, which is very steep and lofty, and remained all night at Masseean, distant from Nyakote five coss. Next morning he crossed the Tinavee river, about eight coss from Bootwul. This is represented as being a small stream, about twenty yards wide and knee deep: the channel of the river is about fifty yards wide, the bed rocky, and the banks not particularly steep. After passing over two hills of easier ascent than that of Masseean, he arrived at Palpa, distant from the last halting-place six coss. The general course of the road was nearly north. It ran through forests of saul trees, and there were no villages on the way, but many huts and small patches of cultivation, and every where abundance of excellent water.

4. Setting off from Palpa in an easterly direction, after crossing a very steep hill and travelling four coss on a road of a similar nature to that leading from Bootwul, he reached a small village (the name forgotten), around which there is a plain of inconsiderable extent and some cultivation. Next day he crossed a steep mountain, and proceeded five coss to another small village, the name unknown, about which, and all along the road, there were many patches of cultivation, and gardens of plantain and orange trees. The third day he proceeded eight coss, crossing several small hills, but over a much more level country than he had hitherto seen, to a place called Rampore, which is a considerable village, with a bazar and manufactory of glass rings for the arms, situated in a plain partially cultivated, and extending for several miles in every direction round it. Rampoor-gaut, on the great Gunduck, is level all the way between the village and the river, which is represented as being upwards of a hundred yards wide, and flowing with the utmost impetuosity in an extended rapid over the rocks which form its bed. It is not fordable here, and is crossed in a boat pulled along by a rope extending from bank to bank. Lofty mountains rise abruptly from each side of the river. That on the opposite bank, over which the road runs to Catmandoo, is represented as being exceedingly steep. The general course of the road from Palpa to this gaut is stated to be due east. It runs principally through saul forests, and is crossed by many small brooks affording water of an excellent quality.

5. The person who gives this information states that he performed this journey in the month of November, about nine or ten years ago, in company with the Rajah's family and a train of followers, amounting altogether to nearly a thousand persons. The baggage was carried by hill porters, and the principal men went in a kind of hammock, slung on poles and carried by men. Hill horses also accompanied the party, but were not ridden over the steepest parts of the road. At Rampoor-gaut they met the Rajah returning from Catmandoo. He brought with him three elephants, between six and seven feet high, which also returned without loads to Palpa, and descended
thence

thence to Bootwul. My informant doubts the possibility of large elephants ascending or descending the steep parts of this road, in the state it then was either with or without loads; and as he is an elephant driver by profession, his opinion on this head is deserving of attention.

6. When I was at Sheepore I observed a road a little to the west of that place, said to be passable for elephants, leading over the hills to Newulpore, situated about ten coss up the river Gunduck. Whether there was any road from this place to Bootwul and Palpa I cannot recollect; but as it was a place of some note in the late Rajah's time, as a kedah for catching elephants, it is probable that a path may be found from it to one or other of those places.

7. I am totally unacquainted with the road which leads from Buhrapore to Nepaul, further than that it has been for some years past more frequented than any of the others in that direction. The jealousy of the Nepaulese having induced them to put a stop to the fair at Bootwul, to which in former times a number of merchants with horses from the hills used to resort.

8. Having no personal knowledge of the roads in the interior of the country, I can only observe generally, that from the mountainous and woody nature of the district of Palpa, they may be very easily and speedily blocked up by felling trees across them. The country to the west of the Gunduck may be termed mountainous, that to the east only hilly. The ascents of the mountains I was on was steep, but not so much so as to render it impossible for troops to climb up. The soil appeared to be composed of black earth, mixed with rocks and large round stones, such as are seen on the sea-shore. It produces between the trees a long species of grass, which I was informed was burnt down annually in the month of February. The trees, which covered the hills to the top, did not grow so close together as to prevent men on foot, and even elephants, from passing through the woods with facility. The elephants that had been accustomed to the mountains were, as may be supposed, observed to climb them with much greater ease than those that had not. Those animals are very subject to get lame from the stones on the hills, and none with tender feet, which is a very common defect amongst them, ought to be sent on this service.

9. *Rivers.*—The principal rivers in the Palpa district are the Tinavee, Banganga, Jeny, Machavy, and Rohin, which are small streams, and the Gunduck. This river is about one hundred and sixty yards in breadth at Sheepore, in December and January, and at least five or six feet deep. I heard that there was some obstacle to the navigation below Sheepore, but that above that place large boats might go to Noowilpore, and canoes forty miles further. Plenty of boats of the latter description, of great size and strength, are procurable on the river. The water of the rivers and pools in Terraie, or low country, is accounted unwholesome, but that of the springs and brooks in the hills is reckoned excellent, both by the natives of that country and those of the Company's provinces.

10. *Forts.*—There are no forts in the Goruckpore frontier that would serve for dépôts. I observed two small places surrounded with stone walls, one at Sheepore and one at Bohar (or Bewah of the map), which might be repaired and made tenable against the Nepaulese without artillery; but they are, to the best of my recollection, too small to be of much use. From the circumstance of the names of many places in Nepaul terminating in the adjunct *kote*, signifying a fort, it may be inferred that there were formerly many places of strength in that country. Whether they are still kept up or not, I cannot pretend to say; but I understand there is one place, called Kuller-Kote, about thirty miles above Sheepore, where there is a party of military, but no artillery. Their soldiers are represented as being deficient in the art of gunnery, and principally famed for ambuscades and night attacks.

(Signed) D. SCOTT.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec 1814.

(Enclosure 10
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Scott.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY OF NEPAUL comprizes thirty-nine Districts, producing (or rated at) a Revenue* of Rupees 13,52,400. Under the old military system, there were altogether 134,050 serviceable Jagheerdars, or soldiers, paid in land and residing on it. There are now only 8,040 regular soldiers, also paid in land; of which number 5,600 are fit for service, and 2,440 recruits or raw soldiers. There were formerly 239,029 husbandmen possessing houses, there are now 228,800. The length of the country, from East to West, is 645 Coss; the breadth varies, being in different parts 27, 45, 40, 80, 50, and 100 Coss.

NAMES of DISTRICTS.	Revenue.	Former Military Establishment consisting of Jagheerdars, living on their Jagheers.	Present Military Establishment.	Former Number of Cultivators, possessing Houses.	Present Number of Cultivators possessing Houses.	Length of the District from East to South in Coss.	Length of the District from South to North in Coss.
Sookun Koh.....	Rupees, 6,000	2,500	100	1,100	1,100	25	27
Kyraut†.....	9,00,000	12,000	350	12,000	7,310	70	40 to 50
Muckwanpore	8,000	5,000	{ Duty performed by the regular army stationed at Catmandoo	5,500	400	50	40 to 50
Catmandoo	52,000	30,000	3,100 Regulars.† { Duty performed by the regular army stationed at Catmandoo	20,000	40,000	50	{ Bounded by Muck- wanpore.
Bhatgan.....	1,300	6,000	{ Regulars.	17,000	7,000	{ Within the limits of Muckwanpore....	40
Pattan	24,000	8,000	—	25,000	15,000	ditto.	20
Goorka	12,000	1,700	—	7,000	11,000	{ Within the limits of Tahmoon	40
Tahmoon	8,000	1,300	—	10,000	11,000	30	30
Lumchung or Lunyungli	8,000	1,500	—	11,000	9,000	{ Within the limits of Tahmoon	25
Kaskee	8,000	1,500	—	9,000	8,000	ditto.	27
Nawakote	6,000	800	—	500	1,400	{ Within the limits of Palpa	11
Sutwan	2,000	400	140	700	500	ditto.	10
Bhurkote	6,000	1,000	150	4,000	3,000	ditto.	11
Resein	6,000	500	100	4,000	3,000	ditto.	9
Kurhoon	6,000	600	Regulars.	4,000	3,000	ditto.	10
Penk	2,000	300	—	400	300	ditto.	7
Dhoor	2,000	300	—	3,500	400	ditto.	7
Palpa or Bootwul	12,000	2,000	500	8,000	9,000	100	{ 50; Hills 15, Lowlands 35.5
Kanchee	4,000	350	100	500	800	{ Within the limits of Palpa	15
Urka	4,000	400	100	700	1,000	ditto.	15
Goolmee	6,000	600	100	3,000	4,000	ditto.	30
Dhoorkote	700	300	—	200	500	ditto.	7
Ismap	4,000	500	Regulars.	500	450	ditto.	25
Mooseekote	2,000	500	100	500	800	ditto.	15
Goolkote	2,000	300	Regulars.	400	600	ditto.	8
Mullehiud	8,000	2,000	—	9,000	10,000	{ Within the limits of Palpa & Kanchee	40
Peytannah	12,000	2,100	400	12,000	13,000	20	40
Dang-chowgurra	8,000	700	{ In the possession of the Rajah of Salianah.	500	300	25	{ 45; Hills 20, Lowlands 25.
Chullee	700	200	—	300	{ Cultivated by Ryots of other Districts.	20	20
Salianah.....	4,000	1,000	300	300	3,500	25	30
Ruggen|| .....	—	200	—	500	600	{ Within the limits of Salianah	7
Jajar Kote.....	13,000	800	100	2,000	1,100	ditto.	35
Haum¶	8,000	4,000	50	4,000	400	30	25
Dhoolleh	10,000	300	50	900	400	20	25
Achaum	12,000	1,800	300	10,000	10,000	30	25
Puchawn.....	8,000	800	100	12,000	9,000	Bounded by Achaum. { Bounded by Salia- nah, Dhaugdoolies, and Haum	35
Jemlah	22,000	2,000	200 Regulars.	12,000	8,000	70	50
Deotee	60,000	1,500 Archers	400 ditto.	20,000	8,000	90	45
Koomayoon, or }	80,000	{ 25,000 Garri- son Soldiers ..	1,100 ditto.	12,000	24,000	90	80
Ke-maon }							

REMARKS.

* It is doubtful whether by Revenue in the original is meant the sums actually collected at present, or what the districts were formerly rated at. The different districts are called husht hazaree, puri hazaree, &c.; terms which are frequently applied to estates in the Company's territories, but which seldom express the actual amount of Revenue at present receivable from them.

† Kyraut includes the Morung, and the whole of the country east of the Koosi. It is probable that, in this instance, the words Nowluckee do not imply that the revenue, at the time this statement was drawn out, amounted to Rupees 9,00,000; as I am informed that the revenue of Morung, including the two districts of Subturree and Mubturree, west of the Koosi, only amounted last year to Rupees 5,37,000.

‡ The whole Regular Army, in the year 1805, is said to have consisted of thirty-one Companies, each composed of from 250 to 300 men. The Nepaulese having been engaged in constant war since that time, and having made several additional conquests, it is probably much increased. The men are said to be very courageous. They are exceedingly muscular, and capable of undergoing great fatigue; but are but indifferently armed, principally with muskets in a very bad state of repair. The pay of the army and of the officers of state, as well as the Rajah's household expenses, appears to be defrayed entirely by grants of land.

§ This Statement is said to have been drawn out by the Rajah's advisers, for his inspection, which accounts for their including all the lowlands of Bootwul, which were not in their possession.

¶ This District contains copper mines, but the Cultivation has been given up.

¶ This District is stated to have become almost entirely waste.

(No. 11 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Dayid Scott, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir

1. I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 12th ultimo and its enclosures, and to submit them to his Excellency the Governor-General.

2. His Excellency directs me to convey to you the expression of his acknowledgments for the information communicated in that letter, on the points which formed the subject of the reference contained in my despatch to your address, under date the 30th of July preceding.

3. The facts and observations contained in your letter have both aided his Excellency in maturing the system of operations to be directed against the State of Nepaul, and have suggested other sources from which further and essential information, calculated to promote the same object, may be derived. His Excellency desires me to add, that he considers the application of the time which you were enabled to spare from the performance of your ordinary official duties, to the acquisition of knowledge which has thus become beneficial to the public service, to be highly creditable to your zeal, industry, and spirit of useful inquiry and research.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, above Benares,
9th September 1814.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 11
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 12 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

On the 15th instant I was honoured with your letter of the 29th ultimo, directing me to communicate to you, for the use of his Excellency the Governor-General, such information as I could give relative to Nepaul, especially in a military point of view. In compliance, I beg leave to offer the following remarks, hoping that his Excellency will pardon my presuming to offer opinions on subjects far remote from the line of my profession, as, without taking this liberty, I am not aware how I could comply with his Lordship's commands.

The accompanying maps, executed entirely by different natives, although exceedingly rude, will upon careful examination, I hope, convey a good deal of light on the political state of the country. This again is so much connected with military operations, that although the maps themselves throw little or no light on the points most interesting to an officer employed in the actual operations of war, they will probably be of some use, in forming the general outline of the measures to be pursued. The three maps relating to the eastern parts of the dominions now subject to Goorka are by far the most rude, and it will be necessary to notice that the angular waved lines represent chains of mountains, and that forts are usually marked by small quadrangles, while other places are represented by circles. In the maps of the western parts, which will be more readily understood, the capitals of the petty states, which the country contained until the rise of Goorka, are marked by flags, while red dotted lines denote boundaries, and black dotted lines important cross-roads.

From several persons, both in Nepaul and in the low country, and especially from Samar Bahadur, uncle to the Rajah of Palpa or Butaul, and usually called Nadir Shah, I have heard that by far the easiest route to Catmandoo is by the channel of the Wagmate (Great Bogmutty of Rennell). It is said that this route, although carefully concealed, and strictly prohibited by the Government of Nepaul, is no where steep, nor is it so rough as to impede the use of loaded cattle. It is merely the channel of the river, which during the periodical rains frequently swells to an enormous size, but in the dry season the quantity of water is said to be trifling, and instead of an obstruction would be highly advantageous, as affording an excellent supply of

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that

(Enclosure 12
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Dr. Buchanan.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 12
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Dr. Buchanan.

that indispensable article. I must, however, state, that other persons have represented this road in a very different light, and stated that the channel in some parts is obstructed by rocks, which compel the traveller to have recourse to the banks, which are exceedingly rugged. Although I am thus uncertain, the accounts concerning it are so flattering, that a farther investigation of the circumstances would seem to be very desirable. Nor would this, I presume, be attended with any delay, should an attack by the route of Hethaura or Hingtara, and Chisapani, be thought advisable; for I imagine that no advance beyond Hethaura would be considered prudent, without first securing the fortress of Muckwanpore, an enterprize, as I have been told, of little difficulty, but of much importance, as securing the rear of the advancing army. The securing of the fortress called Hurcharpar (Harriorpore of Rennell) is, I understand, not likely to be attended with more difficulty than that of Muckwanpore, and these two forts perfectly ensure the safety of any party that might attempt to pass up the Wagmate, should it be compelled to retreat; nor is it possible that a party in possession of these two places could fail in procuring accurate information concerning the state of the short way that intervenes between them and Catmandoo, past which the Wagmate flows. If the result of the inquiries should be favourable, the army would, of course, advance by this river; if the inquiries, however, turned out unfavourable, the road by Chisapani still would remain, and might be found less guarded, the enemy's attention having been distracted by the attacks on the forts.

Setting aside this passage by the Wagmate, to judge from what I have heard, the route to Catmandoo by the Kosi Koosi, or Kansuki, is that attended with the least difficulty, and is much frequented by the merchants, the troops, and the people of Nepaul, both in passing through their own country and in coming to the great mart of Nathpur. This route, according to my information, commences at Chatra on the east bank of the Koosi, to which large boats can ascend, and to which carts can advance with ease from Nathpur.

On the first day's journey the traveller crosses the Koosi to Mayna, and then the Sankoosi to Lasunuja.

From Lasunuja to Kula is the second day's journey.

The third day's journey is to Khatang, which is about five or six coss north from the Sankoosi.

The fourth day brings the traveller to Kamteb.

The fifth day's journey is to Halisi, at the junction of the Dudhkoosi.

The sixth day brings the traveller to Teleya, about three coss from the Sankoosi.

The seventh day to Baugman, on the west side of the Lekho.

The eighth day to Mantalegaut, on the west side of the Tambakoosi.

The ninth day to Pachigaut, on the Sankoosi.

The tenth day to Dumja, on the Rusi.

The eleventh day to Dapcha, on the north side of the Rusi.

The twelfth day to Banipa, at the head of the Rusi. Banipa is on a hill which bounds the greater valley of Nepaul, and the descent from thence to Bhatgang is easy and short. From Bhatgang to Catmandoo is a short march in a fine country fully occupied. The other marches, called day's journies, are probably long and fatiguing; the usual day's journey on the plain being twenty-four miles, and those on the hills, if they give less horizontal distance to the geographer, are certainly not less severe for an army.

At all the stages above mentioned it is said there are villages, and by the way there is much cultivation, while in many parts, but not in all, the traveller may ride on horse back. On the sides of the Sankoosi, the valley, it is said, is from one to two miles in width. The road, among the mountains, is reckoned very good; but what in their ideas constitutes one of this nature is totally uncertain. It must also be observed, that the route, as above described, does

does not entirely agree with the map. The great advantages of this route seem to be as follow. 1st. It avoids the chain of hills called Lama Dangra, which, except it be at Wagmate, extends without interruption from the Trisulganga to the Koosi, and is in general perhaps from five to six thousand feet in perpendicular height above the great plain of India. The passage over this hill by Chisapani, on the road by Hethaura, is reckoned the best, although it presents many difficulties. 2dly. The mountain at Banipa, which bounds the larger valley of Nepaul on the east, is lower and less abrupt than that of Chundangin, which bounds it on the south-west. 3dly. There would not appear, from all that I could learn, to be any such long and difficult defile as that between Hethaura and Dhoka Phedi; and, 4thly. The access to Chatra, both by land and water, is perfectly good, while considerable difficulties occur in reaching Hethaura.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

Enclosure 12
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Dr. Buchanan.

With respect to the advantages to be derived by an invading army from the upper part of the Koosi being navigable, some doubts may arise, although the information which I received states that river to be navigable in the dry season, from above the falls at Chatra to Dumja at the junction of the Koosi, which is as far as the route is near its banks. In the first place, there are three falls at Chatra, which interrupt the navigation for a considerable way, so that the army must either carry the canoes by land, or trust for a supply to the country; but it can scarcely be expected that the enemy should be so improvident as not to remove or destroy all the canoes, so that even ferries might not be procurable. Secondly. Should even canoes be carried by land past the falls of Chatra, the route of the army in several parts, as above stated, passes so far from the river, that it might be very difficult, if not impracticable, to protect the canoes. The crossing, indeed, such a number of great rivers as present themselves on this route, seems to threaten a considerable difficulty; and unless the friendship of the adjacent country was secured as the army advanced, it would seem necessary to carry some means for crossing the rivers. Large baskets covered with leather, such as are used in the south of India, would, I imagine, be found by far the most convenient.

Concerning the passage over the Lama Dangra ridge of hills by Sudly (called Sindali in the native maps), I learned nothing satisfactory, and doubt much of its being easier than that by Chisapani.

On the whole, if it is the intention of Government to confine the operations to one line, although I have little doubt that for purposes of peaceable intercourse the route by the Koosi is easier than that by Hethaura and Chisapani, it may be a question whether the latter, in the present state of affairs, may not be more eligible; for all the difficulties on it are known to Colonel Crawford, to Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, and to Captain Edwards, all military men, and probably able to point out the means by which these difficulties may be overcome, whereas on the route by the Koosi every thing is uncertain, except, as I have said, that such a route exists, and is much frequented.

Although it may appear presumptuous in me to describe a road which has no doubt been described by Colonel Crawford, yet afraid least I should be supposed to have neglected any part of his Excellency's injunctions, I beg leave to mention the following observations that I made on the route by Hethaura (or Hel-lowrah) and Chisapani (or Sissapanee), when I went to Nepaul in 1802.

From Gar Pusara, a petty place on the great plain of India, to which carts can go with ease, to Bichhakor, is about fourteen miles. The three first miles are clear, the remainder passes through a stately forest with little or no under-wood, but some long grass and reeds. For seven miles the ground in the forest is nearly level, and a very few pioneers would render the road fit for carts. The remainder of the road runs along the lower part of some small hills, which are rather stony, and it crosses the rough and wide channels of some torrents which in the cold season are quite dry; but still a small labour would render the whole way from Gar Pusara to Bichhakor passable for carts. At present it is perfectly good for loaded cattle. There is no water by the way. Bichhakor contains about a dozen huts, and affords no supply except wood and water, of which there is a fine spring and several small streams

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in No. 2.)

Letter from
Dr. Buchanan.

streams in a very wide strong channel, the only clear place on which the troops could rest.

From Bichhakor to Hethaura is about sixteen miles. For the first seven miles the channel serves as a road. It is wide, but both sides consist of low steep hills and precipices, the former covered with thick woods. The ascent on the whole is considerable, but is no where steep, and with a little pains the road might be made very good for loaded oxen, or even for light carriages. Even now cattle convey along it an usual load of grain. About seven miles from Bichhakor the road turns to the right, through a very strong pass called the Chirisjagaut, or bird passage. It is commanded by two hills which are less than a mile from the river, and which although steep are not high. The road between them is narrow, but in other respects is not bad. From Chirisjagaut to Hethaura the road is very good for loaded cattle, and might be easily rendered fit for carts. It descends gently through a country that rises into small swells and has few trees, but is intersected by several dry water-courses. About a mile from Hethaura, the Slarara coming from the east passes the road. The ford is perfectly easy, and the road from thence to Hethaura is good, leading through a stately forest. From Chirisjagaut to Hethaura there is no water; except the Karrara, a dirty black stream, which the people should not be permitted to drink.

Hethaura has a brick building which surrounds a square court, for the accommodation of merchants, and which with a little pains might be strengthened into a very considerable dépôt. There are also a few shops; but an invading army can expect no supplies except wood and water, the latter of which is to be found in abundance in the Raputi, a fine clear rapid stream. The valley on its banks below Hethaura contains some cultivation, and widens into a fine plain towards the Gandaki, which it joins a considerable way below, and through which there are said to be several other routes to Hethaura, should that by Chirisjagaut be considered more difficult than I imagine.

I have already mentioned the importance of seizing the fortress of Mukwanpore, which is reckoned about five miles east from Hethaura, the intervening distance to the foot of the hill on which the fort stands being level.

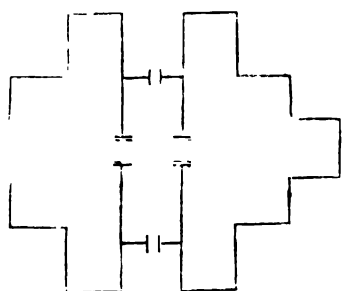
From Hethaura to Bhimphedi is a distance of about eighteen miles, leading through a narrow defile between high and steep hills overgrown with thick woods, and I imagine the most defensible point on the route. The Raputi winds through the defile in an extraordinary manner, so that it is crossed twenty-two times by the way. It is a strong, rapid, clear stream, not too deep to prevent it from being easily forded, so far as the water is concerned, but the channel is filled with rounded slippery stones, that render the fords very bad; and when we went, bridges had been therefore constructed of trees laid from stone to stone, and covered with earth, so that cattle might have passed with tolerable ease; nor is the road very bad. As there are plenty of trees at hand to form bridges, to render this road tolerable for loaded oxen it would only require a little smoothing. This is reckoned only one day's journey. I imagine, however, even if no resistance was offered nor abatis constructed, that troops with the necessary train of attendants and stores would find such a length of march, clearing the way and constructing the bridges as they advanced, quite impracticable. About half way there is a small space cleared, and there, on our return, we passed a night; but a considerable force would be straitened for room, and the ground is very uneven. There is, however, an abundance of wood and water, while at Bhimphedi the supply of the latter is scanty; and it is perhaps practicable from this half-way place to go over the hill of Chisapani, and in one day to reach the fine rivulet of Panauni, that is on its north side. Whether or not troops would go so far in one day, especially as the fort of Chisapani must be taken by the way, I am doubtful; and water might probably be had at Bhimphedi, by digging wells in the dry channel that passes the village. The only supply at present is a spring, which although of an uncommonly fine quality, would not supply above one thousand people even scantily. About four miles from Bhimphedi, it must be observed that the road leaves the
immediate

immediate bank of the Rapule, and ascends a very steep and strong bank, called Dokaphidi; but from thence to Bhimphedi there is a fine level, and the difficulties of the defile may be considered as overcome at Dokaphidi.

It must be observed, that from the first heavy rain after the heats of spring until towards the end of November, all the lower hills and the plain adjacent, not only here, but all the way, I believe, from Kamer to Asam, are exceedingly unhealthy, and should not then be attempted by troops; but it cannot be too earnestly recommended that the troops should reach that line by the first of December, so that they may have time before the return of the unhealthy season, which often begins by the first of April, and usually by the middle of May. At Bhimphedi the elevation is so considerable, and the air so cool, that it is considered as the first part on this route that is exempted from the influence of the unhealthy air called ayul in the language of the country; but Mukwanpore, near the route, is also a healthy place. While on the subject of health, I must notice, that the Nepaulese always hold out as one means of defence, the power which they have of poisoning the water by a deleterious root. They exaggerate its power, pretending that it will affect even the water of rivers; but I have no doubt that caution should be observed in using small streams, and wells dug by the army, or springs which can be readily cleared and examined, should in all practicable cases be preferred.

From Bhimphedi to the Copper-mine (Tamrakhani) on the Panauni, is about five miles and a half over the chain of mountains called Lama Dangra, and by the pass called Chisapani. The mountain is of great elevation and very steep, but not very rugged, nor are the woods thick, although they are very lofty. The road, except in steepness, is not bad, although it might no doubt be destroyed by a little pains. I am, however, persuaded that several of the passes into Mysore were more difficult, although Tippoo never attempted to defend them; but it would be rash to expect an equal negligence on the part of the army of Goorka.

About a mile and a half above Bhimphedi is the fort of Chisapani, reckoned usually the chief bulwark of the state, although it is not fitted to inspire us with much respect for the engineers of Goorka. An enemy may undoubtedly pass round one of its sides, leaving the fort to the left; and I suspect, although I am not certain, that he will be entirely covered by the hill from the fire, and might thus reach the village above, from whence even musketry might drive



the garrison from the works. The form will be understood from this sketch; which must not however be considered as exact, being taken from the recollection of what was seen in passing twice, but it may serve to give a general idea of the nature of the defences. The centre, in which the gates are, is commanded by the two wings. The walls are built of brick, and on the upper side, may be thirteen or fourteen feet high, but on the lower side the parapet being

carried round on a level the elevation is more considerable. There is no ditch nor any guns on the works. I understand, from a man who saw it in February last (1814), that it had undergone no change since the year 1802, only that two small guns are now drawn up in front of the lower gate. An enemy advancing by the road is not seen from the fort until he approaches very near, perhaps within about two hundred yards; but I cannot speak with accuracy of distances judged by the eye. It is said that the only supply of water, either in the fort or village, is from a small spring a considerable way higher up the mountain, and called the Chisapana, or cold water. The mountain for about a mile above the fort continues to rise, but with a moderate declivity. On the north side its declivity is shorter, but steeper, than that on the south. I do not think that cattle could carry any load over this hill, without slopes having been made to facilitate their ascent, and that would be a work of great labour and time. At the Copper-mine there is an abundance of wood and water, but no other supply can be expected.

Between the Copper-mine and the hill named Chundangiri there is a fine valley, called Lahuri Nepal, or the lesser Nepaul. It is finely watered by
[M] • springs

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springs and branches of the Panauni, and is clear and well cultivated; but its surface is very uneven, and it is surrounded on all sides by steep mountains, mostly covered with woods. By ascending one of these opposite to the Coppermine, there is a road to Catmandoo by a village called Phamphereg, which although less rocky than that over Chundangiri, seems on the whole the most difficult and fatiguing, but it is the only way by which elephants can advance, and that even without any load.

By proceeding to the left through the valley, it is about five miles to a good town called Chittong; and between that and the foot of Chundangiri, distant perhaps a mile and a half, is a fine halting-place with plenty of wood and water, while some supplies may be procured from the valley, unless the Government of Nepaul should take vigorous measures of precaution. That these, however, would be neglected, there is little reason to suppose. The roads, even in the cultivated parts of this valley, are in many places very steep and narrow.

From the halting-place between Chittong and Chundargiri to Thunkot beyond that mountain may be five miles. The mountain is of great height, especially on the north side: on the south, the ascent from the lesser valley of Nepaul is neither very long, very steep, nor very rugged. The descent, on the contrary, to the north, is both steep and very rocky, which latter circumstance alone prevents the elephants from easily reaching the greater valley of Nepaul by this route, so that almost every assistance which these animals could give on the march might be derived from them, as they can advance to the very boundary of the valley, on which Catmandoo is situated. Thunkot is in this valley, and is delightful quarters, abounding with wood and excellent water.

From Thunkot to Catmandoo is an easy march, although there are on the way several ravines and channels of rivers difficult to pass from the height and steepness of the banks, but not from either the depth or rapidity of water. The Newars, who form the most numerous class of inhabitants in Nepaul Proper, are, I believe, the most disaffected subjects of Goorka, partly from the remembrance of cruelties, and partly from religious differences; and would, I am convinced, be willing to afford supplies, so soon as their fears of punishment were removed, but this might not be easy to accomplish: and although the resources of such a fine valley could not be removed without a most barbarous severity, there is little room to suppose that the present ruler of the country would hesitate a moment about the execution, provided he has knowledge to value the importance of the measure. In prudence, therefore, I imagine that no reliance can be placed on any supplies, except such as are carried with the army.

In the maps of the countries west from Nepaul Proper, which are better executed than those to the eastward of the country, all the best roads have been laid down marked by a double line. It must not, however, be imagined, that this points out the exact course of the roads, for these wind very much from stage to stage; but it denotes that a good road passes that way. From this it would appear that there is an extended line of communication, running east and west the whole length of the kingdom; and I am told that considerable pains have been bestowed to fit this for the march of troops, and that loaded cattle can pass it every where with ease; but by destroying the bridges, usually of ropes, and by turning streams on the road to wash parts away, it would probably be rendered very difficult for an invading army.

The routes communicating with this road and the plain are very numerous, but most are said to be very difficult and there is great doubt whether any one of them would admit the use of loaded cattle, although several are alleged to be fit for this conveyance; but the refugees are so eager to conceal difficulties, that what they say must be received with much caution. That which seems to me to have the best established claim to facility is the pass called Khor, which is about four coss west from a mart called Barakadwar, that is laid down in the maps. The road from Khor leads to Kachi, all round which to a considerable distance, there are said to be routes over a tolerably level and clear country especially to Palpa, to Tansing the great military station, and to Rerighat on the Gandaki, a place of much importance. It is situated on the great line of communication from east to west, and every other passage in that direction is said to be attended with great difficulties, while it also commands
the

the only tolerable road that passes through the country from north to south, so that by easy movements along this, all attempts to pass from east to west by any difficult passes that may exist might be easily frustrated. The distance, however, of this route by Kachi, Rerighat and Goorka is too great. I should imagine it to be advisable in a mere attack upon Catmandoo, and I doubt much any of the passages between Goorka Proper and the latter city being so easy as that by Hethaura, Chisapani, and Chundangiri. I shall, however, state what I have heard on this subject.

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• From Servapurgaut (Soopour Rennell) on the Gandaki to Bhebangje the distance is two coss and a half of every bad road, but in the dry season large boats can ascend the river.

From Bhebangje to Benmohar the distance is three coss, there being some rapid sin the river, which however is navigable in canoes, to Dewagaut. Near Benmohar the Raputi joins the Gandaki, and from the junction there is a road to Hethaura through a level country, partly cultivated and partly covered with forests, and by this the Chereyagaut passage may be avoided. If it is wished to avoid the rapids above Bhebangje, I am told that from Ramnagar by Bakragaut there is a cart road into the valley of the Raputi.

From Benmohar to the Aurung Dumahan the distance is three coss. At the latter place also are some rapids.

From Aurung Dumahan to Leragaut is a distance of three coss and a half without rapids.

From Seragaut to Dewagaut are two days' journey, or twelve coss, having the cultivated lands of Chitora to the right, and Nawalapur, the residence of a Luba, to the left, and beyond the Gandaki. From Dewagaut to Palpa there is said to be a good route on the south side of the Gandaki.

From Dewergaut to Kavilas is one day's journey east through a hilly country in some parts cultivated. Kavilas is a large village near the Trisalgangga.

From Kavilas to Repadran is a day's journey through a hilly country. Repadran is a town and military station, about half a mile from the Trisalgangga.

From Repadran to Yogemara, or Yogemaya, is a day's journey east. The latter place is a large village on a low hill, half a mile from the Trisalgangga.

From Yogemara to Chittong are two days' journey, and from Chittong the traveller, to reach Catmandoo, must cross Chundangiri, as already mentioned.

From Yogemara there is also a route to Mahes Domahana, a large village where the Trisalgangga receives the Mahes. This river springs from Berhongga, a village three coss west from the town of Kistipur in the larger valley of Nepaul, and there is a route to that town along the bank of the rivulet. From Mahes Domahana to Yogemara the distance is one day's journey.

From Mahes Domahana to Derigaut is a distance of two days and a half's journey, with at most about two or three villages on the whole way. Derigaut is a large village at the junction of the Taze or Jadi with the Trisalgangga, and is a place where many pilgrims from the low country assemble.

North from Derigaut six hours' journey is Nayakote, a large town situated on a hill. It contains about twelve thousand houses, mostly occupied by Newars. The route from thence to Catmandoo has been described by Colonel Kirkpatrick.

From the map of Kanaka Nedhi, it will appear that he places some of the stages on these routes differently from Ladhu Ram, from whom the above is taken.

On the whole, of the numerous routes into Nepaul, it must be observed, that guides well acquainted with them may be procured among the refugees, who

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who are numerous all along the frontier, and that the information which may be obtained from such men, when liberally rewarded, and informed of the danger of misleading, must be much more satisfactory than what I could procure. I do not, indeed, conceive that, with ordinary pains, there can be any want of guides, or of adequate intelligence in attacking any part of Goorka that may be selected.

From what I have said, I think it will appear that, although cattle may perhaps be used in some parts of several routes, yet no dependence can be placed on their being able to convey the necessary stores the whole way; and, of course, it is absolutely necessary that men must be provided to convey every thing necessary. If these are to be provided for one part of the route, why they should not be used for the whole, when the distance is so short, I do not understand, as the means of procuring food for the cattle, to be used only occasionally, would, I suppose, add much to the difficulty. That low-country porters and palanquin-bearers can convey goods from Hethaura to Catmandoo just as well as the highlanders, I know by experience; but I apprehend great difficulties in procuring a number sufficient would take place, should such an extended warfare occur as I suppose may be necessary. Should it, however, be the intention of Government to make a conquest of the whole dominions of Nepaul, such a conveyance, I suspect, is the only one that will be procurable. The cruelty and rigour of the governors of that country, and the lenity of the British soldier, are too well known, to admit of the supposition that any one would risk the danger of acting for the latter, unless some extraordinary temptation were held out; and the mere change of governors from one foreigner to another, does not seem to me capable of being considered as such. I have, however, little doubt, that if the restoration of the native chiefs were held out, as the motive, their assistance, would be effectual to almost any extent that could be possibly required, and that both conveyance and provisions might be furnished largely, whenever the first impression had taken place.

I am thus led to offer some considerations on the political state of the country. Many of the circumstances are, no doubt, already known to Government; but as I do not know to what extent, I rather run the risk of being tedious, than of omitting any thing that it might be my duty to mention.

The whole dominions of Goorka, except the petty principality of that name, are known to have lately been under the independent government of numerous petty chiefs, to whom the people under their authority appear to have been strongly attached. Many of these chiefs, or their immediate children, are now living in the Company's territory, fed with daily hope of assistance. The known character of the person who manages the affairs of Goorka having long rendered it almost certain that no accommodation would take place, a few of the chiefs have found an asylum in the territories of China, and some still remain in their native country; where, although suffered to exist, they are in a state of want that renders them highly dissatisfied. A few families have become extinct, especially the three to which Nepaul Proper belonged. Almora, or Kamaon, may be considered as nearly in the same state, the present pretender, although of the legal chief's family, being the son of a most abominable usurper, who murdered his sovereign and his unfortunate children.

It is evident that if any advantage is to be taken of these persons' claims, no delay should be admitted, as whatever force they may have is daily diminishing. Yet, under the above-mentioned circumstances, to proclaim a general intention of restoring every chief, even should such be the view of Government, appears to me not only impolitic, as rendering the present rulers desperate, but cruel, as exposing to certain destruction the unfortunate chiefs now in their hands. The declaration, however, of the British Government's intention to restore certain families now out of the power of Goorka, and the immediate execution of the measure before time farther consolidates the authority of this State, seems to me the most politic measure that could, in the present circumstances, be adopted.

Beem Sing,

THE NEPAUL WAR.

Beem Sing, the present manager of the affairs of Goorka, I am confident, was last year in full expectation of being seriously attacked; yet he seems to have been determined to recede from no one pretension. That he fully expected the most serious attack, I judge from three circumstances.—1st. To propitiate the Gods, recourse was had to human blood, and a Pewan boy was sacrificed. 2dly. A message was sent for assistance to China, or at least to the neighbouring viceroy, the way having been paved by concessions of some value, such as Kerong and Mustong, which the Chinese were in no condition to extort by force; but Beem Sing seems more fully aware of the Chinese influence over the British nation than might have been expected. The Chinese officers, indeed, have very likely exaggerated not a little the extent of their Empire's power. 3dly. The army was increased to a considerable degree, and in doing so the landed property of the sacred order even has been resumed and granted to soldiers. There is, also, strong reason to suspect that the measures adopted by the British Government have been attributed to fear, and that the above measures, which may be considered as merely intended to defend past usurpations, will now be succeeded by more active hostility, and that the aggressions and usurpations of the Government of Nepaul will hereafter be continued on a larger scale. The actual situation of the Bengal Government, therefore, with respect to Nepaul, presents to my idea an enormous length of frontier, more difficult perhaps than any in the world, to guard by defensive measures against the sudden predatory attacks of a hostile, vigorous, rapacious, and cruel neighbour, to place whom in a different situation seems therefore to be a precaution most urgently requisite. It is possible, indeed, that the attitude at present assumed by Beem Sing, may have arisen from an ambition entirely directed to internal usurpation; but to rely on such a conjecture appears to me highly imprudent.

The first and last of the above-mentioned defensive precautions in the conduct of Beem Sing, I have heard from authority that I consider little liable to doubt. The embassy to China is not so certain, because the story of such a transaction may have been propagated and rendered a common talk, with an intention to deceive; but I am inclined to believe it true, as I have little doubt of the concessions having been made. It cannot, at any rate, be supposed that the Chinese Government could view without the utmost jealousy the conquest of Nepaul; nor do I think such an event likely to contribute to the friendship which is so necessary for the Company's existence. A frontier, indeed, of seven or eight hundred miles, between two powerful nations holding each other in mutual contempt, seems to point at any thing but peace. The Chinese, however, would probably have no sort of objection to the restoration of the petty chiefs, provided they are allowed perfect independence; and I believe that they are fully as tired of the insolence of Goorka as the British Government appears to be. This circumstance, joined to the difficulty of a war of conquest, seems to me to render the restoration of the chiefs, by far the most eligible plan. The difficulty, perhaps, appears to me greater than to those whose knowledge of war and politics is naturally much superior to mine; but I do not think that taking Catmandoo would produce any decided effect, and I suppose that an army might pursue from valley to valley, and from year to year, an enemy who would repay himself by predatory incursions, unless an enormous defensive establishment should be superadded to a very costly system of attack. That the fall of a capital always produces a strong effect, I am ready to admit; and certainly Catmandoo should immediately be attempted, in conjunction with the exiled chiefs: but it would, I suspect, be rash to proceed on the supposition that the enemy is to be so foolish as to risk every thing in the defence of this city, or so timorous as to despair should it be taken. Both events may happen; but, in prudence, they can scarcely be expected.

The plan of supporting the exiled chiefs, I have no doubt, would prove completely successful, and may be extended at convenient times to all who are able to join the British standard: but I would propose that it should commence by means of four detachments sent with the Rajahs Muckwanpore, Tanah or Tanahung, and Palpa or Bootwul, all branches of one noble family, and with the Rajah of Gurwall or Sirinuggur. In order to prevent desperation among the chiefs of Goorka, the lordships, of which the ancient families have become

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extinct, may be held out as a lure. The illegitimacy of the present Rajah has very much unhinged the family of Goorka, and the ancient family possessions might perhaps satisfy the ambition of the legitimate heir, a very distant relation. I have strong suspicions that Beem Sing has the most ambitious views, and looks to the throne: but might be satisfied with Nepaul Proper, while his people might receive some adjacent part as a subsistence. Brahm Saihi, the most respected person of the reigning family, although illegitimate, might be induced to throw off a hated authority, by having confirmed to his family the country of Almora, of which he is now the governor, and where he is much beloved. It is impossible for me, in this letter, to enter upon the family connexions and other peculiar circumstances which might facilitate or frustrate negotiation on these matters, but their knowledge may be soon acquired by the agents employed.

In opposition to this plan it may be stated, that the restoration of the exiled chiefs leaves no room for a remuneration of the great expense which must inevitably be incurred. To this I reply, 1st, that the war is inevitable, and is not a means of increasing revenue, but an effort to save an enormous annual sum, which a defensive system would require. 2dly, that the mountainous country is so poor, that its conquest would afford no source of revenue, adequate to repay the great sum requisite for such an enterprize. 3dly and lastly, every commercial advantage may be equally secured from the country under its petty chiefs, as if it were held by the Company. The knowledge of the country which must necessarily be acquired during the operation of their establishment, would remove from those persons the jealousy of intercourse, which is so fatal to the commerce of Eastern nations; for the chiefs would know that the British were already in possession of whatever knowledge would be necessary to the execution of ambitious views, while the giving up the country, when apparently in our power, would perhaps remove the suspicions of our harbouring such principles.

I do not, however, say that the Company should receive no remuneration. I would propose that the whole Terriani, or lowlands, belonging to the mountain chiefs, should be ceded to the Company; and I have no doubt that the claim would be readily admitted by persons in such desperate circumstances as these chiefs now are suffering. At any rate, I am certain that the claim is just and moderate. More, indeed, might be fairly claimed, and would perhaps be readily acceded to; but I should be sorry to give the Chinese any just reason for suspicion, by forming pretensions to any part of the mountainous region that separates the Empires.

I have, &c.

Near Gazipore,
19th August 1814.

(Signed) FRANCIS BUCHANAN.

(Enclosure 13
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 13 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Francis Buchanan, Esq.

Sir :

1. I have had the honour to receive and lay before his Excellency the Governor-General your letter of the 19th ultimo, with the several maps which accompanied it. The possession of the accurate and detailed information communicated in your letter, and in the valuable geographical documents which accompanied, have proved, as was expected, to be of the greatest utility, in framing the system of operations to be undertaken against the Nepaulese.

2. The observations and suggestions of a political nature contained in your letter, have also been perused by the Governor-General with peculiar interest and satisfaction; and I have received his Excellency's instructions to convey to you the expression of his acknowledgments, for the able, intelligent, and useful information which your letter, and the maps above referred to, have afforded.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges above Benares,
9th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 14

(No. 14 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government Secret and Political
Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your secret and confidential letter, dated the 30th ultimo, and beg you will present my most humble thanks to his Excellency the Governor-General, for the confidence he has been pleased to place upon me, as likewise to inform him, should matters cause a rupture with the Nepaul Government, that it is my most ardent wish to be employed against them in a military capacity, when the local information I have been able to collect will be of benefit in the operations against them.

In the meantime, I have the pleasure to forward you such information as immediately occurred to me; the inaccuracies of which you will forgive me, as it is written in haste from memoranda. I will return a regular answer, and as fully on each subject as I am able. I will also furnish you with a sketch of all the passes into the mountains, from the river Suttleje to the Gogra, with the country on this side, and places leading to, on the opposite side of the mountains. I cannot promise the whole of the positions being exactly fixed, but it will serve all military purposes.

I presume it must be known to you that, for several years past, there has been a continual ferment in the very core of the Nepaul Government, caused by the dissensions of two parties. The one called the Choutra party consists of the relatives of the former Rajah, and several of the Thurgurs and former Bharadars: the other, called the Thappas, are risen from the commonalty of the Goorka province, and who have now the young Rajah in their power and under their controul. The latter have picked out all the great commanders and officers, and have filled them with Thappas. The Choutras have pensions, or some trifling commands; and the former Thurgurs and Bharadars are unemployed. They are watching an opportunity of overthrowing the Thappas and getting the reins of government into their own hands. Bheem Sing Thappa (titled Kajee), commanding a force of about twelve hundred men at Palpa; his father Ummer Sing Kajee, who is at Nepaul; and his nephew, Ummer Sing Kajee, who commands the Goorka army beyond the Jumna; are the heads of the Thappa party. Bum Sah, who is at Almora (and whom I have reason to look upon as the cleverest politician and best informed man amongst all the Goorka chiefs), Hustadhull, Choutra, and Rooder beer Sah, besides Dhulbunjun Pandey, and other wealthy Thurgurs whose names I do not recollect now at Nepaul, are the heads of the disaffected. I am firmly convinced, if means be adopted, that their dissensions can be carried to so great a height, as to cause a total overthrow of the present Nepaul dynasty.

The knowledge I possess of the interior of the Goorka conquered countries extends particularly to the kingdoms of Gurhwall and Kemaon. These I have crossed in two or three lines, and have much local information of. The information I have received comes from the best authority. Hurruck dos Jotshee (the Earl of Warwick of these two kingdoms, the Rajah of which he has throned and dethroned more than once), this man is a perfect instrument, whose name the Goorkas dread. His connections in Kemaon amount to above six thousand men. He is now near sixty-eight years old, but active, vigorous, and has all his faculties clear. His influence is great on all the hill Rajahs, even extending beyond the river Suttleje. This man I particularly recommend to your notice. This is the same man who came as Vakeel, in 1797, to Lucknow, from the Kemaon Rajah, to Nabob Asoph-ool Doulah, and referred by the latter to Mr. Cherry. He accompanied Mr. Cherry to Benares, when some correspondence took place with Mr. Graham. The sudden catastrophe of Mr. Cherry induced him to return, and try by arms to stop the progress of the Goorkas. After various struggles, the Goorkas overcame him, and he fell back upon Gurhwall. Here he made a stand of five years; but the disaffection of the Sirinuggur Rajah's troops threw him into the hands of his enemies, from whom he made his escape, but his eldest son was made a prisoner, and was sent to Nepaul, where he is at this day. Hurruck dos Jotshee's information will be valuable, correct, and direct, and by means of his son, or other agent, he

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may have at Nepaul, a perfect knowledge may be derived of the interior possessions of the Goorkas to the eastward, their force, forts, passes, and means of carrying on warfare. He will be able to furnish proper men for guides, &c. &c.

The papers shown in confidence to you by Mr. Moorcroft, and the plan I had adopted to overthrow the Goorkas, and drive them beyond the Gogra river, as also of the coalition of the different Rajahs to effect this, the outlines were all given by Jotshee Jee, who for that purpose came to me at Unjunnee from Rajah Sunsar Chund. The ways and means for paying the party I was to organize were given to me by him. Many of the disaffected Goorka chieftains were also included in this revolution; and a most clever and a very brave man, Pulwul Rana, a Goorka (he died in 1813 at Bootwul), undertook the subjugation of Nepaul. This chief was the man who first carried the Goorka armies beyond the Ganges.

I must beg your attention for a moment towards their military. Their commanders are ignorant, subtle, treacherous, faithless, and avaricious to an extreme; after conquest and victory are bloodthirsty and relentless; after defeat, mean and abject. No reliances can be placed on any of their terms or treaties, and hitherto they have kept up a threatening countenance towards the Chinese Government, pretending to be a part of our Government, dressing their troops out in red uniforms, arming them with muskets, and aping the names of the subordinate officers. To our Government they have acted with great deceit, imitating the Chinese address and forms, and wishing to inculcate in their minds that they were tributary to the Chinese. Their sepoys are badly armed, and can bear no comparison to the troops in either Scindiah's or Holkar's services. Their muskets are infamous, and their gunpowder the same. The made-up ball-ammunition I have seen exceeded seven inches in length, flints are bad, little or no clothing, and very ill paid. They are armed with a musket, with or without a bayonet, a sword, and stuck in their girdles is a crooked instrument called a kookurree: this is very useful, serving to cut boughs, and forming arbours to protect them from the heat of the sun and nightly dews. They are hardy, endure privations, and are very obedient, have not much of the distinction of caste, and are a neutral kind of Hindoo, eating in messes almost every thing they meet with, except beef.

Under our Government and officers they would make excellent soldiers, and numbers would, on the event of a rupture, join our standards for the sake of six rupees per month, and form a proper corps of hill rangers; but who would not serve down in the plains, the change of climate being so very different.

Gurhwall, the capital of which is Sirinuggur, is a very mountainous and difficult country to attack or defend. It is intersected by rivers rushing in torrents over rocks and blocks of stone, excepting the village in which the capital is built, and two smaller ones above, the breadth not exceeding half a mile any where, and the longest not a mile and a half, intersected by the Aluknundra river, which here flows gently, and admits of canoes being navigated. Besides these, there is not a spot where you could encamp one thousand men in a line. The roads and pathways are all suffered to decay by the Goorkas. Traces still remain of the pains taken by the former Rajahs to keep them in repair, and formerly bullocks and tattoos found their way from Nujecabad to the capital, laden with merchandize by the Kotedwarra-ghattee: they could again easily be repaired. From the opposition held out by the farmers after their Rajah fled, the Goorka army was very severe upon this unfortunate country. Upwards of thirty thousand males and females have been sold or carried into slavery; near eighty thousand men and women emigrated in 1811 and 1812, and the country is nearly depopulated, the villages gone to ruins, and a young jungle is already in a thriving condition, where I saw a beautiful cultivation in 1808. The Goorkas still draw a revenue of three lacs of rupees from it. What with grain and coin the resources are great, if managed under a lenient hand, and in six years Gurhwall would yield above six lacs of rupees per annum. The climate of the northern and north-eastern purgunnas or thats is perfectly European, producing

ducing all the fruits in a wild state. The lower people are denominated khusseeahs. The Himachal mountains divide them from Tibet, or as it is called, the Oondeyse.

Kamaon is of less extent, but a beautiful, healthy, populous, and well-cultivated country; climate quite a paradise, the mountains flat, and many extensive plains. As little opposition was evinced by the peaceful inhabitants of this kingdom, who became indifferent who became their rulers, from the intestine broils of the reigning family which had lasted some years, private property was respected, and all rent-free lands granted by their conquerors to the actual possessors, the rents collected in the customary manner, and luckily it fell to the share of Bum Sah Chountra to be their governor. All these circumstances have induced it to be in the flourishing state it now is, although sundry oppressions have, since crept in. The capital is Almora, situated on the top of a flat and extensive mountain, with the Cossillah river running at its base. The Goorkas have erected here a small pukka fort, which they call Loll munde ka Gurhee: in it they have four guns laying upon the ground, near the entrance. It is a place of little consequence, and could be carried by escalade. Bum Sah, although unemployed, enjoys a pension of twelve thousand rupees per annum, and has fixed his residence here, where he presides as representative of the Rajah, and dictates all letters and answers to the Governor-General's Agent at Furruckabad. The revenues drawn by the Goorkas from this kingdom amount to about two lacs and a half of rupees; and since they have lately attached all the rent-free lands from the Bramins, &c., the present amount must be greater, or near three lacs and a quarter. The troops stationary here in the different garrisons and on the collections may amount to about four hundred men. The road to Almora was once a thoroughfare for horses, camels, and elephants, but the Goorkas, in their low policy, have suffered it to go to ruin: with a very little expense it could be rendered practicable to these animals, but no wheeled-carriages could proceed by it. The Dhoon is an extensive pleasant valley formed between the Jumna and Ganges, the lower range of small hills dividing it from Saharunpore, and the lofty range of mountains from Gurhwall, to which it appertains, and yields near forty-eight thousand rupees per annum. In this purgunna they have two forts; one a small stockade near Gooroodwara, the other on a hill near the village of Nagut, near the banks of the Sounk river: the former is called Dhamagurhee, the latter Nala Paunee. The whole of this fertile and extensive valley permits of guns, horses, elephants, camels, and wheel-carriages traversing it in various directions, with the assistance of a few pioneers. A good road leads from Khooshealgurh to the Kyarda valley, and a road for elephants to Nahan. The Jumna is not far from Khooshealgurh. Going to Nahan, you have to cross it at Timlee-gaut. To the N.N.W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of the Kyarda valley lies the valley of Punjor, beyond which is the large town of Pulasee, belonging to Rajah Sunsar Chund; and about eight or ten coss beyond is the river Sutleje.

About this time last year, Colonel Ochterlony applied to Captain Richards, of the Thirteenth, for information respecting the hill-forts and country he had been through going to Nahan; and he, Captain Richards, made an application to me to furnish military details: likely, this information was never forwarded to your office. I take the liberty to give an extract from his letter about that part of the country he travelled over, and which I have not been in. "With regard to the road to Nahan (from Ludiana), it is passable for all sorts of wheel-carriages as far as the pass by which you enter the hills, at or near Taluckpore, from whence the road to Nahan lays through the hills, and will not permit of any kind of wheel-carriages; but an elephant can travel through with a very little assistance from pioneers. I should conceive he could easily convey a six-pounder or four and a half inch howitzer unshipt. The road by Mokanund, which leads from Sidhora, is the high road generally travelled to Nahan, and a Lieutenant Young travelled it: his account, therefore, I will give hereafter. The road by which I returned out of the hills was by the Kuleysure pass to Khirzurabad, which road is eligible for hackeries, and might with a very little trouble be made such as to admit of twelve-pounders passing. When you enter the Kyarda valley, the road

Bengal
Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure 14
in No. 2)

Letter from
Capt. Hearsey.

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in No. 2.)

Letter from
Capt. Hearsey.

“ lays through a plain, but intersected with several small water-courses, the
“ beds of which are stony, but not so as to cause any impediments to guns for
“ eight miles beyond Kyarda, when you have to ascend a pass in the hills,
“ which would require a little labour for the pioneers to widen the road. The
“ descent on the Nahan side is a very wide and easy one : you may march to
“ the foot of the mountains on which Nahan is situated with great ease. There
“ are three or four roads up to Nahan, but I do not believe any of them would
“ admit of wheel-carriages. The height of Nahan above the bed of the
“ Marcoondah river which runs under it is, I should conceive, about three
“ thousand feet perpendicular : the distance is stated to be two and a half or
“ three coss, which is caused by the traverses up the hills. Guns cannot be
“ got up without manual labour or upon elephants. The Goorkas have only
“ one six-pounder and a few three-pounders and wall-guns, none of which are
“ mounted on carriages, and are in general laid on the ground and fired by a
“ train : these were transported hither on slings by the hill people. The mode
“ of travelling adopted in the hills is chiefly on foot. They have a few
“ tanyuns which are made use of by the Sirdars, as are also a kind of toujon
“ called a jupan, besides litters resembling a hammock, suspended to a straight
“ pole called a dandee by me. Mornee, Tucks-aul, and all the hill-forts, are
“ built on the summits of the hills : they are built of slabs of stone without
“ any cement, and are not above thirty paces square, above twelve feet high,
“ and the stockade which surrounds them is easily destroyed. These forts,
“ in general, have no springs or tanks of water within them, but the garrison
“ is obliged to fetch it from some distance below. By cutting off this neces-
“ sary article of life the Goorkas got possession of them. I presume, a shell
“ from a four and a half inch howitzer would cause the immediate evacuation
“ of them. They can easily be approached by infantry under cover to within
“ less than musket-shot. The garrison, which seldom exceeds one hundred
“ and fifty men, are ill-supplied with stores or ammunition.”

Their army in the field, under Ummer Sing Thappa, does not exceed six thousand fighting men : the women and followers swell the numbers to near twelve thousand souls. Out of the six thousand muskets they have not two thousand that would go off on a second discharge. Their great ability depends upon their activity in climbing, and rolling down stones upon a party advancing against them ; but a few riflemen would soon put a stop to this mode of warfare. Their army is composed of about eighteen hundred or two thousand real Goorkas, on these all their dependance rests : the remainder are Palpere Jumlees, Kamaoneeas, and Gurhwallees. Necessity has induced the latter to enter into their employ, but they are very indifferently attached to their masters. I suspect, upon six rupees a month being offered to them, they would join our arms with the greatest satisfaction. The mode they have hitherto employed in defeating the timid troops opposed to them, was by a sudden attack of a volley of musketry. If the enemy fled, as was generally the case, a great carnage ensued ; but if they withstood this attack, they commence fortifying themselves by a stockade, and taking advantages of positions, and sending detachments to occupy situations which cut off supplies, their enemies have been obliged to retreat.

In mountainous warfare every thing depends upon information, and there are generally three kind of roads, or rather pathways. In the whole of the countries they have conquered on this side the Gogra river, the inhabitants would rise in mass to assist in expunging the Goorkas, and we should not fail in getting good information. As far as the Gogra from the Suttleje, the Goorkas could be expunged in a month. I am unacquainted how the dispositions of the people to the eastward of that river are towards their conquerors, for they have been a longer period under their control, but I suspect they are not liked.

The whole of the mountainous country after you have crossed the smaller range which skirts the plains is healthy ; good water in plenty. The Goorkas are not aware of the resources of the country they now hold. In Gurhwall are rich copper-mines, iron in great abundance, tar, hemp, and masts and yards of fir innumerable, sufficient to supply all the navy of England. If the country were given back to the former rajahs, a great flow of commerce would take

take place, highly beneficial to Great Britain, and British commodities would, by the Bootunt passes of Neetee Mana Juraar and Tucklakote, find their way into Tartary and even China.

Having caught a severe Jungle and March fever in Kyereegurh, and the fits coming on and lasting one or two days, has delayed my replying earlier to your letter.

I have, &c.

Bareilly,
24th August 1814.

(Signed) HYDER YOUNG HEARSEY,
Captain.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 14
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Capt. Hearsey.

(No. 15 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Captain Hearsey.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, and to convey to you the acknowledgments of his Excellency the Governor-General for the communication of the intelligence which it conveys relative to Nepaul. His Excellency will be very happy to receive the further information which you propose to transmit, and he entertains no doubt that considerable public advantage will be derived, in the present state of affairs, from your able and intelligent communications.

2. On the receipt of your further report I shall again have the honour to address you.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, above Benares,
9th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 16 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copies of letters received by me, in reply to inquiries which I was instructed by the Governor-General to make on the subject to which they refer. Such further information as may be received will be duly communicated to you, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. You are requested to return the original maps when no longer required by his Excellency.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, above Benares,
9th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Copies of Doctor Buchanan's letter of 19th August.

Ditto, Captain Hearsey's ditto 24th ditto.

Ditto, Mr. Scott's ditto 12th ditto.

Extracts from Major Bradshaw's letters of

(No. 17 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

I hope the enclosed will prove satisfactory. I have taken the liberty to send a rough original statement, which will give some ideas of the kind of commissariat that will be required, of which his Lordship must be the best judge, as it must depend upon the number of troops brought into action.

The sketch map includes the whole face of the mountains skirting the plains extending from the Sutlje to the Sardah. I have compressed the whole into one sheet, on a scale of eight geographical miles to an inch.

I have, &c.

Bareilly,
9th September, 1814.

(Signed) H. HEARSEY,
Captain.

ANSWERS

(Enclosure 17
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Capt. Hearsey.

(Enclosure 16
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
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Letter from
Capt. Hearsey.

ANSWERS TO MEMORANDA.

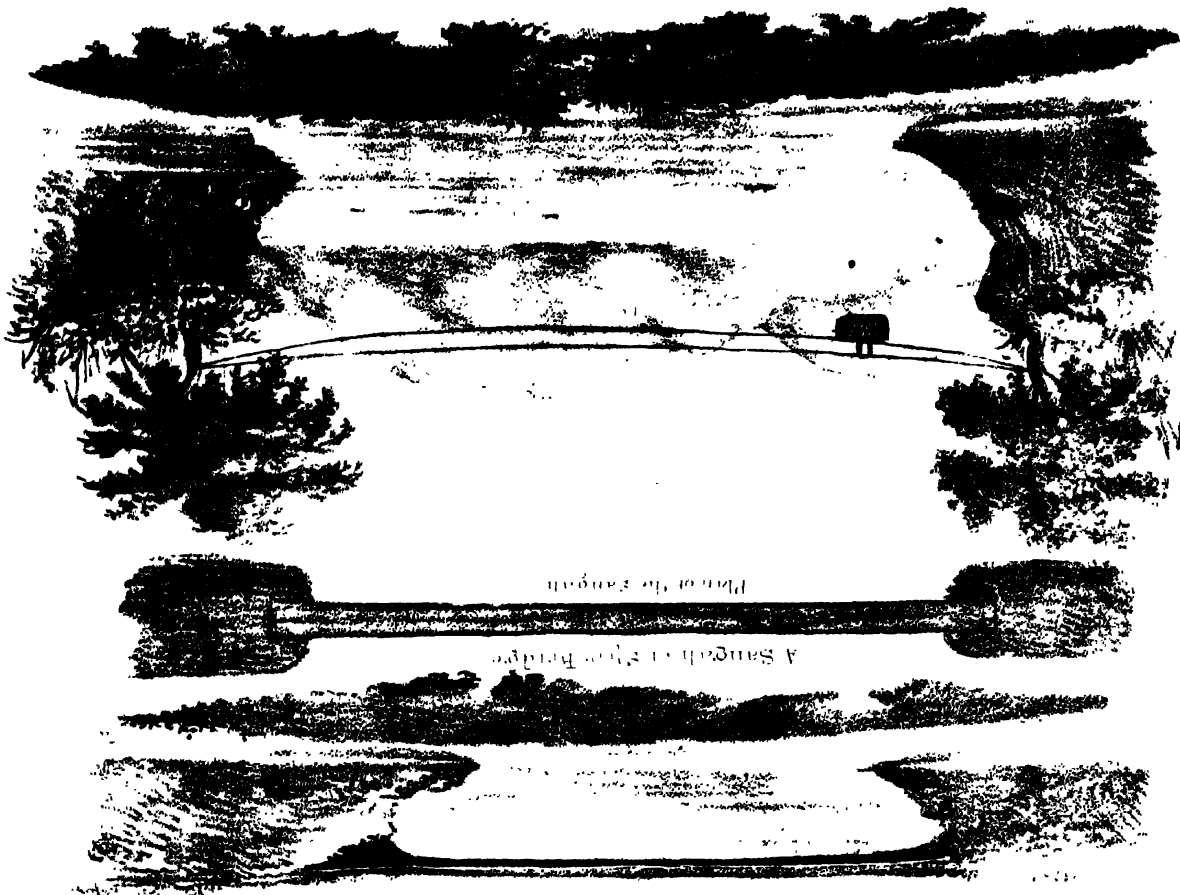
1. *Roads.*—In the valleys of Punjor, Kyarda, and Dhoon, with a little assistance from a few pioneers, guns, hackeries, and all descriptions of wheel-carriages can travel with facility to the foot of a large range of mountains which skirts these valleys to the east and north-east-by-east. These will not admit of any wheel-carriage: guns must be transported by manual labour in slings, and a sledge can be contrived with small truck-wheels to ease the carriers, whenever the road or pathway may be admit of it. The roads can hardly be so denominated, in many places being mere pathways and tracks, in some places not exceeding a foot in breadth. The soil of them depends entirely upon the kind of mountains they cross or go along: a general description of one of these mountains is as follows. At the base, a river or watercourse with stony bed, the sides of which are of a fine rich loamy soil, intermixed with small gravel and small pieces of slate. Underwood of bilberry, barberry, raspberry, wild pomegranates, species of wild fig, and several kinds of other shrubs. About one hundred yards above this a yellow clay, impregnated with iron; another yards above of yellow gravel and clay; midway up of gravel and blueish slate-stone; higher up rocky; and the summits covered with forests of firs or oak of the red kind. This serves as a general description of the first large range of mountains that are uncultivated: the cultivated ones represent a flight of steps.

The nature of the roads, or pathways, is generally winding, with a declivity on one hand and an ascent on the other: they also have a continued series of ascents and descents, caused by crossing watercourses. The smaller ones cause little difference; the larger ones, with little labour, may be rendered passable on a level. After crossing this large range of mountains the whole country is a series of larger mountains, rising higher and higher, until you approach the Hemachal or snowy range. There are few valleys that can be so denominated, being merely open spaces on the banks of some river or larger watercourse. As you approach the snowy mountains the hills get larger and more flat: some of them are of enormous dimensions, taking the space they cover at their base.

2. The hill people seldom build their villages compact but scattered; a hamlet here and there, to suit their convenience to a quantity of arable land and good water. Their towns are not built upon defensible situations, and have no kind of fortifications. The houses are two stories high, and the roof all slated in a rough manner: the lower apartments serve for the cattle, and the upper one for the family. They have no citadel or place of arms; water and good arable land being the chief inducement for fixing upon any spot, either for town or village.

3. The pathways can easily be destroyed and as easily repaired. The usual materials are always at hand: a few young firs or other timber, and scraping down the high side, will widen the pathway and restore it. The only impediments or defence the enemy can make is at the summits of the gauttees; but these, by proper measures, can always be flanked, before they have time to fortify themselves even by an abatis. There is no want of good water and abundance of wood. The troops bivouac, not in a line, but as the ground admits, parties one above the other. In ascending towards any particular gauttee, the commencement is through a defile caused by the debouchement of some rivers, nuddee, or watercourse, along whose bed you proceed, winding and ascending over stones, crossing and recrossing several times to either sides of the Nuddee. After a little distance the ascent becomes steep for one or two hundred yards: the road then commences winding along the side of the mountains, ascending very much; and when you are very near the summit the traverses generally begin. It is here only the enemy can annoy an invading party with stones, timbers, and a galling fire; but even this can be prevented by proper measures being adopted, and a clever officer commanding.

4. *Rivers.*—The rivers Tonse, Ganges (and its two branches, Deroprang Bhagheerettee and Alukundra), the Belhung, and Pindur, are not fordable at any time of the year, except very high up and near the snowy mountains, from whence they issue. Above the junction with the Tonse the Jumna is fordable



Plan of the Sangre

A Sangre or Sangre Bridge

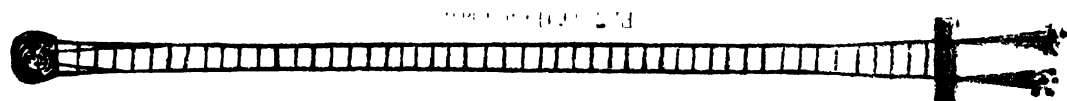
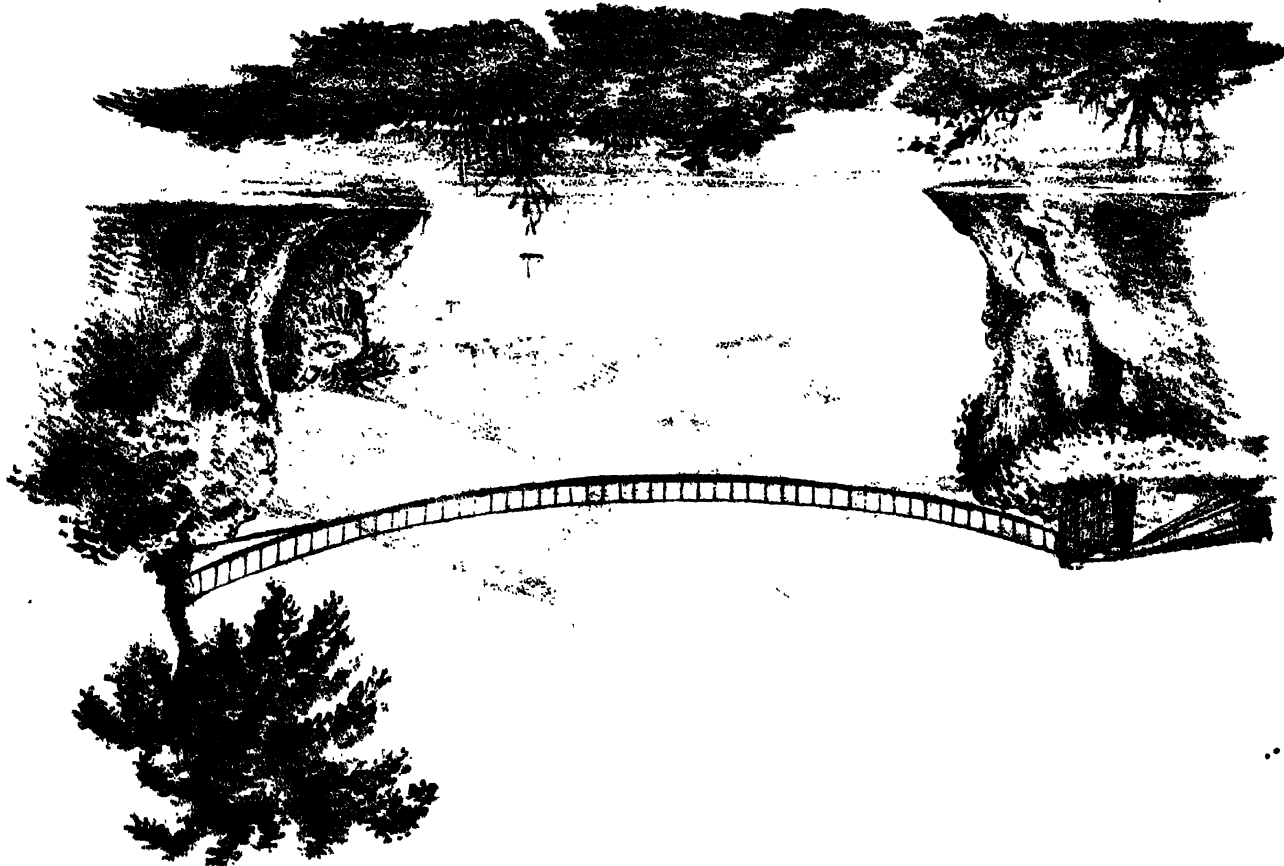


Fig. 1. Sangre Bridge

View of the Sangre Bridge from the Sangre River



fordable in many places. Almost all the smaller rivers are fordable all the year round; except in cases of temporary rain, when they swell immediately and go down again in a few hours.

5. *Marshes.*—Within the large range of mountains I believe no marshes exist, the declivity towards the lower range being so great and so many outlets, that there are very few pools or sheets of standing water to be met with.

6. *Cattle, and Method of Carriage.*—Mules, asses, and the hill-bullock, if trained, might carry small loads of two maunds each: small tattoos could also be useful, and buffaloes could also travel loaded with two or more maunds' weight. These at difficult places must be unloaded, and their burthens carried by men, who could also construct the road for them. All burthens in the higher range of mountains are carried on men's backs, in bamboo-wicker baskets, called kundeas, each man carrying thirty seers pukka weight, and travel at the rate of one mile and a half an hour. Great numbers of hill-carriers are procurable, provided proper means are adopted before actual hostilities take place: after a declaration of war, the Goorkas will do all in their power to prevent a communication with them.

The stages or halting-places will depend upon the will and dispositions of the officers and troops, good water, fuel, and proper positions being the requisites for encampment. Accidents or difficulties of transporting supplies over gauttees will often oblige the troops to take up whatever ground they may chance to be upon when it becomes dark.

8. *Bridges.*—There are none fixed made of masonry or any piers. The hill people have ingenious ones over all the rivers, made with thick ropes: these are called joolahs, or swinging bridges. The plan and projection of one accompanies this. Great improvements could be made upon their construction, and enable every kind of cattle above specified to cross.

These bridges are formed of grass ropes twisted to the thickness of two inches: the species of grass I have seen used is called baeeh. Many of these bridges are ninety and a hundred yards long, and are composed of twenty ropes suspended across the river, wherever the river is confined to a narrow channel with high banks. The ropes on either side are fastened to some large tree, or passed over a wall, raised for the purpose, of stones cemented with gravel: the ends are fastened to large stakes buried in the ground, or to large slabs of stone. The wall may be twelve feet high, about four feet thick, and eighteen feet long. On the top, to prevent the ropes chafing, are laid some round fir spars: the ropes are passed over these in two portions, of ten in each, separated at the distance of from eight to ten feet. Supposing the ropes across the river, they make an incurvated arch. To the large ropes is suspended a species of ladder, made light with split bamboos or hill reeds: this is well lashed to the upper ropes. The entrances at each end of the joolahs is about four feet broad, but in the centre hardly exceeds eighteen inches or two feet. The plan and projection will give a more satisfactory idea than the description.

As these bridges are liable to be cut away or withdrawn to the opposite side of the river by a retreating enemy, with the invading army it is requisite to have some compact-made iron chains with round links, each chain fifteen feet long and not weighing above twenty-eight or thirty seers. At least forty of them are requisite, besides a large quantity of half-inch line for lashings, and three or four hundred yards of inch and half cable well tarred. With these materials two or more bridges could be constructed, and it would be necessary to fortify the bridge-head with towers, able to contain fifty men in each, with two or more wall pieces carrying a one-pound or two-pound ball. The ends of the chains could be fixed within these towers on rollers. In fact, great improvements can be made on this construction. A good chain bridge, platformed with deal planks, and the sides netted with rope, would pass all the cattle before specified, loaded; and strong sway ropes fixed by pulleys to the centre of the bridge, and carried to the sides of the river and fastened, would prevent the bridge swinging, and keep it expanded at the centre. Over the smaller rivers they have spar-bridges, called Sangahs. These

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are of simple construction; and by the addition of a few more spars, and a railing on each side, cattle would proceed across with ease. A plan and projection of one accompanies. They also have another kind of bridge, which I suppose is for mere communication, being a single stout rope with a wicker basket slung upon it, and a thin tow rope which is made fast to the opposite side of the river. The man seats himself in the basket and pulls himself across very rapidly, there being a declivity: this is called a cheeneca.

9. *Forts and Modes of Fortification.*—These are generally placed upon the summits of the mountains overlooking certain passes: they are very small, and built of loose stones; in lieu of a ditch they have stockades. Few of their forts can contain a hundred and fifty men: they are miserably armed and worse off for provision; but their great failing is, that none of them have water within, but the garrison are obliged to fetch it from springs at some distance below. Cutting off their water obliges all these places to capitulate without bloodshed. Their forts are seldom above twelve feet in height and built in a square shape. A few six-pounds shot would bring down a whole face, and a howitzer thrown in would destroy many of the garrison. The mode they have of defending the summit of the gauttee is by a stockade across the only accessible pathway, and they flank this with small stockade forts, behind which their musketry make a stand until you come to close quarters, when they generally decamp down hill as fast as they are able. Lungoorgurh, in Gurhwall, is the only place of natural strength that they have, and it took the Goorkas near three years before the garrison capitulated to them. The dépôts to be formed within the mountains by us will depend entirely upon the movements of our troops and the dépôts in our country. I have marked the most eligible places in the map.

10. *Forests and Woods*—The woods exist chiefly upon the lower range of mountains which skirt the plains. The fir, oak, and booranse forests, on the summits of the large mountains, are passable in various directions; in some mountains otherwise: it depends much upon the kind of mountains which compose the range. All mountains containing mineral substance have no forests, but grass and stunted forest trees here and there, and underwood of dog-rosebushes, &c. &c.

11. *General face of the Country.*—From the Suttleje to the Jumna the mountains are flat and not difficult of ascent or descent; from the Jumna to the Ganges, to very near the Ramgunga (part of Gurhwall), they are the same; from the Ramgunga to the Sardah, or Gogra, the mountains are flat and easy, besides open spaces, which can be termed small valleys. This comprehends the Kumaon rajah or kingdom. The mountains apparently run in ranges, which are intersected by the large rivers. In the mountains they rise from the east: after winding westward for some distance they break out in the plains nearly N. and S. for some distance, when they acquire an eastern inclination.

12. *Commissariat.*—This is so extensive a branch to be well executed, and requires so many minute answers, that I have been induced to forward my original notes in their rough state, a copy of which I gave to Captain W. Richards of the Thirteenth, when application was made to him by Colonel Ochterlony for information. I fixed upon the number of three hundred men to make provision for supplies, and besides a large number of armed men could not well come into action: even this party on its march must form five columns, one in advance, one in each flank parallel to the general direction, and if practicable within sight, one in the centre with ammunition and stores, and one as a reserve, as also to keep a communication open behind. Detachments of the commissariat department must be with each of these columns, and whatever rice or grain they can procure from the country, must be brought up. I must beg your attention to the kind of coin, in which much can be saved. The new Furruckabad rupee is equivalent to five temashees, and the Chelun rupee of the kingdoms of Gurhwall and Kumaon is only a nominal coin, and four temashees is the value. A number of these, to the amount of ten or twenty thousand rupees worth, could be coined at the mint at Furruckabad and used by the Commissariat.

Several

Several mules, I suppose at least four hundred, could be purchased in the vicinity of Ragoon, Jugadrie, Booreea, and Seharunpore; a few could also be got out of the Moradabad district about Chandpoor, Kerutpoor, and the vicinity of Nugeena. Asses are procurable every where, as no tanyuns or ponies are procurable to the westward, but numbers about Baraitch and the eastern purgunna flanking the mountains. Bullocks and buffaloes can be got to any number required.

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All the Goorka stores and supplies are carried by men. The beggarrie system of China and Japan is put in full force. The private soldiers have one or more women slaves, besides a boy or two called *keytees*: these carry all their provisions and clothes, cook for them and forage. The soldier, by the time he comes to his halting place, finds his dinner dressed, and he is at leisure in a couple of hours for further duty.

Dootee, Kumaon, Gurwall, and the countries conquered beyond the Jumna, furnish them with grain; a great quantity proceeds from our territories, and the Seik country clothes. Tobacco, sugar, and various other articles of luxury, proceed from Nujeebabad and Nugeena, Seharunpore, Booreea, and the larger places along the foot of the lower hills. Grain is usually dear in their camp, and no great stock on hand: they have no dépôts of provision whatever.

Operations may be commenced in the latter end of October or commencement of November. The cold, however, will be felt severely by our sepoys, especially in December and January; the Europeans would enjoy it. Kumuls must be had in the proportion I have stated: quilted cotton rauzees when wet could not be carried. But the most favourable season for attacking them would be in March and April, the rubbee crops of wheat being upon the ground in the mountains.

The last hill carriers come from Gurhwall, and near four or five thousand of them could be procurable in November and December, when they come down to sell their commodities at Seharunpore, Nujeebabad, Shurkote, and Kasseepore.

The baskets called kundees could be made up at Jualapore to any number. A five or six-gallon keg of spirits could, by straps fastened, be carried by one man. Ball ammunition, to be made up in bundles weighing thirty seers, put into a kundee and sewed over with raw hide: this is the way the Goorkas carry theirs.

Should I have omitted any particular subject, I shall be happy to give such further explanation or information as lays in my power.

(Signed) H. HEARSEY,
Captain.

Notes to be explained.

Mode of conveying provision and baggage.

(6.) Mode of conveying wounded and sick.

(5.) Carrying artillery and stores.

Carrying baggage.

(4.) Best artillery for hill campaign, and how mounted.

Goorka modes of fortification.

Easiest method of taking their forts.

The properest positions for taking possession of the country.

• The best arms for the troops, and species of troops to be employed.

People best informed and concerned, such as the relatives of the former Rajahs, &c. &c., where they are.

Goorka mode of warfare in general.

Goorkas

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Goorkas, their arms.

What people compose their troops.

Bridges and passes over rivers, how conducted by them and constructed.

Supplies how to be cut off.

(3.) Mode of supplying provision to an invading army, and from whom.

(2.) Best camp equipage for officers and men.

(1) The best season for campaign.

(1.) The season for undertaking a campaign into the mountains is in the month of Kauteek, or about the end of October, the bad influence of the forests being over at that period; and the Khurreef crops being ripe, gives some assistance in procuring provision for the troops. Rice is the principal grain to be got in the hills. Oord, Koolt, and Bhutare are vetches that grow in abundance. No salt is produced in the mountains.

(2.) The camp equipage must be light. The pauls for the sepoys must be reduced to half their size, so as to be carried by men: one paul that we took up in 1808, took four men to carry. The officers must have small light routees, with low poles eight feet high. In the mountains from Nahan, in fact from the Jumna river to the Suttleje, most of the tent equipage can be carried upon bullocks, mules, tattoos, jack-asses, and elephants.

Two officers must live in one routee. The climate is so delightful, that frequently the shade of the trees is sufficient cover against the dew. Instead of tent-pins of wood they must be of iron, about nine or ten inches long.

I would advise the officers to purchase mules, not only to ride, but to carry their baggage.

Two mules and two asses will be sufficient to carry a captain's baggage, with the addition of two hill-men who carry loads.

The number of servants common in an Indian army will not be able to subsist in the mountains. Subalterns can have three, captains five. As most of the campaign will be on foot, attention must be paid to the officers and men having plenty of shoes: the common wear is about one pair a-month. Each company to be furnished with twenty-five cloaks, inside of Lowu, and outside of Momejahmah. Every two men to have one kummul and two double-cloth chudders. Every five men to be allowed one paharree to carry their cooking utensils, and ten seer of provision.

(3.) A good commissariat to be formed, as every thing depends upon supplies, and little or no grain can be procured in the mountains, as the enemy will destroy or consume all that he can lay hands on.

A corps of hill men to be established to carry supplies: they are to receive three rupees per month, and a seer of ottah per diem, or rice. Each man to carry thirty seers and five seers for himself. Three thousand of these carriers will be requisite for an army of three hundred men. They are to be divided into companies of one hundred men each: one Superior receiving ten rupees per month, four Jemadars receiving six rupees per month, and four Duffadars receiving four rupees per month each. The grain requisite is rice of three sorts: fine for officers; middling, and coarse for servants. Wheat and wheat flour, suttoos, and barley, sugar, goor, salt, ghee, oil, tobacco moist for smoaking, and dry for eating, barley and chanah for cattle (very little will be required as there is fine grass), different kinds of dolls. Agents must be formed, commencing from the Suttleje river down to the Jumna.

1st. place, Rohpur	} Northern Dépôts.
2d. Khezurabad, small fort and villages ...	
3d. Moollapoor	} Centre Dépôts.
4th. Munnee, Majraha	
5th. Ramgurh	

6th. Raupoor.....	} Southern Dépôts.
7th. Lidhora	
8th. Khozurabad or Khidderabad	

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Rohpur can get its supplies of grain from Ludiana, Muchwaine, Belaalpoor, and from Lahore. Beyond the Sutleje there is a capital pass into the mountains, towards Pulassee, and a good road from Pulassee towards Nahan.

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Khezurabad can get its supplies from Serhind, and Khur from Henu. There are two passes into the mountains, one called Buddeon-gauttee, which is a pretty good one, and another indifferent one.

Moollapoor can get its supplies from Putialla Mowpoor and Surhind. From this place is a pass to the Tucksaul-gurhee, a middling one.

Munnee Majra can get its supplies from Naha Bunnoor and Bussai. From hence is the Punjor Pass, leading into the Punjor Valley: there is also another pass to the S.E., leading to the Dhoulnee Ka' Gurhee.

Raupoor can get its supplies from Shahabad, Burwala, and Shoojadpoor. Here is the Mosnee pass and a pass to Nahan.

Lidhora can get its supplies from Mustaphabad, Belaspoor, and Chuhrolee. Here are two passes, the Gulassumee and the Keeardehi.

Khidderabad can receive its supplies from Borree, Jagadree, and Seharunpore. From hence is a very good pass to Nahan.

Every man in the army to carry two days' provision; every officer to take thirty days' provision for himself. The equipment for a hill company I average for three thousand fighting men. Provision will be required for eight thousand men, at the rate of one seer per diem. Goats and sheep for meat will be a great saving of provision to the army, and three days or two days in the week issued to the troops. The troops at starting ought to have attached to them forty-five days' provision:—viz.

	Maunds.		Maunds.
Fine Rice.....	500	Rice	4,500
Middling	3,000	Dolls.....	500
Coarse	1,000	Wheat-flour	4,000
		Suttoo	500
Dolls.....	500	Wheat	1,000
Wheat-flour	4,000	Barley, &c.	1,000
Suttoo-barley	500		
Wheat	1,000		
Barley and Grain.....	1,000		
		Total	Maunds 11,500

Goats and sheep three thousand head, salt goor, sugar, ghee, oil, tobacco in proportion, Mussaulahs allowing one hundred maunds.

35 seers the 2,000 men will carry	1,750
2 days the 3,000 troops	150
4 days the followers	500
2,000 bullocks, at two maunds each.....	4,000
1,000 buffaloes, at three maunds each	3,000
2,000 asses, at one maund and a half each	3,000
	<hr/> Maunds 12,400

Narrick to be fixed at sixteen seers per rupee for rice and flour.

(4.) Artillery required. Four carronade twelve-pounders with chamber, to throw shells, shots, and grape; four six-pounders, four three-pounders, ten cohorns of four inches and a half calibre, and four howitzers of five-inch calibre.

To have two field carriages to each of the different kinds of guns, and ship carriages with truck wheels for the remainder: the cohorns require none.

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The guns on the ship carriages to be mounted on a swivel, so as to bear elevating and depressing very much. The cohorns to throw grenades, and serve as signal guns with different detachments.

(5.) Four elephants for the twelve-pounder carronades, four for the carriages and magazines, six for the six-pounders, two for the guns and four for ammunition, four for the three-pounders, three for the howitzers, and twenty men for the cohorns.

Hills.—Two hundred carriers attached to the artillery and stores, at four rupees per month, and one seer of ollah, fifty pioneers, twenty carpenters and smiths, and two hundred mules and two hundred bullocks for shot, shells, &c. and gunpowder.

The three-pounders, two of them to be carried on slings in the advanced guard, and two in the rear guard; eight cohorns in front and two in the rear; two howitzers carried on slings in the front.

(6.) Carriage for the sick and wounded. The sick and wounded to be immediately sent away on dandeers, or a hammock slung on a pole carried by two hill men; for the wounded, jupans carried by four men. One hundred hill carriers will be required for hospital staff, at four rupees per month and one seer ollah per diem.

One hundred extra carriers employed in removing the sick and wounded.

Kind of officers and troops requisite.

Officers young and active, able to undergo great fatigue, especially walking and climbing.

Troops: three hundred Europeans, armed with rifles.

Light infantry: two hundred Sepoys armed with carbines and tulwars, every man carrying one hundred rounds of ammunition.

500 Sepoys with muskets and bayonets.

100 Artillery men (fifty Europeans and fifty Natives,) besides complement of classey, &c.

200 Pioneers.

The pioneers to have pick-axes and phourahs, besides light axes for cutting timber.

Ten men in every company of Sepoys are to be furnished with light axes.

Every company of Sepoys to have three European officers, one captain, one lieutenant, and one ensign; and ten hill people, acting as pioneers, to be attached to every company.

Four engineer officers requisite, and clever fellows at construction of bridges, &c.

Common sparbridges, called sanghas, the hill people will construct with ease. Strong iron chains, in pieces of fifteen feet long, each piece weighing thirty seers, forty men loaded with them, to form joolahs or swinging bridges. These will be required for the passage over deep rapid rivers, for the troops to cross over, and temporary grass ones can be erected for communication to be kept up, guarded by strong martello towers, as tête-de-pont. There must also be a great quantity of ropes, one inch and a half thick, and cord about a finger thick to lash the chains by.

Posts to be attached, to take possession of the country between the Ganges and Sutleje rivers.

A detachment of two companies from Moradabad, and two guns, to take possession of the Deyra Dhoon, to encamp at Goordwara and seize the fort of Nala Paunee and Dhama Gurhee; to seize upon the ferry-boats over the Ganges at Reekey Khess and near Nalapana; to possess themselves of the Luckéeanee pass, which is the high road to Sirrinuggur. From their army,
five

five companies of the Begum's troops with two of her guns can be employed on this service: the guns can be left at Khooshealpoor. Two companies of Sepoys from Seharunpore and five of the Begum's troops to attack Kulseea, and take a small fort on the bank of the Tonse, and to possess themselves of the ferries, bridges, &c. &c. The remainder of the troops can enter by the different passes before-mentioned, and take possession of Nahan, and all the petty forts about it of this kind. All surprises and enterprizes must be conducted by people well acquainted with the different roads. In a mountainous country there are always two or three roads to one place. Kishen Sing, a relative of Kurreem Purkaush, is a man well acquainted with the whole country, a man of enterprize, and who will raise a body of hill people able to cope with the Goorkas in the passes, cutting off their supplies, &c. &c. If he is allowed to raise five hundred men and give them arms, the matchlocks with crooked stock dhomakhas, he will be of essential service. He will procure carriers in any numbers, and keep open communication for supplies.

Five hundred more Sermoreeas and Nahanneeas, armed in the same method, will be required for protection of supplies, bridges, &c. &c.

At first starting, a proclamation to all the inhabitants to rise in mass, and furnishing them with about three hundred matchlocks with ammunition, &c., will cut off all supplies reaching the Goorkas. The resident Rajahs can attend at head-quarters, with such men as they will point out as of most consequence.

The man whom I recommend strongly for organizing all the plans is Hurruck Dos Jotshee (the Earl of Warwick of the mountains, and the only patriot existing). His name is a terror to the Nepaulese, and his information is superior to any man's. He is now residing at Hurdwar *incog*.

This man has at his control the following Rajahs: Sunsar Chund, Ram Sing, Kurreem Purkaush, and the Kylooneas and Sermoreeas family, besides the Sirrinuggur Rajah.

(No. 18 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To Roger Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Sir:

1. The state of affairs between the British Government and that of Nepal rendering it probable that military operations will be carried on in the latter country at an early period, I am directed to communicate to you the instructions of his Excellency the Governor-General on the following points:

2. The occupation of Palpa, or Tonsein, or some other position in that neighbourhood, which shall command the principal line of communication east and west from Catmandoo to the distant possessions of the Nepaulese beyond the Ganges and the Jumna, and which shall destroy the authority of the Goorkas in that principality, and at the same time encourage the inhabitants of Palpa and the neighbouring countries to come forward in support of their ancient princes, will be one of the first operations of the war.

3. The Governor-General is already in possession of some information respecting the route from Bootwul to Palpa and Tonsein, and thence easterly towards Catmandoo; but it is an object of great importance to verify or correct that information, and to obtain a more minute knowledge of the particulars of these routes than is now possessed by Government, and his Lordship conceives that your local and official situation will enable you to obtain such information. I am accordingly directed to desire that you will give your attention to this object without delay.

4. His Lordship concludes that you may be able to obtain useful information from Sanar Behadar, commonly called Nadir Shah, the uncle and dewan of the surviving representative of the Palpa family, who resides in Goruckpore, or from persons in attendance on him, and you will be pleased to send for him and request him to communicate all the information which he or his adherents

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adherents possess, especially concerning the route to Palpa and Tonsein, or to Renegaut on the Gunduck, either from Bootwul or any point within your district from which they may be accessible, and also from those stations eastward to Goorka Proper and Catmandoo. It is desirable to have the most minute information respecting these roads; and I enclose a memorandum, which may serve both to direct your inquiries and to enable you to arrange and methodize the information which you may receive. You will be pleased to examine as many different persons as you can, taking down their answers separately and comparing them with each other, and pointing out the particulars in which they agree or differ,

5. The result of your inquiries respecting the road or roads from Goruckpore to the stations above-named should form the subject of a separate and early report from you. The information which you may obtain respecting the more distant routes may be communicated hereafter.

6. Besides gathering all the information procurable from the persons mentioned above, or others residing in Goruckpore, the Governor-General recommends your sending intelligent hircarrahs, in disguise, to explore and examine the roads as far as Palpa and Tonsein, and even beyond those stations, and report their actual condition, the force which the Nepaulese may have at Nyakote or at either of the two stations just mentioned, and what other means of defence may have been adopted, such as abbatis on the roads for the obstruction of an enemy, or the construction of batteries, or other works in the passes.

7. You will be pleased to communicate the reports of the persons so employed at the earliest practicable period of time.

8. I am further directed to desire that you will ascertain and report the names and actual condition of the exiled hill chiefs, or representatives of families formerly ruling in the petty principalities in the hills. The course of our operations in Nepaul will probably lead to the restoration of all those persons to their former possessions; but you will not, without further instructions, enter on the subject with any of them.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, above Benares,
9th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 19 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

(Enclosure 19
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir:

1. The Governor-General understanding that some of the surviving members of the families which formerly ruled in the districts within the hills now occupied by the Goorka forces, and who emigrated after the successful invasion of their native country by that nation, reside within the territories of his Excellency the Vizier, and his Lordship being desirous, in the present state of affairs, of opening a communication with them, which may eventually terminate in their restoration to their former possessions, I am directed to request that you will immediately direct your attention to the discovery of all such persons as may be residing within the dominions of Oude, and to the best means of communicating confidentially with them. You will be pleased to state the names of the countries over which their families formerly ruled, the degree of their affinity to the last ruler, their personal character, and such other particulars of that nature as can be obtained, without delaying the transmission of your report. On the receipt of your reply, you will receive such further instructions as may appear to be requisite.

2. It is desirable, however, that you should take measures, without delay, for obtaining from these persons, or from others who may possess it, any information which they may be able to afford, respecting the roads and passes into the Nepaulese territory, either from the dominions of the Vizier or the neighbouring possessions of the Honourable Company on either side. You will be pleased to give your immediate attention to this subject, and report the result of your inquiries with the least practicable delay.

3. The

3. The Governor-General is informed that there is a pass from the Vizier's district of Baraitch into the Nepaulese territory, at or near Toolseepoor, and I am directed to request that you will obtain any information in your power respecting that pass, and its practicability for troops with or without guns.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, above Benares,
9th September, 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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(Enclosure 19
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Secretary
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(No. 20 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a letter and its enclosures from Captain Hearsay, dated the 9th instant.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, below Allahabad,
18th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 20
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 21 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant, communicating the information which you had collected regarding routes into Nepaul. The Governor-General desires me to express his satisfaction at that communication, and to desire that you will continue to transmit such information of the same description as you may be able to obtain.

2. It would be satisfactory to his Lordship to receive a confirmation of the statement enclosed in your letter, of the route "between the gauttees of "Seendowke and Hurhurpore," that route being given by a foot traveller, who might easily overlook, or neglect accurately to note obstructions for carriages.

3. I am directed to take this opportunity of drawing your attention to the Fakeers and their Mohunts, who are understood to reside in considerable numbers on the frontier in the quarter where you are at present stationed, and who, it is understood, are capable of being rendered useful in discovering routes and collecting intelligence; while, on the other hand, they might, if in the interest of an enemy, be troublesome to an advancing force.

4. His Excellency the Governor-General accordingly desires that you will direct your attention to the conciliation of this class of persons, by such means as you may find to be best adapted to the object, and engage some of the principal Mohunts in the interests of Government; by which means, it is presumed, that the services of their disciples and followers will be secured, while the residence of the Mohunts within our territory will afford security for the fidelity of their followers.

5. The Governor-General has reason to think that Mr. Moorcroft will be able to afford you useful information on this subject, and is assured that any references from you to that gentlemen will meet with instant attention.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Currah,
30th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 22 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. In my letter of the 3d ultimo, you were apprized, in general terms, of the state of affairs between the British Government and that of Nepaul, and of

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the measure contemplated by the Governor-General of restoring to their hereditary possessions the exiled Chiefs of those territories which have lately been reduced by the Goorka arms. Although the information required by that letter was necessary to enable the Governor-General to form a definitive judgment on several points relating to the proposed measure, and to the general course of proceeding to be pursued towards the actual Government of Nepal, yet adverting to the approach of the period when operations would commence, and when such measures as might be determined on for obtaining the aid and co-operation of the exiled chiefs required to be put in train, his Excellency thought it expedient no longer to delay, in expectation of the receipt of your report, the transmission of instructions to you on the subject, founded on such information as was at the moment in his Lordship's possession, and open to future correction or modification, if necessary.

2. Instructions had accordingly been prepared under his Lordship's authority; but before they could be dispatched, your letter of the 29th August was received, and the whole question was again taken into consideration, with reference to the information and suggestions contained in your report.

3. I now proceed to state to you, in detail, the result of his Lordship's deliberations, and to communicate his instructions, for your guidance in the conduct of the political arrangements which it will be necessary to combine with the military operations already prescribed by the orders of the Commander-in-Chief under date the 28th August.

4. I am first directed, however, to express to you the satisfaction with which the Governor-General has perused your report, and to signify to you his Lordship's entire approbation of the spirit in which it was drawn up, and of the comprehensive details and suggestions which it contains.

5. The principal question which it presents for consideration is, the expediency of restoring the exiled Hill Chiefs to their former possessions, and holding out to them and to their subjects that expectation, with a view to stimulate their exertions, in co-operating with us in the expulsion of the Goorka forces from the territories forming their ancient principalities.

6. As the general character of our political arrangements, connected with the operations to be carried on by the division of the army under your command, must depend on the decision of this question in the affirmative or the negative, I have been desired to state to you, in some detail, the views and considerations which have influenced the Governor-General in the adoption of the opinion which he has formed on this subject.

7. In deliberating on this question, the Governor-General has carefully considered the sentiments expressed by you, relative to the embarrassment, inconvenience, and expense, resulting from the species of connection between the British Government and the Hill Chiefs, which you apprehend to be a necessary consequence of their restoration under our protection and guarantee; especially from the necessity of arbitrating the differences which you foresee will be perpetually arising among them, and calling for our authoritative interposition in their affairs.

8. The principal advantages contemplated in the establishment of such an order of things as would impose on the British Government the office of arbitration, would be the preservation of tranquillity, so conducive to the success of any commercial objects which our improved intercourse with those mountainous districts might open to the enterprize of our merchants, and the security which would be afforded against the preponderance of any individual Chief, which might lead to the union of the different Chiefs under one head, or the extension of the power of an ambitious prince, by conquest or intrigue, over the possessions of his neighbours, to such a degree as to expose the British Government again to the insults and aggressions of a power so constituted and animated by such principles.

9. The inconvenience and embarrassment likely to result from undertaking the office of arbitrating all the differences arising among a number of petty and independent Chiefs, was by no means absent from the views of the Governor-General.

General. His Lordship felt that the obligation to arbitrate, which necessarily implies that of enforcing an award, must in such cases always render the power which incurs it liable to be called on for the active exertion of its force, and expose it to much inconvenience and unprofitable expense. But in contemplating the restoration of these Chiefs, it did not appear to the Governor-General that any necessity would exist for burthening ourselves with this troublesome and thankless office; and it was never intended, that the British Government should bind itself, by any express or implied engagement, to undertake it. Supposing the advantages of such a degree of paramount authority as is implied, the exercise of a general arbitration with the faculty of enforcing the award, to be desirable, it appeared to his Lordship that we should, in the common course of events, have it at our command whenever we might see fit to exercise it. The natural effect of our exertions for the restoration of these Chiefs, and of the political influence and ascendancy which our success will bring with it, will be, to make them look to us for advice and assistance in their difficulties, which we shall be at liberty to afford or withhold at our option; and we thus, it may be presumed, without the inconvenience of positive obligation, possess all the essential advantages of a declared right of interference.

10. It is not supposed that the direct assumption of such a power by us would be desired by the Chiefs in question; the presumption in this case lies the other way. Their restoration to their former power and possessions, with a guarantee against the Goorka, or any other foreign power, would probably meet the full extent of their wishes with respect to our alliance. Supposing the occurrence of frequent appeals to our decision, under circumstances suggesting the expediency of interference on our part, it still does not appear to the Governor-General that the evil will be of such extent as you seem to apprehend. The number of independent principalities lying between the Jumna and the Sutleje is not very considerable; nor is there reason to suppose, as far as the Governor-General knows, that their interests are of a peculiarly complicated nature. Even the actually existing number of independent Chiefs may be materially reduced, if any arrangement can be made, such as suggested by you, for placing a portion of them, the whole of the Barrah-Takoorae for instance, under one paramount Chief: an arrangement which you are authorized to endeavour to effect, if you shall see reason to think that it will be practicable.

11. The objection to the restoration of the Hill Chiefs, founded on the embarrassment and inconvenience resulting from our interference in their internal dissensions, does not therefore appear to the Governor-General at all conclusive against the measure. But whatever may be the abstract expediency or disadvantage of such an arrangement, it appears to his Lordship to be scarcely avoidable, under the peculiar circumstances in which the British Government has been placed by the insolence and violence of the Goorkas.

12. It is not necessary to recapitulate the events and transactions which have produced this state of affairs. Being placed in a situation which compels the British Government to take up arms in support of its undoubted rights, and in vindication of its honour, the question for consideration is, how those just and legitimate objects of war are to be best accomplished.

13. The expulsion of the Goorka forces from the country between the Jumna and the Sutleje became an indispensable part of the system, both of military operations and of political arrangements; while with reference to the former, the nature of the country, and the numerical strength of the force which can be brought to act in it, renders the co-operation of the inhabitants in the expulsion of the enemy, and the occupation of the posts from which they may be driven, an object of peculiar importance in a military point of view. It is, accordingly, in this view principally, that the Governor-General has expected to derive advantage from holding out the restoration of the ancient Chiefs, to whom their former subjects are supposed to be attached, and whose re-establishment will evince the resolution of the British Government permanently to exclude the Goorka power.

14. From what the Governor-General can learn of the nature of the country to be the scene of your operations, it will be impossible for you to occupy by detachments and parties from your force, the posts and strong holds from which

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which you will expel the Goorka troops, and the possession of which will be required for the support of your further operations, or which it may be impracticable to dismantle or destroy. In these cases, the zealous and cordial aid of the inhabitants of the country, excited by the presence of their natural chiefs, will be of essential advantage, and indeed apparently indispensable. It can, however, only be secured by the expectation, on the part of the chiefs, of recovering their former power; and on that of the inhabitants, of permanent emancipation from the tyranny of the Goorkas.

15. But independently of the assistance in promoting the success of our military operations to be derived from the proposed measure, it is recommended by considerations of a nature more exclusively political. The expulsion of the Goorka power from the country between the Sutleje and the Jumna being determined on, as a necessary branch of the measures to be pursued against the Government of Nepaul, the mode of disposing of that country, in the event of its occupation by our arms, became a question for consideration. His Lordship does not contemplate terms of peace, after hostilities shall have actually commenced, which will restore to the Goorkas any portion of the possessions in question, from which they may be driven by the events of the war. The annexation of the conquered country to the possessions of the Honourable Company, with eventually the exceptions which will be hereafter stated, appears to be entirely inexpedient, in every point of view in which the Governor-General has been able to consider the question. No practicable and convenient mode of disposing of these territories then remains, except their restoration to the Chiefs who formerly ruled over them, who still are supposed to possess the good-will of the people, whose attachment to the British Government may be more reasonably looked to than that of any other power by which they could be held, and whose means of injuring us, even supposing a different disposition, can never be formidable.

16. On these grounds, then, the restoration of the Hill Chiefs to their former authority and possessions, and the previous declaration to them and to their people of such an intention, combined with an invitation to them to exert themselves in co-operation with the British troops to drive out the Goorkas, appears to his Lordship to be a measure highly expedient.

17. The attention to which your opinions and suggestions on this subject are entitled, and the support which they derive from your local knowledge, professional experience, and acknowledged general ability and judgment, have induced his Lordship to direct me to state to you thus fully, the grounds on which he has drawn a conclusion different from that deduced by you.

18. Having stated the general principle which should, in the judgment of the Governor-General, form the basis of our political measures and proceedings with relation to the country between the Jumna and the Sutleje occupied by the Goorkas, I now proceed to state to you the points on which it is desirable that that principle should be modified and tempered, in its actual application to circumstances. Although the general restoration of the Hill Chiefs has been stated and argued on in the preceding paragraphs as the measure proposed to be adopted, it would not only be considered by the Governor-General to be inexpedient with reference to our immediate interests, but altogether inconsistent with the character and honour of the British Government, to employ its power to restore a Chief of notorious profligacy or imbecility to his former possessions, against the will of the majority of the inhabitants. In the case, for instance, of Kurreem Perkaush, the exiled Chief of Sirmore, the Governor-General will fully sanction and confirm any arrangement which your personal knowledge of that person and the other members of his family, and of the general sentiments of the people of the country, may induce you to adopt, for excluding him personally from all concern in the Government, and establishing the next heir, or any more eligible person, in the Government, under such subsidiary provisions for the administration as you may think expedient. A similar procedure must be adopted in all cases, when the facts are such as to warrant and demand it. It is to be remembered, that we are under no obligation to restore these Chiefs; that it

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is an act purely gratuitous on our part; and that the dictates of natural justice will be obeyed, without injury to the rights of any individual, by consulting the wishes of the people and the interests of the country, in the selection of the person to hold the sovereignty which will become vacant by the expulsion of the Goorkas. The exercise of this discretion will obviously be a very nice and delicate task, and could not, without reluctance and diffidence, be entrusted to a person on whose ability, discernment, and integrity, the Governor-General could less confidently rely than on your's.

19. After the foregoing statement, it is nearly superfluous to inform you, that your suggestion for encouraging Ram Sing, the former Rajah of Hindore, to come forward with the assistance in troops and unarmed followers, which you have reason to think he can command, by a promise of the restoration of his former possessions, is entirely approved. Such arrangements, also, as you may make with Kishen Sing, in order to secure his active and efficient co-operation, will be approved and sanctioned by the British Government.

20. The eventual exception from the general restitution chiefly referred to in the eighteenth paragraph, although not coming within the immediate sphere of your duties, is yet so connected with them, as to make it expedient to advert to it in this place. His Lordship is not sure whether it may not be expedient for the British Government to appropriate to itself Sreenuggur, including the valley of Deyrah Doon, and territory dependent on it; not so much with a view to revenue, as for the security of commercial communications with the country where the shawl-wool is produced. This object would require the possession by the British Government of a tract of territory quite to the frontier of that country. His Lordship is not apprized of the local objections which may exist to the appropriation of such a territory, of the practicability of defending it, or of its aptitude to promote the object of trade which has just been stated, nor whether, to render it complete, it may not require the addition of a portion of the contiguous territory of Kamaon. On these points his Lordship will be happy to receive such information, as the attention which you have recently devoted to the subject may enable you to communicate. The question will, in the mean time, remain open for decision, and will not be affected by your proceedings relative to the territories west of the Jumna; and you will be particularly careful to avoid any measure which may restrain the latitude which it is desirable to preserve in this respect.

21. I have now stated nearly all that occurs to the Governor-General on the question of restoring the Hill Chiefs; but I am directed to observe, that while his Lordship's opinion, is formed on general views, and by a knowledge of the local particulars stated in your report now acknowledged, and in other communications received from yourself as well as from other quarters, he is yet aware that much of the reasoning by which it is supported must be open to correction, from the more precise information acquired on the spot, and that the progress of your operations will open to you still further and more accurate sources of intelligence. It has therefore been his Lordship's aim, in this dispatch, to convey to you a clear exposition of his own sentiments, and a statement of certain general principles of policy, leaving to you, at the same time, an entire latitude of action in their practical application. While, therefore, you will fully bear in mind the objects, political and military, which appear to the Governor-General to recommend the measure in question, you will consider yourself entirely at liberty to shape it according to your own views of its actual expediency formed on the scene of action, or to set it aside altogether, if it shall appear to you that the objects in the Governor-General's contemplation can be equally well or better attained, without any such declaration as that adverted to. The political and military considerations which suggest its adoption are quite distinct, and independent of one another; and if an early disclosure of our views does not appear to you to be necessary or advisable, in their relation to the operations of your force, the decision of the political question may be postponed with perfect convenience, until the expulsion of the Goorkas, and the military occupation of the country by our troops shall have been effected. You will, therefore, under any resolution respecting the main question, consider the time of making the declaration to be left to your own judgment. You will receive enclosed a proclamation in the English, Persian,

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and Hindoostannec languages, addressed to the people of the hills to the west of the Jumna, which you will cause to be translated into the language of that country, and circulate at such time as you may think proper; unless the course of measures which you may ultimately think fit to adopt, under the discretion with which you are vested in this respect, shall induce you to suppress it altogether.

22. It only remains to consider the terms on which the restoration of the Hill Chiefs is to be effected by the power of the British Government.

23. The important question of the degree of authority and controul to be exercised by the British Government over their intercourse with each other, is discussed in the preceding paragraphs. The Governor-General entertains no views of territorial acquisition in the countries lying between the Jumna and Sutleje, beyond the eventual occupation of such posts as you may judge to be necessary for the security of our frontier, a point to which you will be pleased to give your attention, and submit a report. An undisturbed intercourse and passage through those countries, with a view to commercial objects, in the advantages of which the natives of the hills will participate, is all that is desired.

24. The several Chiefs should be required to execute engagements, binding themselves to allow to the subjects of the Company, and to their goods and merchandize, a free right of passage, to render military service to the British Government when required within the hills, to afford every aid, comfort, and supply to the British troops during military operations, and, in general terms, to remain faithful and attached to the British Government.

25. The enclosed proclamation declares them guaranteed against the Goorka power, and exempt from all tribute or other pecuniary demand whatever.

26. Referring to the fifth paragraph of your despatch dated the 9th July, the Governor-General directs me to observe, that it is necessary to state to you, that no movement on the part of Rajah Sunsar Chund, directed to the recovery of such of his former possessions as are in the occupation of Rajah Runjeet Sing, can be countenanced or approved by the British Government. His re-occupation of any part of his former possessions which may be now held by the Goorkas will, however, be extremely desirable, and his general co-operation against the force of Ummer Sing Thappa should be encouraged by every practicable means. Mr. Metcalfe, who has an agent at Sunsar Chund's durbar, will receive instructions on this subject, and will be desired to refer the agent to you, for particular orders respecting the time and direction of any movements of the Rajah's troops.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Currah,
30th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 23 in
No. 2.)
Proclamation to
the Hill Chiefs.

(No. 23 in Enclosure No. 2.)

PROCLAMATION to the Chiefs and Inhabitants of the Hills between the Sutleje and the Jumna.

The British Government has long viewed with concern, the misery and distress to which the inhabitants of the hills lying between the Jumna and the Sutleje have been rendered by the oppressive sway of the Goorka power. While that power was at peace with the British Government, and afforded no grounds to doubt its disposition to maintain that relation, the acknowledged obligations of public faith demanded a corresponding conduct on the part of the British Government, and obliged it to witness, in silent regret, the devastation and ruin occasioned by the extension of the Goorka arms over those countries.

Having now been compelled, by a series of unprovoked and unjustifiable encroachment and violence on the part of the Goorka power, to take up arms in defence of its rights and honour, the British Government eagerly seizes the
favourable

favourable occasion of assisting the inhabitants of the hills in the expulsion of these oppressors, the recovery of their national independence, and the restoration of the families of their legitimate and ancient Chiefs. The inhabitants of the hills are accordingly invited, and earnestly exhorted to co-operate with the British troops in the powerful exertions which the latter are prepared to make, for enabling them to accomplish those laudable and patriotic objects. The Commander of the British troops is authorized and directed by his Government to promise, in its name, a perpetual guarantee against the Goorka power, and to assure the Chiefs and inhabitants of the hills of its scrupulous regard for all their ancient rights and privileges. The British Government demands no tribute or pecuniary indemnification whatever for its assistance and protection. All that it requires from the inhabitants of the hills, in return for those benefits, is their zealous and cordial co-operation during the continuance of hostilities against the Goorkas, and their services hereafter, if circumstances should again demand the employment of a British force in the hills, against its enemies and their own.

Given at the head-quarters of the British force serving between the Jumna and the Sutleje, this day of A.D. 1814, corresponding with the of

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 24 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

1. My despatches of the 3d of August, and of this date, to Colonel Ochterlony, will apprise you generally of the state of affairs between the British Government and that of Nepaul, and of the outline of the measures which the Governor-General has it in contemplation to adopt for the reduction of the Goorka power in the countries between the Jumna and the Sutleje.

2. In addition to the employment of the division of the army under the command of Colonel Ochterlony, and of the bodies of troops to be assembled for the purpose of operating against the eastern possessions of the Nepaulese, a portion of the second division of the field army will be employed; first, in occupying the valleys of Deyrah Doon and Kyarda Doon, and the passes of the Jumna and the Ganges; and secondly, in the districts of Gurhwall or Sreenuggur, and eventually of Kamaon. It is principally with relation to this branch of the proposed operations that I am now instructed to address you.

3. You will observe that the Governor-General has, for the present, deemed it expedient to except the expelled Rajah of Sreenuggur from the general intention of restoring the exiled Hill Chiefs to their former possessions. It is very desirable that this question should be decided, before the period arrives when the course of military operations will lead us to act directly against the capital of Sreenuggur: a measure which has been postponed, however, until after the occupation of the Deyrah Doon and the passes of the Jumna and the Ganges, and the first operations of the troops under the command of Colonel Ochterlony against the force of Ummer Sing Thappa. The Governor-General is therefore desirous of receiving, with the least practicable delay, a communication of your sentiments on those points; on which, as stated in the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony, it is necessary for the Governor-General to possess information, with a view to the decision of this question. You will keep in view the necessity of preserving an entire latitude of action, with respect to this point, in executing the instructions which I now proceed to communicate to you.

4. The members of the family which formerly reigned in Sreenuggur, who fled from that country when it was finally reduced by the Goorkas, are understood

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stood to reside in the district of Selharunpore, but the information of Government concerning them is extremely imperfect. It may be in your power, either directly or through the magistrate of that district, to ascertain the particulars necessary to be known respecting them, with reference to the possible event of Government determining to restore the Rajah to his former possessions, if the suggested appropriation of Sreenuggur to the Honourable Company shall be ultimately given up; and you will be pleased to direct your attention to this object, and to report to me the result of your inquiries with the least practicable delay.

5. The motive with which the Governor-General has contemplated the retaining the valley which runs from Sreenuggur to the foot of the Himaleh range, is the supposition that, by keeping that tract under the immediate dominion of the British Government, a more perfect security for commercial intercourse with the countries beyond the mountains would be established, than could be relied upon were that line of communication put within the power of a feudatory chieftain. The treachery or cupidity of the latter might throw future obstacles in the way of that trade. But his Lordship must have but imperfect notions of the facilities to be really afforded to commerce by our retention of the tract in question. He therefore requests that you will communicate any information you may be able to acquire, which is calculated to throw light on that subject.

6. The Governor-General understands that a person named Hurruck Deo Jotshee, who resides at Hurdwar, is calculated to be a most useful channel of communication with the exiled Chiefs of Sreenuggur as well as of Kamaon. This person, who is now about sixty-eight years of age, is described as having taken a leading part in all the revolutions and other political transactions which have occurred in Sreenuggur and Kamaon for several years past, and still to possess great influence with the exiled Chiefs, as well as to possess a most accurate knowledge of the geography of those countries, the state of parties and of the public feeling, and generally of most subjects of public interest in the present state of affairs. If your own inquiries shall produce a result corresponding with the reports which have been received by Government with respect to Hurruck Deo Jotshee, the Governor-General desires that you will adopt immediate measures for opening a communication with him, either by the deputation of a confidential agent, or by inviting him to Delhi, and encourage him to impart to you all the information which he possesses on the subject above adverted to, and for employing his local influence in the furtherance of the objects of Government in Kamaon and Gurhwall, in both of which countries his adherents are said to be still numerous.

7. There is one point on which the Governor-General is desirous of obtaining early information, and on which it is likely that Hurruck Deo Jotshee may be able to afford an accurate and satisfactory reply to your inquiries.

8. Rajah Laul Sing, who resides at or near Cashepore, in the district of Moradabad, is understood to be the only survivor of the family which formerly reigned in Kamaon. His father, however, although a member of the reigning family, usurped the sovereignty, and put to death many of his nearest relatives to secure his authority. It is probable that these events may have alienated the affections of the inhabitants of Kamaon, generally, from that branch of the family; and desirous as the Governor-General is to restore the exiled Chiefs generally, his Lordship would think it neither just nor politic to employ the power of our arms, to force an obnoxious individual or family on the people of that country. On the other hand, there is reason to believe that Bum Sah Choutra, who exercises the functions of governor in that province on the part of the Goorkas, is popular and much respected by the people, on account of the general mildness and equity of his rule. Bum Sah is moreover believed to possess a disposition friendly to the British Government, and he has just cause of resentment against the ruling authority at Catmandoo, through whose means his relations and connexions have been destroyed, his influence in the State subverted, and himself removed to an honourable exile at a distance from the capital.

9. Supposing these facts to be correctly stated, it may be expedient to hold out prospects of advantage to Bum Sah, from the establishment of his authority

authority permanently in a considerable extent of territory in that quarter, and possibly over the whole of Kamaon, as the price of his co-operation, rather than to attempt the restoration of Laul Sing, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants of that country, and to the ruin of the interests of a person whose assistance may be rendered materially useful. On this point it is very desirable to obtain the information and opinion of Hurruck Deo, and it should form a particular object of your communications with that person.

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10. You will remark that the establishment of Bum Sah's authority over the whole of Kamaon is only stated conditionally, as the Governor-General considers it to be probable that it may be necessary to annex a portion (probably an inconsiderable one) to Sreenuggur, if the latter shall be retained by the British Government. If Bum Sah be really desirous of joining us, his Lordship does not apprehend that his disposition will be lessened by leaving the exact extent of territory to be assigned to him to be settled hereafter. It is very desirable that the result of your inquiry should be reported to the Governor-General as early as possible, that no avoidable delay may occur in opening a negotiation with one or other of the persons above referred to. No communication must, however, be made to either without the special instructions of the Governor-General.

11. Another point which demands early attention is the following. It is understood that the principal line of communication from the Nepaulese conquests, west of the Jumna and their eastern possessions, lies through the valleys of Deyrah and Kyarda, the occupation of which will form one of the early operations of the campaign. Deprived of this route the Goorka troops occupying the countries west of the Jumna, if compelled to withdraw, must have recourse to the rugged and difficult passes through the mountains to the north.

12. Although it is believed that such a necessity would be nearly tantamount to the complete dispersion of that force, and its disqualification to act again as an army until a new organization could be effected, it would nevertheless be advisable to endeavour to excite the people of the country to oppose and harass the retreating troops. It occurs to his Lordship, that the influence of Hurruck Deo Jotshee might be effectually and beneficially directed to encourage the military tribes of the inhabitants of those countries to seize, at an appointed time, and occupy the gauts and passages along the course of the Jumna above Calsie, near where the Tonse falls into the river, and the Goorka forts of Runtum and Baraut to nearly opposite Barahaut on the Ganges; also the roads between those rivers leading from Paulwaree and the Nalipore-gaut, which are said to unite at a point on the Baugretty called Danda or Dhoordah, and situated seven miles and a half below Burhat. The destruction of the joolahs and sangahs, or temporary bridges, and the breaking up, or manning with the armed force of the country, the road and passes in the tract above described, would render the retreat of the Goorka troops by that road nearly impracticable, and otherwise greatly contribute to the success of our military operations.

13. You will not have failed to advert to that part of Colonel Ochterlony's dispatch (No. 193) dated the 9th of July, in which he refers to the possible attempt of Rajah Sunsar Chund to recover Kote Kangra. The British Government, consistently with its established course of policy, will of course not deem it necessary to interpose in any dispute which may arise between Sunsar Chund and Rajah Runjeet Sing; but no attempt of the former to recover that portion of his former possessions which may be occupied by Runjeet Sing can be countenanced or encouraged by this Government: and it may be expedient that you should direct your agent at the durbar of Sunsar Chund to intimate this to him, lest he should otherwise take advantage of the approaching crisis, in such a manner as may involve us in discussions with Runjeet Sing, or expose us to the suspicion of having excited Sunsar Chund to take up arms against him.

14. Every encouragement should be held out to Sunsar Chund, however to employ his forces against the Goorka troops, and to re-occupy the countries which have been wrested from him by them. His Lordship accordingly

[I]

desires

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desires that you will instruct your agent at the court of that Chief, at a proper time, to invite him to co-operate against the forces of Ummer Sing Thappa, and especially to guard the passes of the Sutleje against any attempt which may be made by Ummer Sing Thappa to cross that river, if he should find himself pressed by Colonel Ochterlony on one hand, and unable, by the occupation of the Deyrah Doon, to effect his retreat in an easterly direction, otherwise than through the passes in the northern mountains. Such a movement on his part is a possible, though, as his Lordship believes, not a very probable case. I am further directed to request that you will instruct your agent to correspond with Colonel Ochterlony, and execute such orders as he may receive from that officer, with respect to the time and mode of making the prescribed communications to Sunsar Chund; and that you will also refer Sunsar Chund himself to Colonel Ochterlony, on all points relating to the movement of his troops in concert with the British detachment.

15. Instructions on all points relating to the Seik Chiefs and to the conduct of the political duties at Ludiana, as connected with the projected operations and the employment of Colonel Ochterlony, will be addressed to that officer without delay, and of course communicated to you.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Currah,
30th September 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 25-26
in No. 2.)

Circular from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 25-26 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Circular.

To H. Batson, Esq., Collector of Moradabad.

Sir :

The exigencies of the public service rendering it probable that it will be necessary to withdraw the battalions stationed in the district of Moradabad, with the exception of such guards as may be absolutely necessary for the security of the public treasury, I am directed to desire that, in that event, you will reduce the treasury guard to the lowest possible strength, consistent with the security of the public treasure, and that all other guards may be replaced by Burkundauzes or armed Peons, whom you are authorized to entertain for the purpose during the absence of the troops.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Manickpore,
1st October 1814.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Note.—A circular of the same tenour and date, addressed to the Magistrates of Goruckpore, and the northern and southern divisions of Saharunpore.

(Enclosure 27
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 27 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To W. A. Brooke, Esq., Agent of the Governor-General at Benares.

Sir :

1. I am directed to inform you, that a force will be assembled in Goruckpore as early as the season will admit, under the command of Major-General Wood, for the purpose, first, of resuming the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, usurped by the Nepaulcse, and subsequently of advancing to and occupying Palpa and Tonsein, the principal seats of the Goorka authority in that quarter, in pursuance of the system of operations which the conduct of that state has compelled the British Government to adopt.

2. The enclosed extract from the instructions with which Major-General Wood has been furnished, under the authority of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will apprise you of the specific objects of his advance to Palpa, and the eventual ulterior operations of his detachment.

3. In conformity to the intimation stated to Major-General Wood in the seventeenth paragraph, I am directed to desire that you will afford to that officer

officer every assistance and facility in your power, in obtaining intelligence relative to the objects contemplated in the employment of the detachment under his command; and generally, that you will afford all the aid and support in the execution of the Commander-in-Chief's instructions, which your official situation and influence may enable you to command.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Manickpore,
1st October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 27
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(No. 28 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To H. G. Christian, Esq., Acting Collector of Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter, which I was instructed by the Governor-General to address to the Magistrate of Goruckpore, under date the 9th ultimo, together with the copy of one to the same officer under this day's date.

2. Those documents will apprise you of the nature and objects of the operations about to be undertaken in Bootwul and Palpa, of the degree in which the activity, zeal, and exertion of the local civil officers will be beneficially employed in the furtherance of that service. I am accordingly directed to desire that you will direct your early attention to the objects pointed out in the instructions to Mr. Martin, and communicate the result of your inquiries to me, for the information of the Governor-General, and also to Major-General Wood, who will command the force to be employed on the proposed service.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Manickpore,
1st October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

(No. 29 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To Roger Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. In pursuance of the intention communicated to you in the first paragraph of my letter of the 9th ultimo, a force will be assembled in Goruckpore, as early as the season will admit, under the command of Major-General Wood. The first operations of that force will be directed to the resumption of the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, usurped by the Nepaulse, and it will subsequently advance to Palpa and Tonsein, by such routes as may be found to be most practicable and convenient.

2. The enclosed extract from the instructions with which Major-General Wood has been furnished, under the authority of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will apprise you of the specific objects of the advance of his force.

3. You will be pleased to communicate to Major-General Wood the result of the inquiries which you were instructed by my letter of the 9th ultimo to institute, with respect to the routes and passes into Palpa, and the general qualities of the country with reference to military operations; and you will afford him every aid and facility in your power, in the execution of the orders which he has received.

4. Corresponding instructions will be issued to the Acting Collector of Goruckpore, with whom it may be expedient for you to communicate confidentially, on the subject of this despatch and of that of the 9th ultimo.

5. You will be prepared to resume the charge of the districts of Bootwul and Sheoraj on their reoccupation by the British troops.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Manickpore,
1st October 1814,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 30

(Enclosure 29
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 30 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

(Enclosure 30
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. The Governor-General having had under his consideration the means of providing for the conduct of the political duties now performed by you, during your absence from the Seik territories on the service to which my despatch of yesterday's date refers, I am now directed to communicate to you the resolutions and orders of his Lordship on that subject.

2. It appears to the Governor-General to be, on the whole, most expedient that your Assistant, Captain Birch, should remain at Ludiana, and conduct the details of the political duties of that station; subject, however, to instructions which he may receive from you, and under your general superintendence and control. The knowledge which Captain Birch has acquired, during his employment as your Assistant, of the condition, interests, and relations of the Chiefs with whom you are in communication, and of the sentiments and political views of Government with respect to them, points this arrangement out as preferable to any which would transfer the conduct of these duties to a person not possessing equal experience, while it secures, to the utmost practicable extent, the advantage of the continued exercise by you, of those talents and qualities which have so eminently contributed to the success of the arrangement, by which the Seik Chiefs between the Jumna and the Sutleje were placed under the immediate protection and guarantee of the British Government.

3. You will accordingly be pleased to notify this arrangement to Captain Birch, and to furnish him with instructions for his guidance; directing him to communicate his proceedings to you, and to conform to such directions as you may deem it necessary, from time to time, to issue to him. Captain Birch should correspond directly with me, for the information of the Governor-General, transmitting his despatches through the Resident at Delhi, and forwarding copies to Fort-William.

4. Previously to your departure from Ludiana, it will be proper for you to communicate to Rajah Runjeet Sing, in general terms, the object of your march, and to convey to him such assurances as may be necessary to satisfy his mind, that the intended measures of the British Government are entirely unconnected with any thing that can affect his interests. The precise views with which the movement of Sun Sar Chund's force is contemplated by us, should also be distinctly brought under his notice.

5. The Governor-General entertains no suspicion that Runjeet Sing will take advantage of the absence of your force from Ludiana to molest the Seik Chiefs under our protection, or in any manner to infringe the stipulations of the existing treaty. Any attempt to favour or support the Goorka force, more especially after a successful commencement of your operations, is altogether improbable: and it is probable that any disposition of this sort would be speedily dispelled, by a communication to the Rajah, of the tenour of your conference with Bugty Sing Thappa, reported in your despatch dated the 20th December 1813, and of the report of your Hircarrah of that part of Ummer Sing's discourse which relates to Runjeet Sing, communicated in your despatch of the 15th ultimo.

6. A notification to the Seik Chiefs under our protection, and an exhortation to them to be under no apprehension during the temporary absence of the greater part of your force, will also be advisable.

7. You will, of course, call on them, in the name of the Government, for such aid as you may judge them capable of affording, of a nature to be useful in the approaching service. Besides the infantry which they may be able to furnish, it occurs to the Governor-General that their cavalry may be serviceable, in protecting the low lands from any incursions from the hills, which may be undertaken and encouraged by the Goorkas, by way of diversion or for the purpose of plunder. On this subject, the Governor-General desires that you will be governed by your own discretion.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Manickpore,
1st October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 31

(No. 31 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the Nos. and dates noted in the margin.*

2. The Governor-General is not disposed to place confidence in the sincerity of the overtures for peace received from the Nepaulese Government through the channel of Ummer Sing Thappa. It is not to be supposed that if a really pacific disposition existed on the part of that Government, no communication should have been received by the Governor-General directly from the Rajah, either by letter or by the despatch of agents properly accredited. His Excellency's belief is, that the proposition received by you through Ummer Sing Thappa is merely a device to gain time, and to induce us to relax in our preparations : while, therefore, the Governor-General is cordially disposed to receive any propositions conveying that degree of submission and atonement which can alone satisfy the just expectations of the British Government, his Lordship will not permit any attempt at negotiation, through an indirect and irregular channel, to divert him from the prosecution of vigorous operations against Nepaul.

3. His Lordship approves of the tenour of your communication to the Agent deputed to you by Ummer Sing Thappa, and of your letter to that Chief. If Ummer Sing Thappa shall actually depute his son to Delhi, the Governor-General will be prepared to furnish the Resident with instructions adapted to the nature of the communication which he may receive from Runjoor Sing Thappa.

4. I am directed to take this opportunity of signifying to you the sentiments and instructions of the Governor-General, on one or two other points connected with the general instructions conveyed to you in my despatch of the 30th ultimo.

5. You were authorized by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in anticipation of the sanction of the Governor-General, to engage the services of Kishen Sing in the prosecution of the measures to which his Excellency's instructions of the 28th August, and those of the Governor-General above referred to, relate ; and you were informed generally, that such an arrangement as you might make with Kishen Sing, under that authority, would be sanctioned. I am now directed to communicate to you the authority of the Governor-General for furnishing Kishen Sing, at a proper time, and under a conviction that it will be faithfully and usefully applied, with such pecuniary assistance as may enable him to collect and bring into the field a respectable force. The Governor-General relies on a prudent attention to the principles of economy in the exercise of the discretion now vested in you.

6. With respect to the hopes to be held out to Kishen Sing of an ultimate arrangement in his favour, you have already received an intimation of his Lordship's disposition to confirm the settlement of the Government of Sirmore, suggested by you, founded on the exclusion of Kurreen Perkaush, by which the interests of Kishen Sing are fully secured. You will be pleased to consider the discretion vested in you, in that respect, to extend to any other just and equitable arrangement, by which a proper provision for Kishen Sing may be rendered compatible with a due regard to the rights of the legitimate Government of Sirmore. The course of events may afford other opportunities of providing for Kishen Sing, in a manner suitable to the services which he may render ; and it is the desire of the Governor-General, that you will consider yourself at liberty to take advantage of them.

7. It occurs to the Governor-General, that it will be desirable for you to have it in your power to distribute arms among the inhabitants of the hills, who are stated in your report to have been disarmed by the Goorkas, and
forbidden

* No. 199, September ; No. 200, 15th September ; No. 201, 16th September. These Despatches are not among the Enclosures, and though they are to be found in the records, it does not appear necessary to insert them in this collection.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 31
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 31
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

forbidden to possess any warlike weapons. With this view, his Lordship authorizes you, if you should deem it expedient, to obtain by purchase a supply of matchlocks, or such other weapons as they are accustomed to use, and to distribute them as you may deem expedient. Measures will be taken for sending you a supply, in case you should experience any difficulty in that respect.

8. You are authorized to incur such expense as you may deem necessary, in procuring the services of the people of the country to act as Bildars and porters, and in providing for other essential demands of the service committed to your charge.

9. The communications which you have received from the Adjutant-General will have apprized you, that every arrangement of a military nature, connected with the efficient equipment of your force, has been already authorized, and that the suggestions in your report, on points of that description, have been for the most part anticipated. A copy of your report has been communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under whose authority any further instructions which may be suggested by its perusal will be transmitted to you.

10. In communicating to you the sentiments of the Governor-General, relative to the course of proceeding to be adopted with respect to the Hill Chiefs in general, I did not advert to the petty Mussulman State at the head of which is Syed Jaffer, referred to in your report. It may be presumed that Syed Jaffer is not less hostile in disposition towards the Goorkas than are the other Hill Chiefs; and you will, of course, deem it proper to conciliate his attachment, and obtain his co-operation to the extent of his means, and convey to him the same assurances as to the other Chiefs.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, above Manickpore, (Signed) J. ADAM,
2d October 1814. Secretary to the Government.

(No. 32 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Most secret.

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 33
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. Information has reached the Governor-General, which affords some reason to suppose that Ummer Sing Thappa is discontented with the existing administration of Nepaul, and that an assurance of protection, and of an adequate remuneration from the British Government, would induce him to quit the service of the former State, and surrender the Gooka army and possessions within the range of his government and command.

2. The discontent of Ummer Sing is said to have originated in the conduct of the Nepaulese Government towards him, after his retreat from Kote Kangra, on account of which it is stated to have been the intention of the Government to dismiss him from his command with ignominy; and it is added, that though he was saved from this disgrace by the powerful exertion of family interest, he has never regained the confidence of the administration at Catmandoo.

3. If this information, and the supposition founded on it, be correct, it may be expected that you will receive from Ummer Sing Thappa overtures to the effect above stated; and I am directed to signify to you the authority and instructions of the Governor-General, in that case, to encourage such overtures, and eventually to convey to Ummer Sing Thappa an assurance, in the name of the British Government, of a secure asylum for himself, his family, and followers, within the Honourable Company's territories, and a liberal provision, as the conditions of his timely submission and surrender.

4. The mode of provision which his Lordship would prefer, would be a jagheer in the territories to be wrested from the Goorkas. It will, at all events, be desirable that the funds to be allotted to this purpose should be derived from those territories, but his Lordship does not consider this to be indispensable; and I am directed to inform you, that the Governor-General will ratify and confirm

confirm any terms which you may make with Ummer Sing Thappa for the objects above stated.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Dalmew,
3d October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 33 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir:

1. Intelligence just received from Colonel Ochterlony of the measures adopted by Ummer Sing Thappa, under the evident expectation of an early invasion by the British troops of the Goorka possessions, with the defence of which he is charged, renders the speedy occupation of the passes, by which he may be able to effect his retreat in an easterly direction, an object of increased urgency.

2. Major-General Gillespie will accordingly be instructed to proceed without delay to the occupation of the Deyrah Doon, and the passes of the Ganges and the Jumna, within the range to which the operations of the forces under his command must necessarily be limited. The occupation of the higher passes of those rivers, and of the passages through the hills, by the people of the country, should be effected without delay. The means of accomplishing this object with the greatest promptitude and effect, would be to move the expelled Rajah of Sreenuggur to call on his former subjects to exert themselves on this occasion: but you are aware of the powerful considerations which induce the Governor-General to abstain from any recurrence to his aid, which would involve the encouragement of an expectation of reinstatement, through our means, in his former possessions, such as might not be realized. A different mode must therefore be resorted to; and it has occurred to his Lordship, that this may be found, either in the assistance of Hurruck Deo Jotshec, the person mentioned in my despatch of the 30th ultimo, or through some other channel which may be known to you. You will be pleased accordingly to take such steps as may be in your power, to effect this object with the least practicable delay.

3. Considerable advantage would, in his Lordship's opinion, be derived, both in obtaining accurate information and in direct and discreet communication with the persons to be employed, from the advance of one of your Assistants to Hurdwar or some neighbouring station, furnished with instructions from you, and authorized to act in this affair, and to hold out encouragement and reward to those who may exert themselves in the service of Government. If it appears to you that such arrangement would be attended with advantage, you are authorized to depute Mr. Frazer, or any other competent person in your suite (except Mr. Gardner, destined for another service), furnished with instructions accordingly.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Sirajpore,
5th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 34 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. The Governor-General deeming it to be proper that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief should be in possession of the instructions which have been issued to Colonel Ochterlony and to the Resident at Delhi, relative to the political arrangements to be combined with the military operations against the Nepaulèse, I am directed to transmit to you the documents specified in the margin.* You have already received copies of the despatches from Colonel Ochterlony, to which the enclosed instructions refer.

2. From

* Instructions to Colonel Ochterlony, 30th September; ditto to Resident at Delhi, 30th September; ditto to Colonel Ochterlony, 1st, 2d, and 3d October; ditto to Resident at Delhi, 5th October.

(Enclosure 33
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 34
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 34
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

2. From the perusal of the accompanying documents, the Commander-in-Chief will be apprized of the whole scope of the Governor-General's views with respect to the possessions of the Goorkas to the westward of the country of Kamaon, as far as his Lordship has yet been able to form a final and conclusive judgment on that subject. The necessity of suspending, for the reasons stated, the adoption of a final resolution relative to the disposal of Sreenuggur, compels his Lordship to postpone, until a future period, the transmission of any instructions relative to the political arrangements connected with the operations referred to in the Commander-in-Chief's instructions to Major-General Gillespie, beyond those contained in the despatches to Mr. Metcalfe, of which copies are enclosed.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will observe, that most of the objects adverted to in your letter of the 13th September are provided for by the enclosed instructions. The suggestions contained in that letter had, indeed, for the most part been anticipated, but for the reasons stated in the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony of the 30th September, no communication had been made of the sentiments of the Governor-General on the points to which they refer.

4. The further political arrangements contemplated by his Lordship with reference to Nepaul will be communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at an early period.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges, near Sirajpore,
5th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures

(No. 35 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

In obedience to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I trouble you with a sketch of one line of road to the capital of Nepaul, communicated by Francis Neville, who was born, and long resided in that city.

His account is given from impressions made during several journeys, of which the last was performed twelve years ago.

It corresponds with the report of a man (Fugeer Shepherd) now in my service, who went by the same route to Catmandoo two years ago.

The former person has been invited by the Nepaulese to enter into their service and remain in Nepaul, but he has declined so doing.

He speaks the Newane dialect, and has considerable connexions with many of the inhabitants.

He authorizes me to say, that if Government thinks him capable of being more useful than any other person they may have found as a guide (judging from the information he now gives), he is willing, on certain wages, to serve in this capacity, to procure information, and establish communications with certain Nepaulese; but though not shrinking from the task, he is not eager for an employment of this nature.

He states that the more eastern roads are more circuitous and difficult; that they lead all to Ketounda; and as no great annoyance is to be looked for before troops reach this place, no advantage could be gained from these routes being taken.

Thus far Francis Neville. I have heard of a road which has long by the Nepaul Government been forbidden to be travelled on pain of death, and which is represented as being blocked by an abbatis of trees, posted with all kinds of thorny and offensive underwood.

Herdsmen living in its neighbourhood are represented as being familiar with its line; but the circumstances related lead me to doubt whether its facility of access

access be not exaggerated. However, this point will, I trust, be soon cleared up, if a man will come to me, who being doomed to suffer death in Nepaul, is said to have escaped by this route. I expect to have his answer in a few days.

As, in the course of the inquiries which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has thought proper to impose upon me, it is possible that Nepaulese in this country may be brought forward, I submit (if it be deemed proper that I should continue to prosecute them) that notification of the circumstance be given to the Magistrate of Tirhoot, lest that officer, according to the tenour of the proclamation, may consider me as infringing the law, and act accordingly.

Hajepoor,
8th September 1814.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

WM. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of Honourable
Company's Stud.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

SKETCH of the Road from Lal Gury Singheea, Sirkar Hajepoor, to Catmandoo, the capital of Nepaul.

Lal Ghury Singheea is taken as a place well known, and through which Nepaulese pass frequently from Nepaul to Patna and back.

Thence the road runs through Kessureea to Gorpushera, a small village in the Nepaul territory. The distance between Kessureea and Gorpushera is about eighteen coss.

On the east side of Gorpushera is a tank. The road in a northern and eastern direction proceeds over a plain for about three coss, when it enters a jungle, consisting principally of palas and saul trees.

This is called Char Bunnee, or in the Nepaulese (Newane) language, Pe Que Bun, that is, "four coss jungle."

The path is generally from four to eight feet broad, but here and there is narrowed by trees. Its surface is for the most part flat, but in some places it is broken by small watercourses formed during the rainy season.

Having quitted the jungle, the road reaches a small rivulet running from west to east, on the northern bank of which stands the hamlet of Buhhiakhor, consisting of about fifteen or twenty houses. The distance from Gorpushera to Buhhiakhor is between eight and nine coss. In this space there are no inhabitants.

From Buhhiakhor the road leads to Hetounda, a distance of about nine or ten coss. Its direction is crooked. Leaving Buhhiakhor, it first points westward, afterwards northward, then a little westward, and lastly a little northward and westward.

The path lies occasionally in the bed of the rivulet before mentioned, and sometimes on one or the other of its sides. The soil is pebbly, mixed with large stones: jungle runs on each side the road. To about three coss from Buhhiakhor the road is flat, but there are hills to the right and left at no great distance. Here fir-trees are first seen.

Three coss further, the path having quitted the rivulet, crosses a small hill called Chorcea Gautee. Hence it proceeds along a flat covered with jungle for about three coss, crossing about three small rivulets in its course. On quitting the jungle in a north-western line, the road passing over a plain of about a coss, reaches the village of Hetounda.

This contains about eighty or ninety houses, and a dhurm-sala, or ahms-house.

Hetounda is the residence of a Darogha, here called Doarcea (or gate-keeper). He has about ten or twelve Burgundauzes, and examines the passports of persons travelling to or from Nepaul.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

Horses, bullocks, and elephants, can go as far as Hetounda, but not much beyond it without great difficulty.

From Hetounda the road leads to Bhempheree, a distance of about ten coss and a half.

Leaving Hetounda, the path descends westerly and northerly for five or six hundred paces, to a stream which, running from north to south, skirts the foot of hills to the west, which remain on the left hand. About half a coss further the road crosses the rivulet, and is then closely flanked by high hills with steep sides. The path traverses the stream several times before it reaches the foot of a small hill, called Dhokhapperee.

About four coss from Hetounda is a little village in the jungle upon the road.

Having passed from Dhokhapperee, over a small plain of about a coss and a half in length with high hills on each side, the road comes to Bhempheree, a village of about thirty or forty houses, which takes its name from a figure of Bhem, cut in stone, and in an erect position. The statue is on the right side of the path.

The road from Hetounda to Bhempheree is in some places narrow, rugged, and interrupted by stones.

In those narrow parts which have steep hilly sides, annoyance may be expected from mutwalas, stones rolled down the face of the hills, and from fire-arms. Here and there broad places are found in the line of this march, but both sides of the road are covered with jungle.

From Bhempheree the road runs north, up the face of the mountain called Cheesoo Panee ka Pahar, or the mountain of cool water. From the foot of the mountain to its top the distance is about two and a half or three coss. The ascent is continual, but not steep.

The path in the most narrow parts admits of three or four men abreast. It is stony, crooked, and winds through trees.

On each side it is bounded by a steep cliff. The left is one continued line of precipices; the right is here and there broken.

On the very summit of the mountain stands an oblong right-angle stone fort, running east and west. This is called Cheesoo Gurhee, or Seesa Guree: the former by the mountaineers, the latter by the natives of the southern plain.

The walls are about fourteen feet high. On the southern face are about eight embrasures for cannon, to command the path and side of the mountain. The fort has two pair of large strong folding-gates, one facing the approach on the south, and the second similar, in a straight line with the former, on the opposite front.

Each gate is made of saul plank, about four inches thick, strengthened with large iron gudgeons, and is secured by strong saul bars.

The inside of the fort is divided into three compartments, *viz.* the road from gate to gate, and two side wings. The latter serve for lodging for men and stores. The roof, formed of beams covered by earthen tiles, is concealed from without by the crest of the wall.

The fort is about forty feet by twenty:—It stands upon a flat, having scarcely a hundred paces in depth to the south of the building, but extending to the north for four or five hundred paces to the foot of a small hill. The breadth of the southern flat at the foot of the fort is confined to the front of the building; the ground being sloped away from the eastern and western ends rapidly to the edge of the two parallel precipices, which flank them; and compose the two sides of the ascent, as before stated.

Here was formerly stationed a force consisting of a company of one hundred Sepoys, with one Subadar, four Jemadars, four Havildars, and four Naiks, with a band of musicians and two stand of colours.

The

The road having quitted the fort and traversed the northern flat, winds round the eastern side of a small hill, skirting the edge of a steep precipice on the right, and keeping the hill on the left: but the centre and summit of the hill may be crossed if thought necessary.

About half a coss beyond this hill, still to the north, issues from the left side of the road the spring called Cheesoo Pancee.

From hence the road is so wide as to allow of three or four men marching abreast, ascends northward for about a coss, then descending to the north-east, and becoming hollow for about the depth of four or five feet, is so much narrowed in parts as scarcely, in some places, to admit more than two men in front; but the sides of the path may be cut down.

The road runs through a jungle, and after a descent of about two coss crosses a rivulet, where turning to the westward, it leaves to the right a large hill which faces the crossing of the rivulet, and proceeds with the stream on the left.

Within a short coss, the road leads again across the rivulet, on the further bank of which is the village of Tambakhanee, so called from a copper-mine in its neighbourhood.

Tambakhanee, running north and south, consists of about sixty or seventy houses. The distance from Bhempheeree to Tambakhanee is from seven and a half to eight coss.

The mountains to the east of Tambakhanee are high, to the west low.

Leaving Tambakhanee on the left hand, the road taking a northern direction crosses the rivulet last mentioned five or six times within two coss, when it suddenly turns to the west, opposite the foot of cultivated fields on the sloping face of the eastern mountains.

Here the road skirts the foot of the hills on the west, and after crossing the rivulet three or four times, comes to a small rising ground or deep.

On the northern side of this, the road again traverses the rivulet; then leaving it on the left hand at about five coss from the turn, crosses another rising ground, called Ekdunta Pahar, from being particularly narrow.

At the foot of this ascent the road divides into two branches, both of which lead to Lahoree Nepaul, a town so called by the inhabitants of the southern plains: Chitlong in the Goorka language, and Cheelong in the Neware dialect.

The western road, or that to the left, is three coss and a half, and somewhat hilly.

The eastern, or that on the right, is about three coss, and more even than the former, but runs along the edge of a declivity on the east or right side.

The distance from Tambakhanee to Chitlong is about nine coss.

The road of this stage is better than either that from Hetounda to Bhempheeree or from the latter to Tambakhanee, in being broader and more free from jungle; but nevertheless is uneven, frequently ascending and descending.

Lahoree Nepaul, or Chitlong, is an open or unwalled town, containing about eight or nine hundred brick houses, of two or three stories high, with tiled roofs. It has no fort or other defences.

From Lahoree Nepaul to Catmandoo the distance is about fifteen coss.

Having passed through the former town, the road taking a northern and somewhat easterly direction descends a little, and at the distance of about one and a half coss, reaches the foot of a mountain called Chundrageeree, over which it goes northerly and easterly. This mountain is covered with large trees. The distance from the foot to the top is about a coss and a half.

On the summit is a resting house for travellers, called Patee. One side of the building is walled with brick, the other sides open, having wooden pillars to support the roof.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 2)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

The road going northerly and easterly descends, and becomes in some places so narrow as to allow of scarcely more than one, or at most two men abreast; skirting closely, in some places, a declivity on the right, in others leaving it at a considerable distance. This descent, about two coss and a half, has at its foot still to the north a plain, about one coss and a half, over which the road leads to a village called Thankoth. There are some trees upon the plain. The distance from Chitlong to Thankoth is about eight or nine coss.

Thankoth is an open town, of about three or four hundred houses, like those of Chitlong. It has no defences.

The road having passed through the town, and proceeding easterly and a little to the north over an uneven surface, having cultivated grounds on each side, leads to a stream traversed by a wooden bridge supported by wooden pillars. The platform is broad enough to give passage to four men abreast. The stream is fordable in the cold season. The distance of this bridge from Thankoth is about three quarters of a coss. About the same distance inwards from the bridge is a small eminence, on which is another patee or resting-house, with two or three shops and four or five houses. This is called Noyakah.

Descending thence, at the foot of the hill the road crosses another rivulet, which though shallow in the cold season, has a small temporary wooden bridge.

The road going easterly and a little northerly, ascends gently for a few paces, and afterwards uneven, reaches a rivulet larger than any heretofore met with, and called Beshunmuttee. The distance between these two rivulets is about one coss and a half.

Over the Beshunmuttee is a bridge supported by wooden frame-work; but the stream is fordable in the cold season.

Having crossed the rivulet, the gate of Catmandoo, called Bhim Sen Ka Durwaza, presents itself, at the distance of about a hundred paces.

A footman unincumbered can perform the journey between Chitlong and Catmandoo in one day.

(Obtained in Hindooee from Francis Neville).

(Signed) WM. MOORCROFT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Catmandoo was formerly surrounded by a brick wall, generally about three feet thick, but near the gateways it was considerably thicker. It was pierced with loop-holes for fire-arms.

There were about twenty gates, of which few were strong. Great alterations have been made within the last two years, both in the wall, and by raising other defences, the particulars of which, it is hoped, will be soon obtained.

There are many good wells in the city, and water is conveyed to it from the hills by conduits.

There were formerly two powder-magazines; one near the Cutcherry, and not far from the palace of the Rajah. The building is brick, with a double roof: the upper tiled; the lower of brick and mortar, and said to be seen from Chundrageeree. The other is near a place called Luggun Tolah, in the south and eastern parts of the city. The former is about a thousand or twelve hundred yards from the western wall of the city; the latter is only about two hundred yards from the wall.

Brass cannon are cast in Catmandoo at the Luggun Tolah. In the time of Run Bahadur Shah an order was issued to cast one gun every day: this remained in force for about six weeks, after which three or four a month were founded.

These were carried to a boring-machine erected by a Frenchman, called by the Nepaulese Dilbensee, on the river Tookihur, about half a coss to the east and south of the city. The machinery is put in motion by water.

The

The Frenchman was murdered, for endeavouring to escape out of the country.

About twelve years ago, the informant says, there were from three to four hundred cannon of all descriptions. He saw two mortars and one howitzer.

There was also a manufactory of muskets, conducted by Hakil Subadar, under the superintendence of Rooderbeer Saah.

**Water.*—In the whole of the road, during the cold season, the water is good; but in the hot season, that of the border is unwholesome, producing fevers.

If troops traverse the border districts in February, March, and the other hotter months, they should drink an infusion of cheryta. In Nepaul this precaution is unnecessary.

If the wells be poisoned, and there be suspicion of even the streams having been injured also, good water may always be procured in abundance, by digging shallow-wells near the edges of rivers.

Grain.—Wheat, maize, and rice, are to be found in the towns, though only in small quantities; moongh, mash mussoor, kerao, and koorthce, in greater abundance; many esculent vegetables may be met with.

Plantains and duke (tyre) must be interdicted in the hot weather, as they would then certainly produce sickness.

I here beg to add, that the troops must also be forbidden to eat uncooked grain or pulse of any kind. I generally could trace sudden attacks of fever to this cause; but they were, in common, speedily removed, by vigorously cleansing the first passages. There is a vegetable on the hills called mursa or choa, which resembles the lalsag, and this may tempt the soldiery to dress it; but it causes swelling of the mouth and bloody flux.

The information has been collected from Francis Neville, or Nevil, the son of a Frenchman by a native, with the exception of the preceding paragraph.

His father was in the service of Rajah Putheenarain. The informant was born in Nepaul, and speaks the Neware language with fluency. He is about thirty-seven years of age, and left Nepaul twelve years ago: his account, and all other matters, are therefore referable to that period. He is a trader, and has hitherto preserved mercantile connexions with that country.

FURTHER INFORMATION given by a Hirkarra, who was in Nepaul last Year.

He reports that the number of armed men then in Nepaul was as follows, viz.:

At Palpa 1,200, Checsoopanee 200, Muckwanpore 200, Bonat 200, volunteers in Catmandoo 1,000, another body of volunteers 700, and daily more recruiting. There were, besides, larger bodies of soldiers in other parts of the Nepaul territories, of which he can say nothing with certainty.

The fort called Chesoo Gurhee, described by Mr. Neville, is stated by this man to have been made stronger, and the form of the building altered. It is now provided with guns, and a regiment of soldiers is stationed there.

The walls of Catmandoo have also been strongly rebuilt. The east and west fronts are defended by batteries; and the others were in such a state of forwardness when he saw them, that they must now be completed. The gates were also enlarged and strengthened, and an additional small gate and guard-house were built on the landing-place, in the farthest side of the bridge over the Bishemmuttee.

Bengal,
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 25
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures

(No. 36 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

I beg leave to trouble you with an extract of a letter I have received from an intelligent indigo-planter, who resides on the northern frontier of Tirhoot.

It shews the difficulty of the Seedooley road, as stated by Francis Neville.

I have requested that further particulars may be collected respecting the Churwunt road.

As yet, the evidence from various quarters bears strongly against the practicability, or at least announces the extreme difficulty of transporting artillery of considerable weight, upon any of the roads in common use by the Nepaulese, and debouching in the Terrianee.

On the border of Tirhoot reside many Mukunts, who derive their revenues partly from lands lying within the British territory, and partly from some within that of Nepaul.

Under their present equivocal character of neutrality, I submit to you that they may eventually cause some loss amongst the British soldiery ; for as most of the Faqueers belonging to their establishments are thoroughly acquainted with the roads of Nepaul, and intimately connected with the inhabitants of that country, it is highly presumable that they will convey to the enemy every intelligence procurable by them of the strength, destination, distribution, and movements of the British army, unless measures be adopted to prevent it.

But if they were induced to declare for the British Government, these Faqueers might form a most useful body of guides at a slight expense, and the persons of their respective Mukunts would stand as security pledges for their fidelity.

I would not have obtruded these ideas, had you not expressed a willingness to receive any suggestion which might occur to me, as connected with the present important business.

I have, &c.

Hajee pore,
11th September 1814.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

My dear Sir :

I have now the pleasure to communicate such information as I have been able to procure from persons residing in this part of the district, who have frequently been to Catmandoo, but which I fear is little more than you are already in possession of.

Since the misunderstanding took place between our Government and the Nepaulese the latter have been particularly tenacious of any of our people passing into the interior, upon any pretence whatever, therefore the information must be considered as prior to that period.

The particulars of my inquiries are as follow.

1. The distance from Januckpore to Catmandoo, from eighty to ninety coss.
2. From Januckpore to Seedooley, three munzils, or thirty coss, road good, being along the Terrianee, but with many small nullahs to cross, in general fordable, though sometimes swoln from heavy rain, or dammed up for the purpose of irrigation.
3. Seedooley to Dunmunna Hill, three coss and a half: a good flat road, but no water.
4. Dunmunna Hill, ascent three coss and a half. On the summit a guard, where travellers are stopped, and where all the saltpetre from the Terrianee is collected.

5. An easy descent of three coss and a half more brings you to the western bank of the Koosi or Kaska (a branch of the river which passes Purnea). Here the great difficulties of the road commence: for one munzil the road in many places, not more than two cubits broad, runs along the brink of a horrible precipice, with the Koosi at the bottom on one hand, and a perpendicular rock on the other.

6. On leaving this road, cross a small river, the Koosi, from which to the Dabeha Hill is seven coss. Road good, and from the summit gradually descends, and proceeds along valleys for three munzils, which bring you to Catmandoo. There are no regular villages till you come near the capital, but a few detached houses, mostly iron.

7. About half a coss from the summit of the Dunmunna Hill is a chasm, described as from thirty to forty feet in breadth, of immense depth, filled up partly by nature and partly by art, over which the road, six or eight feet broad, passes. This, however, in case of emergency, can be thrown down to a sufficient depth, so as to make it passable by a bridge only, for which there are plenty of materials at hand, sauls and firs. Should an enemy, however, effect a passage, on the summit is the aforesaid guard-house, which the natives call a keella; but is nothing more than a spot of ground which commands the road surrounded with saul timbers driven well into the ground, to which round stones of a large size are made fast with rattans. On the approach of an enemy the rattans are cut, and the stone rolling with increasing velocity down the path, clears all before it, and falls into the chasm with a tremendous crash.

So much for the Januckpore and Seedooley road; but how far this may be true I leave you to judge. You must be well aware this information has been procured from those who did not travel for information sake merely. Their cursory remarks at all times very irregular, the difficulties of the rocky and mountainous road may appear to them particularly great, from their being inhabitants of a flat country.

The persons from whom I received the above, informed me also that there is a very good road in Churwunt and Barrah Ghuny, not far from the Bunkatamee encampment, much less mountainous, leading generally through vallies and beds of nullahs; but which, from their explanation, I suspect to be nothing more than beds of torrents: sand and pebbles, no banks, and very little water; swelling suddenly, and as suddenly subsiding. I have seen the same kind of places at the foot of the saul forests near the lower range of hills. Wheel-carriages of every description might be drawn. No natural difficulties only those which the Nepaul Government may have thrown up for their safety, but from the width of the vallies must be difficult to defend. In all probability, the approach to this road through the Terriance is now overgrown with jungle, and may be allowed to remain so till the grass is dry enough to burn after the rains.

With respect to Bunneavee Doss, he has constant intercourse with the interior, receiving great part of his income from the vicinity of Catmandoo, independently of the Muteamy village Chaorant Purgunna Basontia, which, bringing him in about nine thousand rupees per annum, was given to him by the Durbar Raja, and confirmed by our Government. It would be difficult for me, and indeed dangerous on my part, to attempt procuring information from his emissaries. They are so jealous of persons making inquiries at this time, that it would immediately transpire, though carried on with much secrecy. Such is the attachment of these Fakeers to their Mukunts, and from them alone could the present state of the Seedooley road be known.

Upon the whole, it appears to me that the Nepaulese are desirous of making the access to their capital as difficult as possible to strangers, knowing their own weakness, and how little dependence is to be placed upon their undisciplined troops when put in competition with ours. Their mode of warfare you must be sufficiently acquainted with.

I have, &c.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

P. S. I have frequently had conversations with the natives of Nepaul, but never succeeded in procuring from them an account of the strength of their country: they invariably declined answering me on that head.

6th September 1814.

(No. 37 in Enclosure No. 2.)

(Enclosure 37
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

Reflecting upon the difficulties which, according to report, seem likely to attend the transport of heavy artillery along the roads leading from the British territory directly across the hinder ranges of hills to Catmandoo, it occurred that the military road, said to extend from the latter city to Almora, must certainly be crossed by Faqueers on pilgrimage to sacred places in the Huriachee, and perhaps also by other persons.

Reasoning from the lowness of the nearer ranges, the great height of the hinder ranges of hill, and the situation of Almora, it was natural to suppose that the road was conducted over the former rather than over the latter, and hence might, in some of its inflections, approach to within a short distance of the British frontier.

And should these suppositions prove correct, it was not unreasonable to conclude that it might be an easier task to break, by some unfrequented cut, upon this line of road, considerably to the west of Catmandoo, and thence bear down upon the city, than pursue any of the frequented roads to its south, considered by the enemy as the meditated points to attack, and prepared for defence accordingly.

Those Faqueers I questioned had only traversed the lower roads and those of Kamaon.

Recollecting a Mishur horse-dealer in the upper zemindaree district, whom I knew to have gone several times to the Nepaul purgunnas of Sileeana and Pythana to purchase horses, and thinking, by what slipped accidentally from Kajee Ummer Sing in conversation, respecting the situation of the Nepaul horse-breeding districts, when I met him at Bootwul, that these places were situated to the northward of the military road, I sent for the Mishur.

His report confirms the truth of my suspicion; for having entered the hills from Balrampoor in the province of Oude, he states after two days' journey his having crossed a broad path running from west to east. On inquiring from his guide whence and to where it led, he was answered that it was the road by which cannon were conveyed from Catmandoo to Kote Kangra, for the siege of the latter place.

Now if cannon, supposed even by the Nepaulese adequate to such a task, could be transported to Kote Kangra, the principal difficulty in conveying artillery to Catmandoo might perhaps be found in the line extending from the British frontier to the military road.

The surface of the path by which the Mishur went, until he encountered the military road, is represented as uneven, but not abounding with such great irregularities as appear to be met with on the other roads. He saw no large villages or forts, and only here and there a similar guard. Not sufficiently interested by any thing he beheld till he came to the military road to make inquiries, he knows no names of places. Thus far the Mishur.

At the town of Bulrampoor, before mentioned, lives a Mukunt of the name of Motee Geer, who carried on a trade in horses and other articles of hill produce with the inhabitants of Solceana and Pythana, several of whom I saw in 1810-11 at his house.

This man and his faqueers must have a thorough knowledge of the paths which lead up to the military road, and of the whole of the road itself both to the capitals of Nepaul and Kamaon.

Though

Though not deficient in shrewdness, his brother, a particular friend, then living with him, seemed still better informed generally than he was.

The Rajah, or Zemindar, Newul Singh, must through his people have the means of supplying information, as he sends a yearly present to the head people of Sileiana and Pythana, on the receipt of which they forward articles to the fair of Bulrampoor.

The Rajah is poor, the Mukunt rich.

The Palpa Rajah may be looked upon, perhaps, as a more authentic source of information, in regard to that part of the country; but great changes have probably been made during his absence. And I hope to be pardoned for observing, that the evidence of emigrants, so circumstanced, is apt to be warped by hope and prejudice.

I have found Faqueers possessed of greater observation, in relation to roads generally, and especially to those of Nepaul, than any other class of men, and their travelling much on foot and alone, makes observation a matter of necessity. Hence they have the first qualification for guides, and their fidelity may be insured by keeping a guard over their Mukunts.

I am induced to take the liberty of dwelling upon this matter, from a knowledge of the extraordinary cunning of the Nepaulese, which will probably prompt them to put forward, at convenient opportunities, false guides, tutored to lead into ambuscades and other local difficulties.

I am, &c.

Hajecpoor,
14th September 1814.

(Signed) W. M. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

MEMORANDUM.

A Cashmeerean commercial house was established at Patna about two centuries ago: It has agents and dépôts in Cashmeer, Nepaul, Lassa, Silink, on the frontier of China Proper, and at Dacca.

The principal business of the branch at Patna is through minor agents, to collect otter skins at Dacca and its neighbourhood. These are transmitted through Nepaul, by Lassa, to China, and the return for each despatch is made every two years, principally in gold. The agent at Patna has long been known to me, the intercourse beginning with a desire, on my part, to make use of his interests, for conveying the practice of vaccination into Hither China.

This man came over to me last night. He bewailed his misfortune in the interruption to his commerce, as the interruption of his expected remittance would throw him into the deepest embarrassment in Hindoostan. The Nepaulese, he said, would allow his Hircarras to enter Nepaul and return. He has for many years had several employed in going backwards and forwards on various roads, but that of Hetounda is found generally the most convenient. This man balances between the two interests. He fears for his property in Nepaul; and he fears losing his connection there, should the British arms not be successful, and it were discovered that he had been in any respect active. Whether it would be worth while to secure such a man as this, by the promise of his property being respected, or by any thing else, you are a better judge than myself. To all common people the access to Nepaul is interdicted by the Nepaulese. Whether through his means an account could be obtained of the numbers and disposition of the Nepaul troops, the defences, and other preparations, which might be relied on, I cannot positively say. No person has, at the present moment, more completely the power of procuring information from Nepaul than this man; but Cashmeerees are deceitful. However, this man lives at Patna.

The reports are in some respects curious. Whether fabricated or true it is my duty to submit them.

More than a year ago, as his agent at Lassa wrote to him two months back, the Nepaul Rajah sent a letter to the principal Chinese Tajun residing at
[Z] Lassa.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 3;
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 37
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

Lassa, desiring him to forward another letter to the Emperor of China. The letter contained a representation of war being probable between the British Government and that of Nepaul, and in such event requested the assistance of China in support of Nepaul. The informant states, that an answer has been received, declaring the readiness of the Emperor to afford the necessary aid, and requiring to know its amount.

Whether this be true or false, there is no mode of ascertaining. The Cashmeereans are convenient agents in all kinds of chicane. The distance from Lassa to Pekin you may see by the charts; but for a letter to be transmitted from Nepaul to the latter city, and an answer to be returned, a shorter period would be necessary than maybe supposed from such an inspection; for across Hither China, at least, there is a good horse dawk, which travels, as far as my memory serves, not having my journal at hand, at the rate of twenty coss per day. If you wish to know the distance from Cashgar to Pekin, either in respect to letter conveyance or the march of an army, you have only to address yourself to Mr. Malony. For this curious piece of information Government are indebted to Meer Izzut Oollah, who has furnished a list of the route by stages between the two cities, in a memorial regarding his journey, transmitted to me and forwarded to Mr. Malony for translation, for the use of Government. I have stated that no means of ascertaining whether the Cashmeeree's information be true or false can speedily be devised: I now correct myself. Meer Izzut Oollah reported that the Hakim, a Cashgar, requested I would forward to him a hearing-trumpet for his wife, who was deaf. I wrote immediately to my agents, but none was then procurable. If one were sent up by dawk to Delhi, with instructions to the Resident, Meer Izzut Oollah could send it in my name to the Hakim of Cashgar, by Hafiz Mohummud Fuzil, who being an intelligent man would learn by circumstances, or report the truth of the representation; for in the event of the march of an army from any parts of Chinese Tartary to Nepaul, orders would be given to open the public granaries in the Lassa territory, which must be known either at Cashgar or Ladack, a city to which Musulmans have easy access, especially if Hafiz were to go with a few coral beads as merchandize. Be pleased to recollect that I do not recommend such a measure. I only suggest it, supposing it to be considered worth while to try the veracity of the Cashmeeree's intelligence.

By the Cashmeeree I am told again of the blocked road. He says some of his servants know its mouth. I have furnished a list of queries of information; but if an interdicted path, little is to be learnt, except perhaps its general character and the extremities. The deserter has not yet made his appearance.

The Hircarras of the Cashmeeree confirm the report of Seesa Geenghee having been much strengthened, and according to his statement, by flank towers connected with the original fort by curtains, thus extending completely across the crest of the mountain.

15th September 1814.

(Signed) W. M.

(Enclosure 38
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

(No. 38 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

To-day the Cashmeerecan merchant again came to Hajcepoor, and expatiated upon the loss he should sustain from having a great body of furs prepared for the China market remaining on his hands, and likely to be injured by the delay.

To this it was observed, that the measure was indispensable, and bore no harder upon him than upon others concerned in the same trade, except in proportion to the greater extent of his dealings.

To ascertain his drift, which was not obvious, it was asked, whether he hoped to obtain permission to transmit his merchandize to its destination by the way of Nepaul. This was immediately replied to in the negative, provided the same indulgence were not extended also to the usual traders; for an exception in his favour alone, he saw on reflection, would certainly render him suspected by the Rajah of being attached to the British interests.

It

It now became clear that he wished for some remuneration for the loss he contemplated; or, in fact, to be paid, under another name, for the information he might furnish. Although the unreasonableness of the first suggestion, in the shape of a proposition, might instantly have been demonstrated, yet it was thought better to waive the merits of the case, and to observe generally, that it was wholly out of my power to encourage such a hope. All that I could profess to do, consisted in submitting such information as he might communicate to Government, with his name attached to it. Though, on former occasions, he had spoken in the presence of my Moonshee, he now became particularly anxious that no native of Hindoostan might learn the nature of the communication he made. This is contained in the accompanying paper.

Bengal.
Secret Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 38
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

The horse and palkee therein mentioned were sent to the Rajah by an agent in the Cashmeereean firm, and who lived commonly in Nepaul.

The Hircarra who accompanied them is a Cashmeereean, now in the service of the informant. On the name of this man being asked, he seemed startled and demurred. I stated that the correctness of his information could only be proved by the man shewing the road. He said that he should shew the mouth of the road, but could go no further. It was observed, that this would not be sufficient, as the Nepaulese might have persons tutored to shew false roads. He replied, that he was willing to be considered a traitor, for in such sense I look upon Goonahgar in reference to such an event, if his information proved incorrect; but he feared much the vengeance of the Nepaul Rajah.

It was urged, that in regard to himself, his name should be kept secret; that the safety of the Hircarra would be ensured, as much as possible, by the presence of troops; that the sooner the business were settled the sooner his profits would return, but that without the man, the information would be of no avail. He consented to furnish the person in question, and said that he himself was altogether at the service of Government.

I have been thus minute, that as far as transmitted evidence up to this extent may afford the means of judging, you may determine upon the truth of the deposition.

I examined the countenance, gesture, voice, and general demeanour of the deponent, with great attention, during the whole of our conversation, but discovered nothing, save what was naturally deducible from a struggle between hope and fear.

Trying the probability of the evidence by the situation of the Cashmeere, it seems more likely to be true than false; for his person is in your possession, and the most lucrative article of his trade, the otter skin, is obtained only (according to his report) within the British maritime provinces.

He fears that the contest will be tedious, from the bravery of the Nepaulese and the amount of their army, which in his belief altogether falls little short of forty thousand men.

The inhabitants of the hamlet of Bictuakhor are doubtless acquainted with the road in question, if it exist, and either through fear or reward, if surprised, ~~ight~~ serve as guides.

The allusion to Faqueers in a former letter applied to those roads, which were either commonly or seldom used, but not to such as are wholly interdicted, except on very particular occasions, by special permission of the Rajah.

The valley and the river roads, besides the ordinary and expected modes of defence, present each one of peculiar character, which might be employed by the mountaineers, were it possible for them to acquire previous acquaintance with the intended lines of attack. One consists in firing the jungle, to produce explosion; &c. if circumstances, such as abundance and dryness of grass or underwoods, freshness, and direction of wind, &c. be favourable to combustion. The second, a suddenly letting loose a vast body of water pent up by a boom in the upper part of the river, until opportunity occur for its being used with overwhelming effect. These devices are only dangerous if not foreseen; and though it is probable that the sagacity and information of the Adjutant-General

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

Enclosure 38
(i. No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

ral may have made provision against such occurrences, yet I hope to be pardoned for having submitted the suggestion.

Major Lumsdaine, it should seem from the deponent's account, had sent for some person in connexion with the latter. On this I offered no remark.

With the Cashmeeree I resumed the subject of the Lassa letter from his correspondent, and desired to see it, as being acquainted with the paper and the ink used by the inhabitants of the Chinese frontier, it might have been possible for me to detect forgery, or decide on the originality of the document. A sight of it has been promised.

He was given to understand, that it seemed improbable a foreigner residing at Lassa for commercial affairs, should be made acquainted with any political events of importance, respecting which the Chinese were ordinarily so guarded; but especially of one, which appeared to demand particular secrecy.

To this he replied, that the house having been established for near two centuries at Lassa, its members were considered as domiciliated or naturalized, and were held in such high respect by the Lama, as always to be presented with tea by the hand of the Pontiff himself when they visited his durbar, to which they had free access.

Being the channel of much beneficial commerce, and enjoying much consideration also with the Chinese Tajaas, the resident Cashmeerees have abundant opportunities of becoming acquainted with every circumstance which may importantly affect the interest of the neighbouring countries. The communication was made to him incidentally, as an article of news among other matters, his correspondent having no suspicion of his holding any intercourse with Europeans, of whom the inhabitants of Tibet entertain the deepest distrust and dread.

The Cashmeeree, on inquiry, has found that the journey from Lassa to Peking is performed by horse dawk in forty days.

I can speak from my own experience, of it being the custom of the minor Lamas to offer tea with their own hands to the visitors they mean to honour.

If the Himachel range be as high and rugged between Nepaul and Tibet and between Gurhwall and Chaen Tan as the Oondes, of which various accounts warrant the probability, troops cannot cross them in the cold season, without the greatest possible difficulty, and exposure to loss from falls and drifts of snow.

I am, &c.

Hajepoor,
23d September 1814.

(Signed) W. M. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

P.S.—At Patna resides a Frenchman, of the name of Vincent, who assisted Debbensee in casting cannon. My informant says that the wall of Catmañdoo, in many places, is old and weak.

He has given a few more particulars of Chusa Gurhee; but these, if the road he mentions be as reported, are now of little interest, save the general fact of the walls being low to the north, where no attack is deemed probable.

(Signed) W. M.

In obedience to the command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I have made inquiries, which have produced results perhaps little interesting, in comparison to those obtained by gentlemen who have employed longer time, and from locality and other circumstances have had better opportunities of investigating.

The zeal and ability of Major Bradshaw, added to the facilities that officer has enjoyed, in all probability, must have enabled him to accumulate all the information obtainable in his neighbourhood; and as the prohibited road is almost opposite to the country in which he has been long travelling, he cannot have failed procuring intelligence about it, if such road really exist.

What.

Whatever I have learned of the more eastern roads is of a negative or forbidding aspect, though the route of some is not yet wholly made out.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

It is completely consistent with the policy of the Nepaulese, to use certain bad roads commonly, and to reserve better ones for particular purposes and seasons, of which I could give proofs. Perhaps the only valuable points on which I may have touched are the unfrequented roads, should these be not fabricated, and communicated with a view to deceive.

On referring to the situations of Cashgar, Lassa, and Pekin, it may seem strange that I should suggest sending to a city so remote from either of the latter. To this I must observe, that a horse hawk, according to accounts given by persons in the Oondes, traverses regularly the southern part of the Chinese empire.

Thus information from Pekin would reach Cashgar almost as certainly as it would reach the Oondes or Ladack, or other part of the frontier.

It is to be observed, that any native of the British territories endeavouring to cross the mountains subjugated by the Nepaulese at this juncture, and especially a Musulman, is likely to be maltreated. Hence the passage is to be attempted beyond their western frontier.

Under the present and ensuing circumstances, it may perhaps be not useless to learn what is going on in the Chinese frontier.

As a Musulman, Hafiz Mohummud Fuzil can go to Cashgar, to sell coral and amber beads, without suspicion, if it were thought at the present moment hazardous to send the hearing-trumpet by him.

Of the latter point, the Resident at Delhi is most competent to judge, from the evidence of Meer Izzut Oollah. From Cashgar a messenger might be dispatched to Hindoostan, whilst Mohummed himself, changing amber and coral beads for turquoises, which are highly valued by all the inhabitants of the frontier, and associating himself with Cashmeereans at Ladack, or other places, might proceed behind the Himachel to Lassa, accompanied by two or three Musulmans on whom he could depend.

During this journey, he would learn at Dhapa, and other frontier towns, the feeling produced by the attack on Nepaul and the measures of the Chinese. At Lassa he would procure the most valuable intelligence; and if the hinder passes were not interdicted, might reach the British army, taking care to have no writing with him of any consequence: or if his prolonged stay at Lassa were likely to be more useful, he might send two of his men in charge of sheep carrying Tincal, and place a letter either in the lining of a sheep wallet, or in the collar or waistbelt of a Tibet dog to guard them.

Hafiz Mohummud Fuzil has given proof of address and intrepidity, in his journey to Bokhara, Bulkha.

The Resident at Delhi is the best judge whether he be the most proper person for such a mission.

SKETCH of the shortest, broadest, and most level Road to Catmandoo.

Instead of pursuing from Buhiakor the usual course towards Hetounda, the line of direction runs from the former hamlet straight to the west for four coss, when it turns to the north.

The mouth of this road, at this distance from Buhiakor, is to be recognized by many trunks of felled trees laying across it, and apparently rendering it impervious.

The road is represented as generally about thirty feet in breadth, level, but winding between the basis of steep hills.

Horses, carriages, elephants, may pass along it, for neither large rivers nor mountains are to be crossed; but the line of path is now concealed by underwood.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 38
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

There are no houses nor guards.

It opens upon Patun, and is only two days journey. No person is allowed to go upon it, except by the express permission of the Rajah of Nepaul.

Six years ago an Arabian horse and an Hindoostanee palkee, presents to the Rajah, were taken along this road to Catmandoo.

The person who accompanied these presents is alive, and said to be in this neighbourhood.

Second Road.—This from Buhiakor strikes directly to the east, and at one coss from the hamlet reaches a river or rivulet, which forms a road that leads to Patun.

This is in some places wide, in others narrow, and is three days journey in length.

(No. 39 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To W. Moorcroft, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 39
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the dates noted in the margin,* and to convey to you his Excellency the Governor-General's acknowledgement of the zeal and public spirit, which has prompted you to direct your attention to the acquisition of useful information relative to the roads and passes into Nepaul, and to other objects connected with the present views of Government with relation to that country. His Excellency will be happy to receive such further communications on those subjects as you may have it in your power to make.

2. Your suggestion, regarding the Faqueers and their Mukunts residing on the frontier, is considered to be judicious and useful. Measures founded on that suggestion have accordingly been taken.

3. It occurs to the Governor-General, that the knowledge possessed by Mr. Neville of the Neware language, more especially if he can write as well as speak it, will render his services useful, in the capacity of an interpreter to the officer commanding the force destined to advance to the capital of Nepaul. I am accordingly directed to request that you will ascertain the extent of his proficiency, and whether he would be willing to be employed in the capacity above mentioned, and that you will state your opinion of the salary which it would be proper to grant to him in remuneration of his services.

I have, &c.

On the Ganges near Serungpore,
5th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 40 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

I again trouble you. Two facts appear on evidence, viz. First, That Nepaulese are more anxious to draw on the attack by the way of Herat and Secondly, That the prohibited road of the Bhagmuttee is carefully guarded and guarded against examination.

Whether the barricade merely bars the channel of the river, allowing water to pass under it, or whether, acting as a complete dam, it locks up water in the channel bankful behind the boom, I cannot ascertain. It is obvious that, as long as such a boom could be maintained, it would effectually defend the line of river roads above it; or that, if opportunely cut, the water collected behind it would sweep away, for a time, men and every thing moveable that it might encounter in its descent to the plains.

If one such boom do exist, it is presumable that others on different levels are prepared higher up also, to act in succession.

From

(Enclosure 40
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft.

* 8th, 11th, 14th, and 23d September.

From what I know of the methods of stopping streams for fishing, practised by the Nepaulese, of the wier formed across the Alucknunda, through the slipping of earth and stones from the side of a mountain into its channel, and the tremendous mischief done to the city of Sreenuggur by the torrent after the back-water had burst the upper line of the dam, I cannot conceive the Nepaulese so stupid as not to avail themselves of a means of defence and offence so powerful, so simple, and so little costly, provided the channel afford the necessary facilities for the purpose, *viz.*, a deep bed of solid rock, rather narrow, with steep sides, to admit of trees being let into grooves cut in the stone.

The Kait Sunhaee Dos, whom I mentioned as having fled for life from Catmandoo by the river road, two years ago, has not yet come in, though many messengers have been sent for him. I would willingly hope that he may have gone to the Adjutant-General. If he have not done so, I submit the propriety of the Magistrate of Tirhoot being directed to order him to give his deposition to him, to Major Bradshaw, or to any other confidential person. Meer Jaffer Shah can indicate the district in which he lately resided.*

The river road to the east of Hetounda is, I understand, much incumbered with large blocks of stone.

From the report of a man who left Catmandoo about twenty days, by the Hetounda road, it appears that about fifty pieces of cannon, are mounted near that city, twelve thousand men encamped in its neighbourhood, and sixteen thousand men are expected speedily from the west.

The army is commanded by Beem Sing. It is added, that the Nepaulese in general are desirous of peace.

I am, &c.

Hajepoor,
1st October 1814.

(Signed)

W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

(No. 41 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

The Cashmeeree has brought the letter he spoke of from his correspondent at Lassa, and I have the pleasure to enclose an extract, touching the asserted communication between the Rajah of Nepaul and the Emperor of China.

The merchant was unwilling to expose any part of the letter, which was a very long one, to my Moonshee, as it related, he said, only to his own concerns; but he allowed me to read that portion now transmitted, and which is copied by himself. I promised that the extract should not be seen by, or the transaction known to any native of Hindoostan; but finding, from his being hurried, that he has so blotted his writing as to render it scarcely legible, I read a portion of it to a Persian writer, and filled up subsequently the blanks left by him for proper names with their appropriate terms in English, thus leaving him ignorant of the application of the extracts. This is enclosed.

The letter and its envelope were of such Sitburrooa Nepaul paper as is both in Nepaul and Tibet.

The envelope bore the seals of Abdulce and Aezum Ulee, two agents of the Nepauls. Affixing two seals, when two persons have been engaged in writing the letter, I observed practised by the Deba and Vizier of Dhopa, to believe the same custom obtains in Nepaul: hence it affords an assurance of authenticity.

I inquired if Asham meant the country of Asham, but was answered that it was understood to be a town in Tibet. In further explanation, the informant stated that he had heard there were about thirty-one passes from the hills to the plains in the tract extending between the Jumna and the easternmost part

* Doubtless Government have intelligence of this road; but though I have traced some who used the same road for the same purpose two years ago, I find only the Kait to have traced it in its whole length lately.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 40
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft.

(Enclosure 41
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 41
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

part of the Company's provinces, and by many of these the Nepaulese meant to descend, for the purpose of pillaging the Company's villages. This, however, he only learnt by hearsay; and he was not quite positive that Asham might not allude to the country of that name, although he believed it to be a town.

On observing that it was improbable the Emperor of China would consent to furnish aid in troops and treasure to the Nepaulese, and refuse to allow their coin to pass current on his frontiers, my informant stated, that formerly it was current, and the Tibetians gave in exchange for it an equal weight of pure silver: but the Nepaulese by degrees debased their silver coin called mundermullee or indermillee so much, that instead of the ordinary quantity of alloy it was now half copper, and the Emperor, apprized of this, would not allow of the repetition of a transaction so prejudicial to the interests of his subjects.

I am, &c.

Poosah,
8th October 1814.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

EXTRACT.

"Further, it has been heard from the Great Tajim of Lassa, that the Rajah of Nepaul made three requests to the Emperor. 1st. That the mundermullee of Nepaul should pass current in Lassa, as formerly. 2d. That the Emperor should permit a passage for the Rajah's troops to Asham. 3d. That the Emperor should assist him with men and treasure to wage war against the Feringees.

"The Emperor declared that he would assist the Rajah with men and treasure, to the extent which might be required: he also agreed to the passage of the Rajah's troops to Asham. The Emperor wrote in the most encouraging terms to the Rajah, but refused to admit of the circulation of the mundermullee."

(No. 42 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

I have not been able to induce Sunhaee Dos to come to me, and as the intelligence he possesses may, if correctly and timely reported, be of use, I have taken the liberty of publicly addressing the Magistrate of Tirhoot on this subject, as you will see by the enclosed; and, in thus doing, I trust not to have given any cause of offence to that gentleman.

I have, &c.

Hajepoor,
12th October 1814.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

To C. T. Sealy, Esq., Judge and Magistrate, Zillah Tirhoot.

Sir:

By addressing you on any subject save what immediately concerns my own department I commit an irregularity, for which apology is needful; but when the cause of such address is considered materially to concern the interests of the State, and without your interference may be lost to it, the irregularity is, I trust, lessened, and stripped of all reality or appearance of unnecessary intrusion by its motive.

Without further preamble, I take the liberty of informing you that a long time ago I heard of a kait, of the name of Sunhaee Doss, a native of Tirhoot, but formerly in the service of the Nepaul Rajah, having escaped by the prohibited road to Bhagmattee about two years ago, to avoid being punished for a misdemeanour of which he was accused in Nepaul. Thinking it likely that

(Enclosure 42
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

that the intelligence which this man could convey of a road, represented the most facile of any leading from the plains to the hills, must be important to Government, I have taken every means in my power to invite him to Hajee-poor or Poosah, but hitherto in vain.

Were the account of the man and his connexions less circumstantial, one might almost suspect the whole matter a falsehood; however, under every view of the case, the supposition seems improbable.

It is possible that he may keep back, under a hope of being better paid for his information when the attack is nearer at hand, but his report cannot obviously then be as valuable as at present.

Accompanying this is a letter from Mehender Narain, zemindar of Soorsur, who is acquainted with the late residence of the man, and promised to send him to me.

At present my duty calls me to a distant part of the country, and I submit the above, under an impression that your well-known zeal for the public service will induce you to take such measures as you may think best suited to the nature of the subject.

I have, &c.

Hajee-poor,
12th October 1814.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

MEMORANDUM of another Road to Nepaul.

The Cashmeeree states, that there exists another road, more free from difficulties and shorter than those commonly known.

The mouth of the defile was blocked up by a rampart of stones and trunks of trees about eighteen or twenty years ago, to somewhat above the height of a man.

This road is said to be so broad as to admit of nearly twenty men marching abreast in its most narrow parts, which are only about three coss in length. The surface in some places is uneven, but not greatly so; and the line of march is considerably removed from the mountains, with the exception of the strait just mentioned.

I pressed him to give the name of the entrance, but this he declined, saying however, that he would furnish guides, provided the request forwarded to Mr. Ricketts were complied with. On asking if he were willing to go himself, he answered that he had no objection; but as his dependence must be on his men it would little benefit the cause, whilst it would probably diminish the prospect of success in regard to ulterior commercial speculations.

I beg to submit to you the propriety of this person being examined by Captain Roughsedge, who would duly appreciate the value of his intelligence, in the event of his being more communicative than with me, for in this matter he holds out in expectation of reward.

I am well aware that scores of guides may be found for the common roads; but for those which it has been the policy of the Catmandoo cabinet to conceal, and it is at present that of the British to discover, few persons of property are to be met with, who would be willing to risk their lives on the truth of their information. This man has employed people regularly, for many years, in going between Catmandoo and Patna.

My acquaintance with the river roads in the hills causes me to anticipate difficulties, which may have not been duly considered by cursory or careless observers, such as are the natives in general, unless their profit be directly concerned.

These difficulties arise from sand, pebbles, holes, masses of stones in the channels, and overhanging ledges of rock obstructing the ascent, besides rut, sh and wreck of timber and brushwood.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814

Enclosure 4.
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 43 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Major P. Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 43
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 25th and 28th August, reporting the circumstances which induced you to resolve to seize the Nepaulese thannah of Kuchurwa, and the success which attended the enterprize. The Governor-General deferred the transmission of an answer, until he should be apprized of the consequences of the proceeding, and able to form a judgment of the course which it might be proper to adopt, in order that you might be furnished with instructions on the whole subject at once. The seizure of the thannah not having produced any further change in the situation of affairs on the frontier, the necessity for delaying an answer to your despatches no longer exists; and it is only requisite to state, that the Governor-General considers the circumstances under which the thannah was seized to justify the measure.

2. Independently of the confinement of the Sepoy which was the immediate cause of it, the hostilities actually commenced by the Nepaulese formed a sufficient justification of the attack on the thannah and the seizure of the persons posted in it.

3. With regard to the prisoners, there does not appear to be any advantage in detaining them in custody; and as the Sepoy has been restored, you are authorized to liberate them should no local objection occur to you.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
8th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 44 in
No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 44 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, reporting the arrival on the frontier of an Agent from the Court of Nepaul, deputed to the Presidency with presents for the Government. The Governor-General entirely approves of your having detained the Agent on the frontier of the Nepaul territory, until the receipt of instructions from his Excellency.

2. I am now directed to desire, that you will signify to the Agent and to the Rajah, in the answers which it may be necessary to return to the letter addressed by him to you, that in the present relations between the two Governments, produced entirely by the violent and unjust conduct of the officers of the State of Nepaul, no amicable intercourse, of the nature implied by the despatch of the Vakeel with presents, can be maintained with that Government, nor any Nepaulese agent admitted into the British territory, without full powers to adjust all pending differences on a permanent and satisfactory basis.

3. You will accordingly inform the Agent, that he is at liberty to return to Catmandoo.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
11th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 45
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

(No. 45 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.

2. The position on the Ganges, alluded to in the fifth paragraph of my letter, is the same with that which his Lordship had previously conjectured. On a further view of the subject, and under the circumstances of the extended line of

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 45
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

of operations which I understand it is the intention of his Excellency to establish, this point loses much of its importance. The occupation of the Doon and the gauts of the Jumna by any considerable detachment must render it impracticable for the enemy to avail themselves of this route, in their attempts to retreat in the direction of Lingoor Gurh and Almora. There will remain, therefore, only an apprehension of the enemy being able to detach from his positions to the eastward any considerable force, which passing by this route into the valley of the Doon, might surprise and cut off the detachment and supplies left there for the support of the army in advance. To frustrate this design, it would be advisable, immediately after the occupation of Deyra, to detach a party by this route, which pursuing its march in the direction of Lingoor Gurh, might surprise the garrison of that fort, while its attention was occupied with the operations of the force advancing from Kotedwareh, or in the event of the place being already in our possession, might cut it off in its retreat upon Sreenuggur. The success of this movement would depend greatly on the secrecy and celerity of its execution; in effecting which, much again would depend on the accuracy of the guides. These, however, I should pledge myself to supply, not only in this case, but in all others of our military operations throughout the provinces of Gurwall, Kamaon, and Dootee, should his Excellency the Governor-General be pleased to confide to me the conduct of that department. In the conduct of the service above-mentioned, a previous concert with the officer in command of the Kotedwareh detachment would be necessary. The route for these communications would be by Lall Dhang.

3. Enclosed is the route alluded to in the preceding paragraph. In the description of these I have omitted many of the details concerning ascents and descents, glens, &c. &c.; for I find that the introduction of them involves an endless and useless repetition. His Excellency's knowledge of the nature of the country, must satisfy him that the absence of any of these physical peculiarities would be an occurrence more curious and rare than their presence; and that there is scarcely a space of one hundred yards in the hills which, if met with in the plains, would not be either interesting or important as a military position. In the mountains of Nepaul, however, the same portion of ground loses these qualities, by its relative situation to others which possess them in a more eminent degree.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
23d September 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

ROUTE from Luckhur-gaut to Lingoor-gurh.

Luckhur-gaut is that point on the Ganges situated between Hurdwar and Rikeekes, which was alluded to in the fifth paragraph of my letter of the 24th August,

Lingoor-gurh is the fort* on the road from Nujeebabad to Sreenuggur.

There are three different roads.

First Road.—1. Sutteera ka Chountra. The first four coss is plain, after which the road leads up the mountain by the ascent of Esur Gauttee.

2. Seulha. The road to this place passes the villages of Peerhandee, Buthkhole, and Chhant.

3. Bursoplee. No villages by the road, which runs along the bottom of a glen for the greatest part of the way.

4 Jowar, }
5 Lingoor Gurh. } Villages by the way, ascents and descents, water.

Second Road.—1. Budasnee. The road passes by the village of Kaukur. Budasnee is the residence of a Collector of Customs.

2. Sutteera ka Chountra. Two narrow passes occur in this stage.

3. Peepullea

* Vide Forts.

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Mr. Rutherford,
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3. Peepullea, a village in Purgunnah Gurhsera, a tedious ascent and a narrow pass. About three hours' march.

4. Sondha.

5. Bareh Mundee. To the latter stage the road leads along the bed of a torrent.

This village is situated about four coss to the south of Lingoor.

Third Road.— $\left. \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Khotar,} \\ 2. \text{ Umroulee,} \\ 3. \text{ Nykeeana.} \end{array} \right\}$ This road leads over the tops of the hills, and is only travelled in the rains, when the glens and valleys become the beds of torrents.

4. Deussa, a village at the foot of the hill on which Lingoor Gurh is situated.

In the foregoing routes the stages are very short, and two of them may easily be performed in one day's march.

(Enclosure 46
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

(No. 46 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. I think it my duty immediately to communicate to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the following particulars, which have just been received from my emissaries in Nepal.

2. The alarm at our preparations is now general throughout all the provinces on this frontier, and measures are taking to oppose us. There appears to prevail amongst the enemy an idea of our designs being directed chiefly against their possessions in Kyereegurh (doubtless from its having been a subject of representation and remonstrance on the part of this Government), and they are now engaged in constructing a mud fort at Moondheea-gaut, and another at Bunbussa on the Surdha. Hustee Dull, who was lately recalled, has been ordered to continue in his government of Dootee, and guard the Kyereegurh frontier. Lulla Bekram Sah, the Rajah of Dootee (now the farmer), is levying troops at Mulass.

3. Spies on the part of the Nepaulese are at present stationed in the towns of Seharunpoor, Moradabad, and Bareilly, but who they are I have not yet been able to discover.

4. In the town of Rampoor, and in several parts of this and the Bareilly districts, numbers of Puthans have been entertained for the Goorkalee service, and have gone to the hills. Some months ago Shah Wullee Khan, late farmer of Roodrpoor in this district, sent a Vakeel to Ummer Sing, and obtained from him, in consideration of a thousand rupees present, and a yearly nuzzurana of seventeen hundred, a farm of the chokeedaree of the forest from Hurdwar to Belheree, to the exclusion of the tribes of Heries and Newatus, who are the aborigines of these tracts, and were confirmed in their rights by Mr. Seton, when First Commissioner for the settlement of the Ceded Provinces. Shah Wullee is a heavy defalcator, and his agents, however he may be disposed, are, from their known treachery and lawless habits, objects of apprehension; that is, I have no doubt but they will give information to the enemy, and on the march of our troops into the forests would perhaps prove troublesome, by predatory attacks on our followers by night. I consider it a measure of indispensable precaution to prevent the mischief anticipated, by excluding the Puthans from the situation which they now occupy, and re-instating the former tribes, under strict engagements to guard our frontier and to preserve the police of the forests. Shah Wullee's agent bears the same name with himself.

5. At Nujeebabad the Bunyas have been exporting large quantities of sulphur and nitre to the hills.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
1st October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

P.S. Since

P.S. Since writing the above, a Chuprassee of mine has this instant brought me the enclosed Persian and Hindu letters, which he intercepted on their way from Almora to Chilkea. They are addressed by Bum Sah, the Soobah of Almora to Chilkea, and by his Dewan, *Major Lokesur* dopudheea, to Benee Ram, a bunya of Cossepoor. The latter is an artful intriguing character, was dismissed by my predecessor from an office in the Cossipoor factory on account of gross frauds, and last year, in conjunction with Bum Sah and his Dewan, established two fairs within the Nepaul territory, in rivalry of those of Belherree and Chilkea, and made a monopoly of borax, turmeric, and some other of the most valuable of the hill exports. This unjust and oppressive transaction was the subject of a correspondence between the Board of Trade and myself; and the adoption of the same scheme in the ensuing season is, you will observe, alluded to in the letter of the Dewan.

A knowledge of these circumstances excited suspicions of the man, and induced me to lay a snare for his detection. The letters from Bum Sah to his address appear to establish beyond a doubt, that these suspicions were well-founded. By the monopoly above-mentioned, the man has been suddenly raised from desperate poverty to the possession of two thousand rupees, and with this money his son is now engaged in the purchase and exportation of ead, pewter, and nitre.

In cases like the present, I feel much at a loss how to act, and know not whether it be his Lordship's intention that I should take any measures for the prevention of such instances of treacherous correspondence. I am even under some apprehension of incurring his Excellency's displeasure, for having thus unauthorizedly intercepted the letters now transmitted.

The letter from Major Lokesur to Huruck Deo Jotshee being written in the Goorkallee Bhakkha, and the real subject concealed under fictitious names, its actual purport is not easily discovered. The man to whom it is addressed resides at Hurdwar. He is of the writer cast, and is said to be very obnoxious to the Nepaul Government. The enclosed letter, however, would seem to imply a reconciliation.

(Signed) T. K.

TRANSLATION of an intercepted Letter from Major Lokesur to Benee Ram.

I have received your letter on the subject of sending a perwanna to the address of the Purdkaun of Mouzah Purwah, a dependency of Chilkea in the pergunna of Cossepoor, ordering him to send the tanyun (hill-horse) which you had lost, and which was with him; and also on the subject of the borax having turned out very ill. I have been verbally informed that your tanyun was found by some one in the jungles, who carried it to the Purdkaun; a perwanna has therefore been sent to the Soobadar of Kotah, directing him to enquire into the circumstances and to report them. I will inform you of the result.

The manufacturers of the borax have, from fraudulent motives, represented that the borax is of bad quality. The whole of the bad borax is not more than thirty-two maunds twenty-four seers: but be this as it may, keep the borax in the crude state.

If Lala Pasha Ram have arrived, converse with him, and let me know all the particulars at an early period. The brother of Cashee Tewarree, and also other inhabitants of Kamaon, are here, and say that they are ready to obey orders. In whatever manner it may be wished to establish the munduvee fair or market we will do it; I therefore write to you, that you may inquire respecting Choubee Ram Chund and send me early information. You must entertain a Sahookar (or banker), for a Sahookar will be necessary, and without him the business could not be carried on.

I have put a Sepoy over Khundooa, a Chuprassee, who had made an overcharge of eight rupees, and have taken the money from him: it shall be given to any person to whom you may desire it to be delivered.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.
(Enclosure 46
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

Hurruck Deo Jotshee Tulwaun has been commissioned by me to procure some poshung (probably some species of cloth): if he should ask you for some money, pay it to him on showing my note of hand. The suggarree (cloth) of Ufzulgurh, and the thor dhotee manufactured at Bansghur, and also other kinds of cloth, of which I gave you a list, have not yet been sent to me: send them to me soon. Send me also the sword about which I spoke to you: having seen it, I will give orders afterwards respecting its being mounted.

Dated 2d Bhadoor 1871, Sumbut (September 1814).

P.S. Give Moonshee Hur Govind Ram's compliments to Sala Soonder Doss.

(Enclosure 47
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

(No. 47 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

With reference to the postscript to my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that I have deemed it expedient to endeavour to prevent, by a message of apology and conciliation, any feeling of anger and resentment which might be excited in the mind of the Soobah of Almora, on hearing that I had intercepted his correspondence. In this attempt I have little doubts of succeeding, as for these last seven years we have been in friendly correspondence and in the mutual interchange of good offices. I have therefore in my letter disavowed the act of my Chuprassee, and placed it to the account of a mistaken zeal on his part to perform what he conceived would be an acceptable service. The man himself, who is well known to Bum Sah, and in some respects a favourite of his, has been sent to implore forgiveness.

The propriety of thus deprecating the resentment of Bum Sah is strongly indicated, by the apprehension of his retaliating upon us, by suspending the intercourse with the territory under his jurisdiction, a measure which at this time would be productive of great inconvenience.

Besides this object, I have yet another in view, viz. to sound that chief on his allegiance to his own Government, which I have good reason to suspect is not very strong. The ascendancy, not to say the absolute authority of the Thappas over the Government of Nepaul, has left him nothing to hope for under the existing system of things; while his present state of degradation, united with the insulting treatment he often receives from Ummer Sing, renders him open to receive any proffers that promise to restore, in even a small degree, his long-lost distinction. Should the answers I receive give any hopes of gaining him over to our side, I request to be honoured with his Lordship's orders how to act.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
2d October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

(Enclosure 48
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

(No. 48 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir

I beg leave to transmit to you the following copies of correspondence between the Collector of Government Customs at Bareilly and myself, for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
4th October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
Assistant Commissary General.

To S. Salter, Esq., Collector of Government Customs, Bareilly.

Sir :

I request you will be pleased to grant a rowannah for seventeen deer skins proceeding from Puleebheet to Cawnpore, and consigned to Major Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary General, on account of the public service.

I take this opportunity of acquainting you, that similar despatches of this article will be made by my Gomastahs from different parts of your district direct to Cawnpore, and of requesting that your officers may be instructed to permit them to pass, after examining and reporting the same to you.

These deer skins are provided under the authority of his Excellency the Governor-General; and the emergency on which they are required, united with the remote situation of the Gomastahs providing them, renders it impossible to cover them with rowannahs previously to their despatch. The amount of the duties will be liquidated by me on your application.

I am, &c.

Moradabad,
20th September 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
A. T.

To S. Salter, Esq., Collector of Government Customs, Bareilly.

Sir :

Having received intimation from my Gomastah at Puleebheet of the dispatch of one thousand blungelas or pieces of hempen cloth to Moradabad, I request that you will permit them to pass unmolested. The amount of the duties shall be paid on your application.

I am, &c.

Moradabad,
29th September 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
Assistant Commissary General.

To T. Rutherford, Esq., &c. &c. &c., Moradabad.

Sir :

I have just received your letter of the 29th instant, and have to request that you will order your Gomastah to take out rowannahs for your goods in the regular way. All goods subject to duty coming within the limits of the Chokeys, unaccompanied with rowannahs, although not attempted to be passed clandestinely, are subject to double duties by the regulations, and this will be enforced for the future.

I mention to you, in my letter of the 12th instant, that it is not the duty of the Collector of Customs to send you a statement and application for the duties upon your goods.

I have, &c.

Government Custom-House, Bareilly,
30th September 1814.

(Signed) S. SALTER,
Collector of Government Customs.

To S. Salter, Esq., Collector of Government Customs.

Sir :

1. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, refusing your assent to the arrangement proposed by me, under date the 19th September.

2. From the tenour of my letter you must have perceived, that the deviation from the regular mode of covering goods with rowannahs, recommended by me, was founded upon a particular public emergency, which required the adoption of every practicable means to obviate delay in the arrival of the articles at their place of destination. The Gomastahs employed in the purchase of the deer skins and hempen cloths are travelling in the forests under the hills, at a great distance from your station (those in Kyereegurh are about one hundred miles off), and are directed to despatch these articles as soon as they can

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814

(Enclosure 48 in
No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

Enclosure 18
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.
26 Enclosures.

can collect a number sufficient for a tattoo load. The appointment of a Gomastah at Bareilly, for the mere purposes of paying duties, besides being a measure not very reconcilable with the public interests, would not obviate the difficulty in question, since nearly as much time would elapse in obtaining a rowannah through him as by applying to me. Under these circumstances, I find myself compelled, by a due regard to the speedy accomplishment of the objects in which I am now engaged, to adhere to the plan to which I requested your assent; and since, from my inability to discover any grounds for your refusal, without imagining motives which I should be sorry to impute, I cannot hope, by argument, to induce your concurrence in the proposed arrangement. I have only to lament, that the necessity of the case leaves me no other alternative, than that of referring the matter for the decision of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

3. I take this opportunity of advising you that I have just despatched eighty-four deer skins, by the way of Bareilly, to Major Lumsdaine at Cawnpore, and have directed the man in charge of them to call at your Custom-house for the rowannah. The duties I will, of course, discharge, as soon as I learn from you their amount; though, should you, in compliance with the resolution stated in your letter of the 30th ultimo, think proper to prevent their passage onwards, I can only express my conviction, that the responsibility of thus obstructing the public service will rest with you.

I am, &c.

Moradabad,
1st October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
Assistant Commissary General.

Enclosure 49
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
26 Enclosures.

(No. 49 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

An agent of mine at Gurwall has just sent me a description of a route from Kalsee by the right bank of the Jumna, which I do myself the honour of transmitting to you. Being deprived of the advantages of a personal examination of the reporter, I am obliged to content myself with the account given in his letter, which, I regret to say, is extremely short and imperfect. The route is stated to be that which Ummer Sing is likely to pursue in his retreat to the eastward. It will be found in the addenda, annexed to several other routes which I have now the honour to forward.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
5th October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

First Route from Chilkeea to Almora.

1st stage, Poulgurh. From Chilkeea the road leads through forest in the plains to the village of Burhwa, two coss and a half, crossing the Cossillah about half-way between these two places. The river knee-deep, stony bed, but easily fordable. Half a coss from Burhwa the road crosses the Dubka, the river which flows past Bazpoor in the plains, and then continues level to Poulgurh, through forest the whole way along the bed of the Dubka. A road leads off to Kotah by the left, but it is neither so good nor so near as that by Poulgurh.

2d. Mel-Panee. The road ascends for a short way after leaving Poulgurh, then continues level to the top of Bhurtgur Jugur, passes the villages of Puttullua Guitée Gavug and Umleh Kote on the right hand, and descends gradually to Kotah on the right bank of the Dubka, which is here crossed. At Kotah there are a few huts, and a little place they call a fort, though altogether unworthy of notice. From Kotah the road follows the course of the stream, crossing it eight or ten times to Lour Gaong, then ascends the hill of Foot Rancee, running along a narrow ridge for some distance to Mel-Panee. The river is left to the right.

3d. Ghut

3d. Ghut-Ghur. The road ascending from second stage, half a coss, proceeds in a continual, but very gradual descent, passing Kukkhola Panee, a resting-place, also Dhumeekote, a village to Ghut-Ghur forest.

4th. Gungrees Mungries. From third stage, two coss, is the village of Laha-Kole, where an iron-mine is wrought. It is situated on the banks of the Khurrouna, a stream which joins the Cossillah about half a coss below. The road, after crossing this stream, proceeds by an easy ascent and descent for a coss to the Cossillah, which is forded, follows its course, passing Jogu Kee Mundhec, and fording it again leads over the hill of Gungrees to the village at its foot, on the left bank of the river.

5th. Chunsullee. In this day's march the Palee Muddee is crossed, flowing from the eastward to join the Cossillah. The road then ascends to Chunsullee. Vide 2d route.

Second Road from Chilkea to Almora.

1st stage, Dhecklee. Chilkea is the great mart for hill merchandize, and situated at the foot of the hills due north from Cossipoor. For six months in the year a considerable fair is held here, which is regulated by establishments under my superintendence. The road is through forest, but plain and tolerably open to Gooluz Ghuttee, two coss, where there is a rivulet to be crossed: on the opposite side a steep but short bank to Amsoot, two coss and a half, to Dhecklee two coss; six coss and a half in all: road for the most part through forests. Between Goolur Ghuttee and Amsoot the Cossillah river is seen to the right. At Dhuklee there is generally a party of soldiers stationed: it is the advanced post of the Nepaulese at the Gaut.

2d. Sethee Humel, two villages, eight coss from Dhecklee. At one coss from the latter a narrow pass, the road ascending between two hills for about one hundred yards: the faces of the hills not so steep that they may not be climbed, and the position turned if defended. The Cossillah river, about three feet deep, is now forded: channel stony. The road pursues the course of the river, sometimes ascending its banks for a short space descending to its bed, and crossing it eight times in the course of the road to Sethee Humel: shoes would therefore be more convenient than boots on this march. Sethee is situated below, by the side of the stream, and Humel up the Hill. Good encamping ground.

3d. Boojan. In this day's march the river is forded ten times, the road leading along its bed nearly the whole way. Cultivation on both sides in various places: no ascents. At four coss is a large pupul tree, where the road leads off to the westward by Ranee Baug to Lohbeh, a principal purgunna, partly in Kemaon and partly in Gurwall. From the pupul tree the road continues free and open to Boojan.

4th. Kankur Gaut. On the right bank of the river, about two coss and a half from the fourth stage, the road ascends, leaving the stream for some time, but afterwards descends, and crosses it to the encamping ground on the left bank. The village is high up the hill.

5th. Chunsullee, five coss. Road by the river side on its left bank, crossing the Pula, a small rivulet joining the Cossillah from the eastward. Hence the road ascends for a coss up to Chunsullee, where there is a spring and good encamping ground.

6th. Almora, three coss. The road leads along the ridge of the hill to Almora: on the left a precipitous slope to the edge of the Cossillah. Surface of the mountains bare of trees, occasional shrubs, grass. The road leads into the south-west end of the town, which has no walls or defences. Length from north to south about a mile. About one hundred and fifty yards to the east-south-east is the fort of Lal audi.*

The road to Almora by Blumoure, pursued by Lieutenant Webb on his return from the hills, is rugged and difficult, and not to be attempted.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 4th
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Ruthertore
with Enclosures

* Vide Forts.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 49
in No 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures

Route to Almora from Puleebheet.

1st stage, Bhindara. } These two are well known. At the latter, is held a
2d. Belheree. } fair, which like that of Chilkeea is under my super-
intendence.

3. Kellaroo. The road leads in a northerly direction through forest to this point, which is at the foot of the hills, passable for hackeries.

4th. Jhol. The road ascends from Kellaroo for about a coss and a half, and then continues level along the high land to Jhol. About four coss from the former is a gaut or pass called Timla. This post is commanding and important, and should be occupied by pushing forward a party from Belheree in the night.

5th. Kela Gaut. Road level and easy for the most part along the river of Kela Gaut, villages right and left. From Kela Gaut there are two roads to Almora: that to the westward is the nearest; the other, by Chumpouta, is more distant by one stage, but the road is better.

Chumpouta Road.

6th. Chaudpoor. The road free and unobstructed, numerous villages by the way-side.

7th. Chumpouta. There is one heavy ascent on the day's march; but with the exception of it, the rest of the road is tolerably level. This is one of the principal places of Kamaon, and though not the residence of the Rajah, is considered the first purgunna and chief stay of that power.

8th. Dedhora. This village is on the top of the hill, and with the exception of the ascent up to it, is level and good.

9th. Shuhrputha. No village here. Jungle road descends from Dedhora, and after a short ascent proceeds along the ridge to Shuhrputha. Village by the way. At this point the other road in. After leaving Kela Gaut it follows the bed of that river:

1st. To Muchar.

2d. Almora. The road descending from nine coss, the Loare which joins the Cossillah, and ascends again to the top of the hill. It then proceeds along the ridge, passing the forts of Kala Maudi and Lal Maudi* into Almora.

Route from Puleebheet to Dipael.

Dipael is the capital of the province of Doottee.

1st stage, Loornee, ten coss, a village in Zillah Bareilly. Road plain.

2d. Moondheea Gaut. On the Sardha or Ghagra, the latter part of the road through forest. There is a village about a coss from the left bank of the river. There are ten or twelve canoes at the Gaut belonging to the Goorkas, besides two to Poheroo: the former at Belheree. About three coss lower down there is another Gaut. This point is included in the Doottee country, according to the Nepaulese, who have usurped possession of it, but in reality belongs to the purgunna of Kyereegurh in Zillah Bareilly. There are always some Nepaul officers at the Gaut for the collection of duties.

3d. Pupularee, ten coss, a village in the district. Road level, passable for hackeries. Forest and plain, villages and cultivation, springs and rivulets by the way.

4th. Bundureea Khal. There is no village at this place, which is at the foot of the hills, but good encamping ground by the side of a brook. Might be easily made passable for hackeries by clearing away the trees. When the detachment in pursuit of Roshun Khan came this way, a road was made for the guns in the direction of Bunbussa Gaut, but it is since overgrown with jungle.

5th Phool-

* Vide Forts.

5th. Phooltoonea Gurhee. The road leads by an easy ascent up a dell, at the bottom of which runs a little brook to Noonea Gurhee, a resting place.* About four coss from hence is Phooltoonea Gurhee. The fort is up the hill, at some distance from the road, and is garrisoned by a puttee or detachment consisting of twenty-two men. It is a small trifling place of stones and stakes, with the door to the north and the huts of the soldiers on the outside.

6th. Joorael, a village, also the name of the purgunna, nearly the whole population of which leave their habitation and migrate to the bottom of the hills in the latter end of October and November. The road to it is a succession of ascents and descents. The detachment of Phooltoonea Ghuree are compelled, by the migration of the inhabitants, to leave that post and come down to Bundureea Khal.

7th. Gurhsera, a village. Road difficult in places, passable for a man on horseback. No village on the road. Water and encamping ground here, and at all the foregoing places on this route.

8th. Uhr Gaong.—The road leads by a long and tedious ascent up to the top of Telica-Lekh, a lofty mountain where travellers rest. Water; forest of oak and borax; frequently snow in November. From the top of the mountain the road again descends to the village of Uhr Gaong, situated on the brow of the hill.

9th. Dipael.—To this the road descends all the way from Uhr Gaong, crossing the Swet Gunga under Dipael, which is on the left bank. This river, which joins the Gunduck within the hills, is here about one hundred yards wide. In its bed are large rocks and stones; so that if the water were shallow enough to admit of being forded, which is seldom the case, that circumstance would operate as an obstruction. There is a canoe and a jhoolla opposite the town: the latter is constructed of materials in the neighbourhood. About a coss above the town is a sangha, on the high road between Almora and Nepaul, by which all the troops pass. This road is made good for horse and foot passengers. The banks of the river at Dipael are high, but not precipitous. Petty breast-works defend the passage of the river, but those on the side of Dipael are commanded from the mountain on the right bank. The road from Nepaul to the westward passes through Dipael, which is the capital of the district of Dootee, and distant from Almora eleven marches of seven or eight coss, and from Nepaul twenty-two, or one hundred and sixty-two measured coss. The town, consisting of about two hundred houses, is by the river side; and the fort, called Sil Gurhee, a short distance up the hill. In the cold weather, Hustec Dhul, the present hakim of Dootee, resides in Dipael, and in the hot season in Sil Gurhee for the advantage of cooler air. My Gomastah for the purchase of the Honourable Company's hemp investment resides here.

Route from Dipael, via Dhunaldhora, to Almora.

1st stage, Bunnea Dhongra.—After crossing Swet Gunga, by the sangha above-mentioned, the road proceeds along the right bank of the river till within a coss of Bunnea Dhongra, when it ascends a high hill, pursuing a direction to the westward, the river now turning off to the north. The village is on the top of the hill, but the encamping ground is on a plain by the river side.

2d. Gurh Gurkha.—The road leads along the bottom of a dell or khola, at the bottom of which is a small rivulet. It afterwards leaves this, and continues by short and easy ascents and descents on to the village. Forest of sauls by the way side; no villages.

3d. Dhunaldhora.—Ascending from Gurh Gurkha, the road passes Berkpanee, a village consisting of a few huts, established here for the accommodation of the dawks. After reaching the top, it proceeds along the ridge, free and open to No. 3. At this place there is a fort of considerable extent, and at present out of repair and unoccupied. From Dhunaldhora there is a rear road to Brihm Deo and Belheree, by Mulass Gurkha, frequented by my hemp cultivators.

4th. Soorar

* In this dell, between these two places, is Muckalee Maudi, a mart for hill produce, in the months of May and June, when the Belheree fair is discontinued.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 49
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

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Secret Letter,
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4th. Soorar.—The road to this is free and open, with easy ascents and descent, and with villages by the way-side. Soorar is on the brow of the hill: water and good encamping ground.

5th. Bauturee, the name of the village and purgunna situated on the top of the hill. Other villages on the road, which is good the whole way.

6th. Choupukkeea, in the purgunna of Shor. The road descends in a westerly direction for about two coss to Jhol Gaut, where it crosses the Kalee Nuddee. This river is the boundary of the two provinces of Kamaon and Dootee, from its source on the Snowy Mountains to its confluence with the Sardha at Buchesur, a point about three stages above Brehm Deo. This river loses its name in the Sardha, though it contains a much larger body of water and has a far more distant course. It is said not to be fordable at the remotest point to which it has hitherto been traced. This is explained by describing its channel as extremely confined, so that its depth frequently exceeds its breadth. At Jhol Gaut there is both a joolla and sangah. These are frequently carried away, but may be easily reconstructed. The breadth of the river is only about thirty feet. A guard is usually stationed at the gaut, which is further defended by sungurs. The bank of the river on the right rises to the height of fifteen feet; that on the left continues by a gradual slope up the mountain, from the face of which the sungurs on the right are commanded. From the gaut the road continues plain and even to Choupukkeea. The whole of the purgunna of Shor is distinguished for being extremely level and even.

7th. Phittoura, in Purgunna Shor, about five hours march. Road very level and good, running along a table-land on the tops of the mountains. No ascent: villages by the way.

8th. Selan.—On the banks of the Ramgunga* (river which joins the Sardha at Ramissur, a village about five coss below Selan, where there is a stal of Mahadeo) the road made from Phittoura, about ten feet wide, and descends for three coss to Selan.

9th. Gunggolee—Hath.—At Selan the road leads across the Ramgunga by a sangah (the river about twenty yards wide), then ascends to the top of the hills, keeping along them with few deviations to the village No. 9. Many villages are met on the way.

10th. Chougurkha, name of a village and purgunna. The road descends for about two coss from No. 9 to the banks of the Sardha at Roulee-gaut which is crossed by a sangah, though the river, from December to the commencement of the rainy season is always fordable. Brehm Deo is seven days' march from this. The road leaves the river, there being no passage by its course, and proceeds from Belherree to Qilarrao, 1st stage; 2d Jhol; 3d Kela-gaut; 4th Chandpore; 5th Chumpouttee; 6th Byra, crossing the Pimar Nuddee to Roulee.

11th. Almora.—The road from the last stage leads along the table-land of Almora to the city, passing the fort of Kala Maudi and Lal Maudi.

FORTS.

Fort of Lal Maudi.—This is situated on a little hill, about one hundred and fifty yards to the E.S.E. of Almora. Area, one hundred yards square. Gateway to the east; walls of loose unhewn stones imbedded in mud, and about eight feet high; seven guns in the fort, of the calibre of four-pounders; the road up to the gateway winding. The Rajah's house is to the northern side of the town, fortified and provided with two guns. At present there are not more than two hundred soldiers in all Almora.

Fort of Kala Maudi.—Situated to the E.S.E. of the former, on the road from Dipael and from Pulee Cheel to Almora. It is unprovided with guns, and till very lately was not garrisoned. Though not a place of any strength, it is of importance from its commanding the fort and city of Almora. It again is commanded by the hill of Kala Maudi; a detachment, therefore, marching on Almora by the Dipael or Puleebheet roads would be enabled, by occupying the

* The river which, in the plains, bears the name of Ramgunga, is called in the hills Rubh.

the hill of Kala Maudi, to reduce the forts in succession. The gateway is to the north-west.

Fort of Lingoor.—This fort is very ill constructed, though very lately built by the Nepaulese. Its walls are of unhewn stones imbedded in clay, and on the outside, at the distance of thirty feet from the wall, a strong palisade or kullunga. The gateway, as in most of the hill forts on the frontier, is to the north. It is supplied with water from a spring, about four hundred yards to the south by the way-side. It is not commanded from any position. From whichever side it is approached the road leads up an ascent. The old fort in ruins. The position in which Lall Sing, the Ex-Rajah of Kamaon, maintained himself fourteen months against the Nepaulese, was merely a ledge of the mountain, on the crest of which he erected a sangah. The troops, however, were greatly distressed for water in this position; though they did not abandon it until the defection of his principal ally, the Sirmser Rajah, rendered further resistance to the Goorkalee power unavailing. Examined on the 15th September 1814, and found in a very ruinous condition: a fresh detachment had just arrived from Serinuggur. "It is not commanded from any position," that is by musquetry. Cannon planted on an eminence to the westward would reach it easily.

ADDENDA.

Fort of Nala Panec.—Examined in September 1814.—A wooden palisade thrown around it, strengthened and defended at bottom by a parapet of stones. The door of the palisade is to the south: the huts of the soldiers occupy the area between the palisade and fort; the troops at present engaged in their repairs. Formerly only three guns here, but two more have just been sent by Ummer Sing.

Route from Kalsee up the Jumna, to serve as a continuation to the route from Dehra to Kalsee.

1st. Thanna, a village on the right bank of the Jumna. To the north of this is Bhurat Qilee, situated high up the hill, and garrisoned by a company of soldiers. The gateway is to the east. This fort was observed in my journey from Kunnongee to Kalsee, along the left bank of the Jumna, but omitted to be mentioned in my despatch of the

2d. Lekhwaree, a village on the right bank of the Jumna, over which is a joollah. To the eastward, on the opposite side of the river, is the fort of Jounpoor, unoccupied.

3d. Sounda, } These several stages are all by the bank of the Jumna.
4th. Moondana, } At the two first are joollas over the river. Small parties
5th. Busselce. } of soldiers detached from Bhurat Qilee are sometimes stationed at the gauts.

(No. 50 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir :

1. In continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, enclosing copies of correspondence between the Collector of Customs and myself, I beg leave to transmit the accompanying letter just received from that gentleman.

2. Sorry as I am at intruding upon the leisure of his Excellency the Governor-General with such disputes, and at such a time as the present, yet I consider myself so harshly treated by the violent and intemperate language which is addressed to me in the accompanying letter, that I feel it incumbent upon me respectfully to beg the decision of the Supreme Authority on the case, which shall either mark my conduct with disapprobation, or grant me that redress to which I conceive myself entitled.

3. If either in the nature of my applications to the Collector of Customs, or in the language in which they are couched, any thing can be discovered, save a desire to facilitate the public business, in the polite phraseology of official correspondence, I am quite unconscious of it, and beg leave totally and absolutely to disclaim it.

[2 E]

The

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec: 1814.

(Enclosure 49
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure 50
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 50
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

The Collector of Customs alludes to a letter of the 12th September.* This I beg leave to forward. On its receipt, I immediately directed the duties to be paid, without sending any reply to it, contenting myself with a resolution to take my rowannas, in future, from some more accommodating Custom-Master. My application, in the first instance, was in conformity to the practice of his predecessor, and also with that of the Collectors of Futtyghur and Meerut; all of whom, in that spirit of polite accommodation usual among gentlemen, admitted of that mode of payment, rather than, for the matter of two or three hundred rupees, put me to trouble and expense, by entertaining Gomashas at their respective stations. If, reasoning by analogy, I was led to expect the like civilities from Mr. Salter, and have been disappointed, I must acknowledge myself to have been mistaken; but still consider it undetermined, to whom the discredit of the mistake chiefly attaches. Besides, any allusion to that letter, in the present discussion, is altogether irrelevant and improper: first, because it related solely to my private trade; and secondly, because the ground of objection therein stated had already been removed, inasmuch as not only had the duties for the tincal been liquidated in the manner directed by the Collector, but also those on other goods at a subsequent period. And even though I had not complied with his request on that point, I should still have been responsible only as a private individual; my right to make representation on matters of public emergency remaining the same as ever.

5. Mr. Salter here wishes to have it made out,† that he essentially complied with the application of my letter of the 24th ultimo. Allowing him full credit for the goodness of his intentions to which he lays claim, and also for as many errors as he may find it useful or convenient to impute to his Omlah, he will still be far from establishing his point, inasmuch as by his own confession, he did not cover the despatch of deer skins with a rowanna, so that, in all probability, they are now detained at the Futtyghur, or Cawnpore Custom-House. Besides, of all these orders, errors, and intentions, it must be obvious to his Excellency that I could know nothing; for this gentleman never condescended to answer my letter!

6. To the remaining paragraphs of Mr. Salter's letter I scarcely know how to reply, it appearing to me such a tissue of misrepresentations and gross personality. The insinuation, in the fourth paragraph, that the bungelas for which I apply for rowannas under my official signature, may yet be private property; and the confession, in the ninth paragraph, that he has chosen to consider them as such; amount together to a direct charge of my falsifying my public character: and I can only express my reliance on the wisdom and justice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that such injurious aspersions shall not be applied to me with impunity. The Collector of Customs wishes to make a distinction between the deer skins and bungelas. This subterfuge, however, is too shallow to be credited even for a moment; since, from the similarity of the applications, and the official signatures attached to both, it must have been obvious that they were of a public nature.

7. With regard to the passage in my letter quoted in his tenth paragraph, which has called forth the opprobrious epithets used by Mr. Salter, I can only observe, that if it really admit of the interpretation which that gentleman puts upon it, I totally disclaim all intention whatever of having written it with that view. It is my firm conviction, however, that no such meaning can be drawn from the words employed by me. To paraphrase the passage, I only say: "As I cannot understand the grounds of his refusal, it is useless to argue the question. It is true that I may imagine motives, but even this I am far from doing. In such a case, what else can I do but to appeal to that Authority, alone capable of deciding the question between us." If it mean any more than this, I totally disavow it, and can only lament my imperfect knowledge of language, in consequence of which I have employed terms conveying a meaning so remote from what I really intended. For the truth and sincerity of this declaration, I can with confidence appeal to the whole tenour of my public correspondence in several departments, for nearly eight years, throughout the whole

* In paragraph 1 of the enclosed letter.

† 2d and 3d paragraphs.

whole series of which no instance of contention with other authorities ever occurred. I have at all times deprecated discussions of this nature, and have studiously avoided them; and at present, while overwhelmed with the business of five distinct departments, I may surely be allowed credit for wishing sincerely and earnestly to shun them.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
5th October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD,
Assistant Commissary-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 50
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

To T. Rutherford, Esq., &c. &c. &c. Moradabad.

Sir:

Enclosed I have the pleasure to send to you two maufee rowannas and a rowanna for tincal, for which you applied in your two letters of the 9th instant. Duties of the tincal you will remit to this Custom-house with as little delay as possible; and I have to request that you will, in future, authorize some person to pay the duties upon the delivery of the rowanna, as it is not the duty of the Collector of Customs to address you on your private trade.

I am, &c.

Government Custom-House, Bareilly,
12th September 1814.

(Signed) S. SALTER,
Collector of Government Customs.

To T. Rutherford, Esq., Assistant Commissary-General.

Sir:

1. In reply to your letter received the day before yesterday, dated the 30th ultimo, I have to call your attention to a letter addressed to you by me on the 12th ultimo. In that letter I requested you to authorize some person to pay for the rowannas on delivery, and stated that it was not the duty of the Collector of Customs to address you on your private trade; and, indeed, you have no right to address him on that subject. A rowanna for your tincal was enclosed.

2. On the 24th ultimo I received a letter from you, dated the 20th, requesting a rowanna for seventeen deer skins on the public account, and informing me that similar despatches of that article would be made by your Gomashtha, and requesting that the Custom-house officers might be instructed to examine and let them pass, as it is impossible to cover them with rowannas previously to their dispatch; also that the amount should be liquidated on my application to you.

3. The duties upon seventeen deer skins being so small I sent you no rowanna, but gave orders for a purwana to be issued to the officer at Peleebheet (as also to other officers), to make the tulashee, reporting the same to me, and to let them pass, and also to continue that line of conduct upon similar despatches of that article under charge of your people. The latter part of this order was by error of the Omlah left out; but as no report has since reached this of any others being stopped, it cannot have caused any delay as yet. The skins were accordingly passed, and report made to me; and it was my intention to have written to you for the amount at the end of the month, or when the amount might be considerable enough to do so. Had they been stopped, you no doubt would have heard of it, and have written me on the subject.

4. On the 30th ultimo I received another letter from you, dated the 29th, requesting that some bungelas, or pieces of hempen cloth, might be permitted to pass, and the amount of the duties should be paid on my application. This letter was signed by you as Assistant Commissary-General, but the thousand bungelas were not stated to be for the public service.

5. Upon receiving the said letter I immediately addressed you, requesting you to desire your Gomashtha to take out a rowanna for your goods in a regular way, quoting a Regulation for your information, to this effect: "All goods subject to duty coming within the limits of the Chokies unaccompanied with rowannas, although not attempted to be passed clandestinely, are subject

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Letter from
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" subject to double duties by the Regulations; and that this will be enforced
" for the future."

6. I called your attention also to what I had written you on the 12th, respecting my applying to you for the duties upon your goods.

7. The whole of those circumstances being attentively considered, shew very plainly that my refusal was to pass your goods, render you an account, and apply to you for the duties to be paid for the rowannas, just at your pleasure; not the deer skins said by you to be procured under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General on an emergency.

8. The first paragraph of your last letter states the receipt of mine of the 30th ultimo, refusing my assent to the arrangement proposed by your letter, under date the 19th September, by which I suppose you mean the letter dated the 20th respecting the deer skins. On the contrary, my letter of the 30th was an answer to yours of the 29th, respecting your hempen cloth proceeding to Moradabad, and no mention which stated only deer skins proceeding on a public emergency, and those going to Cawnpore; so that mine of the 30th could have no reference to it, although it quoted the Regulation, and my intention to enforce it for the future: and thus your first paragraph proves to be, I think, totally unfounded.

9. The second paragraph of it jumbles together deer skins provided by public authority on an emergency proceeding to Cawnpore, and your hempen cloths proceeding to Moradabad, couched in an ambiguous style, leaving a person the choice of either imagining that the hempen cloth also was provided under authority and on public emergency, or not. I chuse the latter; therefore shall not further notice it.

10. The following sentence: " And since, from my inability to discover any
" grounds for your refusal, without imagining motives which I should be sorry
" to impute, &c." which I quote from the same paragraph, appears to me a very impertinent and arrogant style of language for you to use; particularly upon an unfounded, and I think a very forced conclusion which you have drawn from my letter (that told you that I should adhere to the Regulations) respecting your goods: and indeed it appears to me, from the ingenious diction of your letter, that you have drawn that conclusion, merely to have an opportunity of using disgusting and affronting language, as you seemed to know that you had no right to address me in a public capacity respecting your hempen cloths.

11. I desire you will not address me in future, except as you may be authorized by the Government in your official duty.

I have, &c.

Government Custom-house, Bareilly,
4th October 1814.

(Signed) S. SALTER,
Collector of Government Customs.

P.S. If you have any thing farther to say on the subject, I request you will forward it to Government.

(No. 51 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to transmit two routes, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General. With those formerly sent, the present complete the information of this description which is now in my possession; but I am in daily expectation of receiving some further details regarding the routes to the northward, which the Nepaulese, when pressed by the advance of an army, might be induced to pursue, in the hope of effecting a junction with those from the eastward. The latter, in the event of the successful issue of our operations in that quarter, would most probably retire, in the hopes of meeting with some part of Ummer Sing's Army; though from the immense distance which intervenes, and the rancorous hostility which the

(Enclosure 51
in No. 2.)

Letter from
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the inhabitants of the several provinces of Bhote bear to the Goorkas, such a junction may be considered barely possible.

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(Enclosure 51
in No. 2)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

2. I expect, in the course of ten days, to be able to present to his Lordship an authentic document from the three provinces of Bhote, Joar Darma, and Danpoor, expressive of their attachment to the British interests, and their readiness to co-operate in any measures for the reduction of the Goorkalee power.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
6th October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

Route from Kotedwareh to Sreenuggur.

The road pursued by Colonel Hardwicke, along the banks of the Kho, had better not be followed: though nearer in distance, it cannot be travelled so fast, being extremely rugged and difficult.

1st stage, Poolenda or Phrusella. From Khotedwareh the road ascends for several coss through forests, springs of water, villages at a distance, then descends to Jooee, a village on the face of the hill, the inhabitants of which migrate to the plains. From hence the road leads up the hill, and proceeding for some distance along the ridge, again descends to the village of Poollenda, on the brow of the hill. The latter part of the road is very indifferent: No villages by the way.

2d Daramundee. The road descending the hill from No 1 crosses the bed of a torrent, called Ghurreeat Khola (from the number of water mills upon it), then ascends through forests, passing the village of Bhunja, and winding along the face of the mountain descends to Junuckpooree on the brow of the hill, leaving it however about a quarter of a coss to the left. From this point the road is easy to Daramundee, which is a large village. Three roads strike off from this place.

1st. To the eastward, to the purgunna of Seela, where reside many of my tar-manufacturers.

2d. To Lingoor Gurh, north, about six hours' march: the greater part ascent, but the road good till within a few hundred yards of the fort.

3d. Butkolon. From 2d, the road descends to Dharree a village in the right, ascends to Mullassoo, from thence to No. 3.

4th. Moorsaka Nao. The road ascends from No. 3, crossing a khola or dell, in which water flows, passes Bonja, a village on the right also Sukkune, on the road. On to Moosakana, an encamping ground close to the village of Poonea ka Nythana. The road consists of a variety of ascents and descents, passing the villages of Ooda, Ranee 1st of the Ranee 2d the stage.

5th. Sreenuggur. The road descends nearly the whole way, passing the villages of Jaek, Chumroola, and Khundha, to Kurreen Khal, a pay or watering-place, about half a coss from Sreenuggur.

Route from Almora to Sreenuggur.

1st stage, Dwara, or Bussulka Sera, two villages. Road passes the village of Bareh Mundul, also the name of a purgunna. Bugwulpoor. At this place it is not uncommon to halt, it being a very heavy march to Dwara. From Bugwulpoor the road ascends to Beesel.

2d Palee, a village at the bottom of the hill, and residence of the Aumil of purgunna Peechoor. Several villages on the road, which is good, passable for tanyuns. Above Palee, on the hills, are the ruins of sangur or stone entrenchment, called Ny Thanna.

3d. Deo Gaut. This is the name of the river, on the banks of which is the village called Choukote. It is a sand or boundary village, between Gurliwall and Kamaon. On leaving Balee, the road descends to the Ramgunga, which is crossed at Keedar: fordable. Villages in the road numerous, road free.

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4th. Rand Gaong, or Massoon, two villages on the top of a high hill. The road lays along a narrow ridge, on either side of which are steep precipices. About three coss from Deo Gaut this ridge is defended by intrenchments. It cannot be turned, but may be avoided altogether, by taking the road to the left by the villages of Bursoolee and Thanneor. These intrenchments are not occupied at present. All along the road heavy forests of large oaks. From Rand Gaong there are two roads. One to the right, more mountainous and less populous, but nearer. It proceeds by Gaeraneh Lekh, a lofty mountain, where there is a halting place but no village, and Ghuneel. The other is the low road, proceeding to,—

5th. Kunnoor.

6th. Kippurolee, passing the village of Mussetee.

7th. Boonaussee, by the village of Doteh.

8th. Bunnekh, by the villages of Millae Bidnolee and Thuppoola.

9th. Munora.

10th. Sreenuggur, by the village of Oollee. From this one coss ascent to Oolkha Gurhee, thence by Urkundee Khola to Sreenuggur.

On the 4th instant a letter reached me from Sreenuggur, stating that the Nepaulese were fortifying the pass at Oolkha mentioned in the last stage. The defences are constructed on the tops of two hills which command the roads.

This place is always occupied in war, and about twenty-eight years ago was a position of the army of the Rajah of Sreenuggur, in which he was attacked by the present Ex-Rajah of Kamaon. The latter was repulsed. The troops occupying this place are forced to fetch them water from a spring about a coss off. The pass may be avoided by proceeding along roads to the right or left.

The Goorkalees are also constructing a fort above Hurdwar. These places are always called forts, are the most contemptible of defences, and are often thrown up during the retreat of an army, the chief setting the example by placing the first stone.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

(Enclosure 52
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosures.

(No. 52 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. Though, in compliance with the original instructions of his Excellency the Governor-General, transmitted to me by Sir Edward Colebrooke, I took immediate measures for withdrawing the property and establishment of Government from the Nepaul territory, yet on a further disclosure of his Lordship's intentions in regard to that country, I soon perceived the inexpediency of a step, calculated to displease so numerous and respectable a part of the natives of the hills as the Hemp cultivators.

2. Under this conviction, I took the opportunity of addressing circular perwannas to these people, assuring them that I should continue to purchase all the Hemp they might be able to cultivate, provided they would bring it down and sell it for ready money at the Cossipoor factory; but that it was not deemed advisable, in future, to make advances of cash for the provision of the investment. The main object of this measure was to maintain our intercourse with the Nepaul territory, to preserve the attachment of the Zemindars, and to afford a handle for my communication with them and other individuals in that country, and an opportunity of procuring hill porters, by entertaining those who should bring down the first despatches of Hemp. In the two first of these objects I have as yet been completely successful. Though the Government of Nepaul has lately sent circular orders, directing that their subjects should not be permitted to pass into the plains, but be required to dispose of their merchandize within the Nepaul boundary, so little regard has been paid by the local authorities

ties to those orders with respect to my asamees, that some of the latter, with whom I wished to communicate, were permitted to attend at my call. Two Chuprassees, who have just returned from Gurwall, say that the behaviour of the Nepaul officers towards them nowise differs from what they have always experienced, and that though they had been necessitated to use severity (which, by the way, had better have been avoided) in recovering the balances of Government, no notice whatever was taken of their conduct.

3. From the foregoing observations, his Excellency will observe, that my commercial concerns with Nepaul, though directed to be suspended, continue with a slight variation on their former footing. But though their continuance may be considered a deviation from the letter of the orders originally transmitted to me, I trust his Lordship will acknowledge that it accords with the spirit of the instructions communicated in your despatches of the 26th July and 12th August.

4. When military operations shall have actually commenced in the enemy's territory, it appears to me that the officers commanding the different detachments will derive essential aid, from possessing such detailed and authentic knowledge of the chief inhabitants of Nepaul, as will serve to direct them to the right objects in their inquiries and applications for assistance. Amongst the Hemp cultivators are comprehended all that is respectable and substantial of all the Hill Zemindars; and wherever applications may be made to them in my name, the firmest reliance may be placed upon the efficiency of their aid and the accuracy of their information. On this account, and in the uncertainty where it may be the intentions of his Excellency to employ me, I feel that I should be wanting in the discharge of my public duty, were I to withhold from his Excellency the means of availing himself, to the utmost extent, of the advantages which may be derived from the source just mentioned. I have, therefore, the honour to enclose a list of all the principal Zemindars of the provinces of Dootee and Kurnmow (those of Gurwall shall be transmitted hereafter), distinguishing such as have commercial engagements with the Factory from those who are known only by their general character for substance and respectability, but who, in deference to the notoriety of my name, would not, I have reason to believe, refuse the request of him who should employ it. To obviate the ambiguity which so frequently arises from the English orthography and pronunciation of Hindoostanee names, I beg leave to forward a copy in the character generally used by the inhabitants of the hills.

5. I take this opportunity of intimating my intentions of proceeding tomorrow by dawk to Cawnpore, where I hope to have the honour of being permitted to pay my respects in person to his Excellency the Governor-General. During my absence, Mr. Batson has undertaken to perform whatever may require the assistance or authority of an European officer; and with regard to more subordinate matters, I have made such arrangements with the servants of the department, as will effectually prevent any delay in the progress of the public business.

6. Part of the Zemindars of Gurwall are herewith transmitted: the remainder shall be forwarded at a future opportunity.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
7th October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

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Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 52
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.
with Enclosures.

List of the principal Zemindars in the Province of Kamaon.

NAMES of Z E M I N D A R S.	Villages.	Purgunnas.	R E M A R K S.
Kullecahat, Kullecan Sing, Pudum Sing, and Googcea	Jydun	Palee	Hemp Cultivations.
Rijivar	Juspoor	Palee	Ditto.
Mudn Sing, and Haruck Sing, bro- thers	{ Taman Dhoor, Koo- mah Sirra	Palee	Ditto.
Laloo Jcasee	Lalungguree	Palee	Ditto.
Hurree Nack	Langlun	Palee	Ditto.
Hyat Sing	Thanee	Palee	Ditto.
Dulceet Sing, Chhet Sing, Maudrwal ..	Putthur Khola	Palee	Ditto.
Dooma and Zuokee Ranee	Cheenatolee	Palee	Ditto.
Chiria Bunya	Palee	Palee	Ditto.
Bhuona Sha	Almora	Almora	Ditto.
Jeel Sing Memdrwal	Bhun Dureya	Palee	Ditto.

List of the principal Zemindars in the Province of Dootee.

NAMES of Z E M I N D A R S.	Villages.	Purgunnas.	R E M A R K S.
Bijypaul	Bajeroo	Bajeroo	Hemp Cultivations.
Ruttee Bhan	Dagdee	Bajeroo	Ditto, Farmer of ditto.
Bickhepal	Bajeroo	Bajeroo	Ditto, ditto.
Kurupal	Bajeroo	Bajeroo	Ditto, ditto.
Bhugtee Pal	Bajeroo	Bajeroo	{ Ditto, Dewan of the Rajah of Bajeroo.
Rughuath Sing	Bugungea	Bugungea	Ditto, Rajah of ditto.
Agingun Gooshaen	Chhana Khola	Dootee	Hemp Cultivations.
Suleea Sawim	not ascertained	Ackham	Ditto, Tehsildar of ditto.
Bahadoor Beera	Khauda	Dootee	Ditto, Tehsildar of Khauda.
Johuree Mull	Bongul	Dootee	Landholder.
Kishensing	Mutwa	Dootee	Ditto.
Kummula Bhundaree	Lush Ken	Joorael	Ditto, Tehsildar.
Mungul Jeosee	Teekha	Choukee	Ditto, ditto.
Rama Khauth Jeosee	Dankote	Dankote	Ditto, Dusturee.
Kudheera Shah	Depael	Dootee	Ditto, Bunga.
Attamaram	Depael	Dootee	Ditto, ditto.
Suddee Komueya	Depael	Dootee	Ditto, ditto.
Miaram Kundeeal	Depael	Dootee	{ Ditto, Goorkhalle, or Collector of Mullest.
Kassee Goshaen	Noondcea	Puchkutteca	{ Ditto, Choudree of Porters Tehsildar.
Goojeea Muhra	Durecpatue	Puchkutteen	Ditto, Pudhan of the Villages.
Kishnamund Brahmun	Moundhbuna	Dankootee	Ditto.
Bugvunt Goshaen	Murkutteca	Jizkotee	Ditto.
Mugwabulalur	Mouzee	Dankote	Ditto, Pudhan.
Munkeea Roo Kaec	Teeka	Choukee	Ditto.
Munnee Ram Bisht	Deulee	Gurh Gurkha	Ditto, Fouzdar Tehsildar.
Tukar Saec	Depael	Dootee	Son of Lala Bikram Sah.
Choutra Nur Sing	Suhaee	Dootee	His Dewan.
Toottee Suhaee	Bunncea Dougra	Dootee	Soobedar attached to the Rajah.
Doe Sing But	Dhunaldgra	Dootee	Dusturee.
Jaec Ram But	Joorael	Dootee	Hakim of Thurot.
Maggee Boogguttee	Joorael	Dootee	Chief of that Purgunna.
Suh Doo Kuthaet	Joorael	Choukee	Dusturee.
Nurputtee Suhahee	Dhunaldora	Dootee	{ Dewan of the late Rajah of Dootee Deepseh.

List of the principal Zemindars in the Province of Gurwall.

NAMES of ZEMINDARS.	Villages.	Purgunnas.	REMARKS.
Dumme Ran and Purkhoo	Dipaulee	Chuprakote.	
Jaesee Jusrut and Poorun Dhoondeal	Dhoud Mason	Chuprakote.	
Rama Nurid	Puckotra	Chuprakote.	
Dhunna Rawunt	Didwolee	Chuprakote.	
Nurvotunn Jeossee	Baukra	Chuprakote.	
Jewa and Niroloo	Bhergawn	Chuprakote.	
Kumloo Dhoondeal	Goorplallee	Chuprakote.	
Melrmunnee and Dhirujmunnee	Juspoor	Chuprakote.	
Bunchooneegsee	Kothar	Lohleh.	
Sumeeroo Neegee	Joomeerpoor	Lohleh.	
Sheroo Neegee	Ramra	Lohleh.	
Dhunoneegsee and Kullooneegsee and Seeromunnee	Khop	Gurwall.	
Kishnanund Kundooreea	Sirinuggur	Sirinuggur.	
Gugadhur Kundooreea	Sirinuggur	Sirinuggur	Dustoorree.
Heerukath Goshaeen	Sirinuggur	Sirinuggur	Banker.
Juggurnath Poorree and Pursaud Poorree	Goosana	Sirinuggur	Banker or Wuthdaree.
Nakloo Gutteeal	Kholee	Sirinuggur	Hemp and Tar Manufacture.
Orummeec Boogane	Boogane	Mundul	Ditto.
Bissaloo	Serullee	Mundul	Ditto.
Jiswa Kundaree	Chuppra	Kundra Leo	Ditto.
Mootanee Negee	Oollee	Bidolseea	Ditto.
Moortee Ruthwul	Doongar	Tylee Phut	Mutsuddy of Iron Mines.
Jagee Rawut	Kalee	Seleethut	Ditto.
Munnoo Choudree	Dubree	Seleethut	Owner of a Copper Mine.
Chhooree Ncewar	Danpoor	Seleethut	Ditto.
Sulul Sing Negee	Kursoolee	Chudpoor	Ditto.
Nunnund Koour	Khotee	Chudpoor	Ditto.
Sobnoo Sing	Juppapoor	Chundujee	Ditto.
Dhirjoo Bhundaree	Mana Koolee	Chupprakote	Ditto.
Hurkhoo Bhundaree	Bunkhoo	Chupprakote	Ditto.
Dhirjoo Mun	Booransee	Chupprakote	Ditto.
Sobnoo Bhundaree	Kollee	Chupprakote	Ditto.
Sobnoo Goshaeen	Kursil	Raut	Ditto.
Chundur Munnee	Newaree	Raut	Ditto.
Ughooraa Negee	Jak	Dilgor	Ditto.
Roudroo Kundaree	Puthanee	Puthanee	Hemp and Tar Manufactures.
Roodroo Negee	Seoulee	Suen	Ditto.
Huntoo Kundaree	Khundalee	Sutturath	Ditto.
Bhooneea Neegee	Suttoolce	Suthwrath	Ditto.
Gulboo Kuddakee	Boonjee	Raj Siree	Ditto.
Bhoop Sing Rawrit	Gagara	Chaudkote	Ditto.
Purbloo Rawut	Gujar Suen	Chaudkote	Ditto.
Kullea Negee	Sunnore	Chaudkote	Ditto.
Putteea Negee	Paug	Chouunkote	Ditto.
Ujboo Rugwar	Rugwar	Chouunkote	Ditto.
Poongoo Rawut	Deree	Sirgoor Gurh	Ditto.
Mullo Bisht	Dangoo	Sirgoor Gurh	Ditto.
Hurkoo Bisht	Kurjou	Sirgoor Gurh	Ditto.

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Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 53 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

(Enclosure 53
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

1. Having just arrived at Moradabad, I lose no time in acquainting you with such circumstances as have lately occurred in this neighbourhood, and appear worthy of being submitted for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General.

2. The enclosed letter from Runjoor Sing Thappa to my address reached this by dawk from Merut on the 14th instant. It contains merely an intimation of a Vakeel having been sent, at the desire of the Rajah of Nepaul, by Ummer Sing and himself, to wait on his Excellency the Governor-General, on his arrival in the Upper Provinces. The object of this communication I am quite at a loss to understand; for though we have been in correspondence together, and are personally acquainted with each other, yet so long a period has elapsed since any letters passed between us, that I cannot ascribe the present communication to a casual renewal of correspondence from common and indifferent motives. Should his Lordship be desirous of noticing this communication, I request to be honoured with his Excellency's orders on the subject.

3. My agent at Hurdwar reports that there is an emissary of the Nepaulese at Nujeebabad, employed in sending information of occurrences in this quarter.

4. In the provision of hill-porters an unexpected difficulty has occurred, arising from doubts entertained by them of the sincerity of our designs against Nepaul. In consequence of this impression, they refuse to take service openly, until they see our troops actually on the confines of their territory; before which they do not consider themselves secure from the vengeance of their present master. I shall do every thing in my power to overcome this difficulty, and in the mean time have received satisfactory assurances from my hemp cultivators, of their intention to come down with large quantities of their goods immediately after the Dussera.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
16th October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

(Enclosure 54
in No. 2)

(No. 54 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To T. Rutherford, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the dates noted in the margin.*

2. The routes transmitted with some of the despatches above acknowledged, and the information connected with that subject which you have communicated, were very acceptable to the Governor-General, who desires me to express his approbation of the zeal and diligence manifested by you in the collection and arrangement of the materials of which it is composed. The list which you have submitted of the principal landholders and persons of substance in the countries of Gurhwall, Kamaon, and Deotee, will, it is expected, be a very useful document.

3. Referring to your despatches of the 1st and 2d instant, respecting the interception of the letters from Bum Sah and his Dewan; and the step which you subsequently took for the purpose of removing the feeling which that procedure was calculated to produce on his mind, the Governor-General directs me to express his regret, that you should have thought it expedient to attempt to obtain possession of Bum Sah's correspondence, on a suspicion merely that he was endeavouring to establish a monopoly of certain articles of trade. The discovery of which appears, from the tenour of your dispatch, to have been the principal motive for the attempt. It does not appear that you entertained a suspicion that his correspondence was directed to the injury

* 23d September; and 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th (two letters), 6th, and 7th of October.

of our political interests, nor do the contents of the Persian letters intercepted by you give any countenance to such a belief; neither is it apparent to his Excellency, from your statement, that the letter in the Goorkhall Bhakka is of a more hostile tendency. As, however, it has not been practicable to procure a translation of that document, it is herewith returned, and you are requested to furnish a translation. I am here directed to observe, that much time is saved, and considerable inconvenience avoided, by an adherence to the practice generally in force in the departments of Government, of forwarding translations of papers in any of the oriental languages which the public officers may have occasion to transmit, and I am desirous to request that you will adopt that course in your future communication.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure 54
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

4. To return to the immediate subject under consideration, the Governor-General particularly regrets that you should have taken a step so much calculated to wound the feelings of Bum Sah, when you were fully aware of his supposed indisposition towards the administration of Nepaul, and of the possible advantage, for our interest, to which it might be turned, and when you were sensible of the means which he possesses of intercepting the resort to our provinces of the hill-porters, whose services are considered to be of so much importance in the projected military operations; neither can his Excellency view without disapprobation, the manner in which you have endeavoured to remedy the ill-effect of your first procedure.

5. His Excellency is satisfied, however, that your error proceeded from a zealous, though mistaken view of the public interest, and he feels assured that you will avoid a similar error in future; you will, of course, report, for the information of the Governor-General, the result of your last communication with Bum Sah.

6. It is the intention of the Governor-General to appoint a special agent for the conduct of political affairs, connected with the views and objects of the British Government in Kamaon and the adjacent provinces, to whom the prosecution of any negotiation which it may be judged advisable to open with Bum Sah will be confided. The agent will be instructed to communicate with you; and the Governor-General is assured that your acknowledged zeal will induce you to afford him every information connected with the objects of his mission, which it may be useful for him to obtain.

7. The Governor-General has perceived with regret and displeasure, the obstruction thrown in the way of your efforts to make early despatches of deer skins, and other articles required for the equipment of the troops, by the ill-timed application, on the part of the Collector of Government Customs at Bareilly, of a general rule, which he ought not to have enforced on such an occasion. His Lordship's displeasure at Mr. Salter's conduct is augmented, by observing the indecorous and intemperate language in which his letters to you are expressed. At the same time, his Excellency cannot help remarking, that the passage in your letter of the 1st of October, to Mr. Salter's address, conveying an imputation of the possibility of his acting from improper motives, was not warranted by the circumstances of the case, as far as they are known to his Lordship, nor by the rules of courtesy, according to which every public officer of Government is entitled to be addressed; and although not constituting an excuse for the use of the language employed by Mr. Salter, could not fail to excite a feeling of irritation in his mind, little calculated to promote the object of your immediate application. His Excellency is sorry to observe a similar tone pervading your letter to my address of the 5th instant, in which you animadvert on the conduct and language of Mr. Salter. A communication will be made to Mr. Salter of the impression which his conduct has made on the mind of the Governor-General, and his Excellency trusts that no further cause of complaint will arise. Mr. Salter will be instructed to comply, without delay, with any applications from you, to the effect of that which has given rise to the correspondence now adverted to.

8. You have received a communication, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, signifying his Excellency's desire that you should return to Moradabad. The change of circumstances since my despatch of the 5th September to your address was written, and your subsequent appointment to a special

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 54
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

special service at Moradabad, had induced the Governor-General to consider the direction for your proceeding to head-quarters, conveyed in that despatch, to be superseded. It is his Lordship's opinion, that the department of the public service under your management will be most benefited by your remaining at your station. His Lordship will, at the same time, be happy to receive in writing, the communications which it was your intention to make in person if your journey had been accomplished.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 55
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 55 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To S. Salter, Esq., Collector of Government Customs at Bareilly.

Sir :

1. Mr. Rutherford having submitted to the Governor-General a copy of his correspondence with you, originating in his application to you on the subject of some deer skins which he was despatching to Cawnpore, under the express and urgent orders of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter this day addressed to Mr. Rutherford by his Lordship's command,* by which you will be apprized of the sentiments which his Lordship entertains of your conduct on the occasion, and of the language you have permitted yourself to employ in your official correspondence with Mr. Rutherford.

2. You will observe that his Lordship has considered it necessary to point out to Mr. Rutherford the impropriety of the passage in his letter to your address of the 1st instant, while at the same time it does not, in his Lordship's opinion, justify the language which you employed towards him.

3. His Lordship trusts that your future conduct will remove the unfavourable impression necessarily produced by a perusal of the correspondence above referred to. You will be particularly careful to comply instantly with any application which you may receive from Mr. Rutherford, similar to that which gave rise to the correspondence now adverted to.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
25th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 56
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(No. 56 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to request you will be pleased to submit to his Excellency the Governor-General the accompanying copy of instructions, of this date, to Colonel Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division of the Field Army.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Benares,
28th August 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Secret.

To Colonel Ochterlony, Commanding Third Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. My confidential communication of the 15th ultimo will have apprized you, that it was determined to repel and punish, by a course of the most decided measures, the recent aggressions of the Court of Nepal, by which it has chosen to place itself at war with the British Government. I intimated generally, by the Commander-in-Chief's desire, the proposed outline of operations, and specified the particular objects, to the accomplishment of which the

services

* Paragraph 7.

services of the division under your command were to be more immediately directed. I now proceed, under his Excellency's orders, to convey to you, in detail, his Excellency's views and plans, and the part meant to be assigned to you and your division in carrying them into effect.

2. From information derived from your official correspondence with Government, and from other quarters, the Commander-in-Chief learns, the principal army of the Goorkas, or reigning dynasty in Nepaul, is stationed in that mountainous tract which they have conquered of late years between the Ganges and Suttleje; that this is the only army they have constantly in the field, and that the main body of it occupies a position at a place called Irki,* on or not far from the Suttleje, under Burrah Ummer Sing Thappa, the soobah or chief officer of the Nepaul Government, between the Suttleje and it is said some line eastward, terminating below Bootwul. It appears to the Commander-in-Chief that this army might be destroyed, compelled to surrender, or forced to disperse, by a movement of the whole or part of the division under your command, combined with a corresponding movement from the Second Division of the field army into the Dhoon and Kyardah vallies,† and eventually upon Nahan.

3. The Commander-in-Chief is not at present sufficiently informed as to the strength, composition, and character of the army under Ummer Sing Thappa, nor of the nature and situation of the position it is said to occupy, viewed relative to your's, to be able to determine definitively the extent of the force to be employed under your immediate orders: but his Excellency observes, that when, in your despatch of the 9th July last to Mr. Secretary Adam, you contemplated the necessity of forcing Ummer Sing Thappa to evacuate the Seikh possessions he had unjustly seized below the hills, and in order the more effectually to compel him to do so, proposed to attack some of his forts of Nallaghur and Nahn, and the occupation of the villages of Kyardah and Dhoon, you conceive your division of the troops stationed at Seharunpore, Kernoul, and Ludiana fully adequate to effect those purposes. Considering however, the more important object now in view no longer the limited one of recovering for our dependants two or three villages wrested from them by the rapacity of the Goorkas, and with the recovery of which the affairs would probably have terminated, but a state of open and decided hostility between the two Governments, which cannot have failed to rouse the aggressor to increased exertion, and probably to resolve on a determined resistance, the Commander-in-Chief deems it prudent and necessary that the troops in the Upper Dooah should to a certain extent co-operate with your division, which from their position they can easily do, and his Excellency thinks in the most effectual manner, by occupying the Deyrah Dhoon and Kyardah Dhoon. This movement would effectually cut off the established communication between Ummer Sing Thappa and the Nepaul territories east of the Ganges, and consequently with his Government and its capital. It would leave your division at liberty to act directly against the Thappa; and in the event of his moving to the eastward, to operate in his rear, shut it between your division and the detachments occupying the vallies already mentioned, and with them the necessary passages of the Jumna and Ganges. The Commander-in-Chief thinks it not too much to expect, that if our measures be wisely and timely taken, the complete defeat or submission of the Goorka army, or its dispersion and flight by a circuitous and most difficult route through northern mountains (which, at the season they would probably occur, would be tantamount to its utter dissolution as an army) would be the consequence.

4. The influence such a blow struck at the opening of the campaign would have on all its subsequent operations, and the important benefit which would immediately result from it, in the liberation of the whole of the country now held in subjection by the Goorkas, between the Suttleje and Sreenugur, are objects too obvious to require being pointed out to your attention. To secure their

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27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 56
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure.

* The post called Nallaghur cannot be far from this, or it may be the same place. Since ascertained to be different places. Irki is, according to Dr. Buchanan's Map, fifteen or twenty coss N. by E. of Nallaghur.

† Called Deyrah Dhoon, and the Kyardah Dhoon, or valley.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 5b
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

their attainment at the earliest practicable period, is the purpose of the instructions which the Commander-in-Chief is now about to convey to you.

5. The whole of the infantry attached to your command, consisting of five battalions, will be applicable to the service to be entrusted to you, deducting from them such small detachments as may be barely necessary for the preservation of the cantonments of Kurnoul, and as you may think proper to maintain at Ludiana in conjunction with the Second Cavalry. The post of Seharunpore may be occupied from the Second Division temporarily, or its duties provided for by the arrangement to be hereafter communicated to you. The artillery attached to your division, and divided between Kurnoul and Ludiana, is, his Excellency has the satisfaction to observe, respectable and efficient; and he leaves to you to determine the number and description of pieces, as well as the proportion of ammunition (which should include an ample supply of shrapnell cases) to be conveyed with the troops, premising generally that, the primary object of your operations, and of the movements by which they will be supported from the Upper Doab, will be the attack of the Goorka army in the field, leaving the reduction of the forts of Nallagur and Nahn to follow that event. The equipment of the troops in ordnance, supplies, and means of movement and carriage, should be regulated accordingly. The Commander-in-Chief would not, however, wish this observation to be understood as in any degree precluding you from carrying a brigade of twelve-pounders, or even of eighteen, should you find it practicable to do so, and think their presence with the division might give effect to any previous negotiation you might have entered into for the surrender of any forts, the holders of which you may have reason to suppose are disaffected to the Goorka cause. Should this measure become either unavoidable or unnecessary, the Commander-in-Chief would, in that case, recommend the battering guns being advanced to some secure and central position at the foot of the hills; or, according to the idea suggested in your despatch to Mr. Adam already quoted, moved along their base, in a direction as proximate to the intended line of your operations as may be practicable.

6. The general, accurate, and authentic information which you will by this time possess, of the number, description, and quality of the troops composing the Goorka army under Ummer Sing Thappa, and which you will, of course, duly communicate to the Commander-in-Chief, will enable his Excellency to judge how far it may be necessary to alter or adhere to the general outline of operations here sketched, and what further measures it may be prudent to adopt upon these points. His Excellency would wish to be favoured with your sentiments, and with such suggestions as your local knowledge and experience, and the actual state of the Goorka affairs in the quarter in question, may enable you to offer for his Excellency's consideration. In the mean while, the Commander-in-Chief requests you will, without delay, adopt all suitable and preliminary measures, for having the troops and the artillery intended to accompany them in perfect readiness to move, at the earliest period the season will admit of, and which his Excellency understands, from the inundated state of the country, cannot be before the 15th October or 1st of November. Upon this point, also, his Excellency is desirous of obtaining the benefit of your opinion.

7. It not being impossible but that the Court of Catmandoo, conscious of the serious nature of the consequences which its unprovoked and unjustifiable aggression against the British Government must entail, and alarmed by the progress of our preparations, which cannot long be concealed, may wish to draw off its principal army from the extremity of its conquests, to co-operate in the defence of its capital and those central dominions which are the seat of its established power. This is an event against which the Commander-in-Chief feels most anxious to provide, by having the troops under your command in readiness to act, if the state of the country should admit of it, the instant Ummer Sing Thappa indicates any intention of moving to the eastward. The same event will form the object of specific instructions to Major-General Gillespie, directed to the seizure of those positions which are known to command the principal and most frequented line of communication between Nepal and the army of that State in advance of the Sutleje. In the mean time, should
any

any very favourable opportunity present itself to you of striking an effectual blow at Ummer Sing Thappa's army, you are authorized to avail yourself of it, without waiting for orders from Head-Quarters.

8. In order to apprise you, generally, of the measures in progress in other quarters for the invasion of Nepaul, as well as of the specific directions that have been given for providing for the subsistence and movements of the troops under your command, his Excellency directs me to forward for your information and for your guidance, as far as the instructions they contain may be applicable, the enclosed copies of letters addressed, under date the fifth, to the Commissary-General, and on the eighth instant to the Deputy Commissary-General.

9. From the proximity of the probable scene of your operations to your ordinary position and established resources, the confined nature of the country, and the comparatively fewer difficulties it presents, the same description and extensive scale of equipment as is authorized in my letters to the Commissary-General and his Deputy, for such of the troops as are destined to act in situations and under circumstances widely different, will not be required for those under your command. Your judgment, experience, and local knowledge, in which, as well as in your approved zeal and public spirit, his Excellency reposes entire reliance, will readily discriminate what extent and description of preparation and equipment are necessary for the troops under your command, in the circumstances in which you know they will have to act; and this full equipment and preparation you will be pleased to consider yourself empowered to order and direct, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, conveyed to you by the Commander-in-Chief in the present instructions.

10. You will receive, through the Secret and Political Department, the instructions of the Governor-General on all political points connected with the military operations intended to be pursued in your quarter, as well as relating to the interests and future arrangements of Government. You will likewise be empowered, through the same channel, to negotiate with any of the Hill Chiefs for their services against the Goorkas. Adverting to the importance you attach to the employment of Kishen Sing, and entirely concurring with you in the utility to be derived from his exertions, as a partizan in his native country, the Commander-in-Chief, in anticipation of the sanction which his Excellency feels assured will be conveyed to you for this purpose through the Secret Department, authorizes you to make overtures to Kishen Sing for the employment of himself and his well-affected followers, whenever you think the time has arrived for doing so.

11. You will observe by the General Orders of the relief, that the station of Kurnoul will be for some time with only one battalion; which could not be easily avoided, consistently with the general arrangement for the change of corps on your frontier. To provide against the inconvenience which this temporary deficiency in your allotted proportion of troops may occasion, you are authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, if necessity should require it, to call on Colonel Arnold and six companies of his battalion from Hansie.

12. A reference to the position of that post, as it regards the southern Scik possessions, and to that of Scharunpore, as it stands both in relation to the second and to your division, induces the Commander-in-Chief to be of opinion, that both your command and that of Major-General Gillespie will be rendered more compact, by annexing Seharunpore to his, and Hansie to your division; an arrangement which his Excellency has it accordingly in contemplation to adopt.

13. The Company of Pioneers at Hansie will, in any event, be ordered to join you in time for the approaching service.

I have, &c.

Head-quarters on the River, off Benares,
28th August 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 56
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(No. 57 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 57
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, in the Secret Department with the Governor-General.

Sir :

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, in order to be submitted to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy of instructions issued under this date to Major-General Gillespie, commanding the Second Division of the Field Army, for the seizure, at a time to be agreed upon between him and Colonel Ochterlony, of the Dhoon, and the passage across the Jumna which commands the entrance to the Kyardah valley, and for co-operating generally in the meditated attack on the Nepaulese territories in the north-western quarter.

2. The Commander-in-Chief, adverting to the position occupied by the Goorka army at Irki, not far from the Sutleje, and to the contiguity of the possessions of Rajah Sun Sar Chund to that river, would deem the active and cordial co-operation of that chief with the British troops, if it could be secured, of the utmost consequence to the success of the plan of operations now preparing against the army of Ummer Sing Thappa. His Excellency therefore requests you will bring the subject under the early notice of the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that the Resident at Delhi may be instructed to take measures, in concert with Colonel Ochterlony, for opening a negociation with Rajah Sun Sar Chund, and endeavouring to secure his active co-operation against the Goorka army on the Sutleje. If that chieftain could not be prevailed upon to cross the Sutleje, and act offensively against the Goorkas (a measure to which he cannot be supposed to be averse, when the injuries he has sustained from that people are recollected), still he might be induced to prevent Ummer Sing's army from crossing the Sutleje: an attempt which it is not impossible but it may make, and against which it cannot be a superfluous precaution to provide.

3. It occurs to the Commander-in-Chief, that if Ummer Sing Thappa should continue sufficiently long in his position at Irki, to enable us to effect the plan now in agitation for cutting him off from the Nepaulese possessions east of the Ganges, he might find his situation so desperate and critical, as to seek for safety across the Sutleje, and perhaps to throw himself into the arms of Rajah Runjeet Sing. The known avidity with which that chieftain seizes every opportunity of augmenting his military power, and of attracting to his standard military adventurers of all tribes and classes, render it no vain supposition, that he would be inclined, pressed as he probably will be by the effects of the recent disgrace and discomfiture in his expedition to Cashmere, to listen to any overtures from Ummer Sing Thappa or his son, which might promise to bring him an accession of military force, accustomed to war and conquest, on his principle of treachery and lawless aggression.

4. Waving, however, the possible event of Ummer Sing's army being compelled to seek for safety across the Sutleje, and its consequences, the co-operation of Rajah Sun Sar Chund appears to the Commander-in-Chief of too much importance to the British interests in the approaching contest, to be neglected, if it can be obtained; and his Excellency therefore feels particularly solicitous, that the expediency of endeavouring to obtain it should receive the consideration of the Governor-General.

5. Referring to the orders contained in the twelfth paragraph of my letter to Major-General Gillespie, for having a detachment in readiness to proceed to Sreenuggur, the Commander-in-Chief begs to submit to the Governor-General the expediency of determining on the political arrangements Government may have it in contemplation to adopt, in connexion with the occupation of the Sreenuggur capital by the British troops, to the end that corresponding instructions may be issued to Major-General Gillespie, and that the military and political measures of Government may be pursued in concert by the authorities entrusted with their direction.

6. The near approach of the season favourable for active operations, and the state of our military arrangements, render it advisable to draw forth and combine

bine whatever aid and exertions may be expected in favour of the British cause, from the emigrant and disaffected Chiefs of Nepaul and the countries it has subjugated, in order that the general officers entrusted with the direction of the movements upon Catmandoo, Bootwul, and the Nepaulese possessions to the north-west, may be apprized of the extent of the aid expected, and be prepared to avail themselves of it, in the manner most effectually conducive to the success of the important service respectively confided to them.

7. The Commander-in-Chief concludes the Resident at Delhi will be instructed to communicate with Hurruck Deo Jotshee, Dewan to the late Rajah of Sreenugur, who is said to be now living at Hurdwar. If that personage really possess the influence which he is said to do in the Gurwal or Sreenugur country, that influence could not be more beneficially exerted in the cause of the British Government and of his native country, than by exciting the Marchas (or military tribe of the inhabitants of Gurwal so denominated) to seize by an appointed time, and occupy the different gauts and passages which lie along the course of the Jumna, from above Calsie* and the Gorkah forts of Rurtum and Barout to nearly opposite Barakaut on the Ganges, also the roads between those rivers leading from Puntwanie and the Nalepani gaut, which are stated to unite at a point on the Bagrutty, called Dunda or Doondah, and situated seven and a half miles below Barahaut. The destruction of the joolahs and sangas, or temporary bridges, and the breaking up or manning with the armed force of the country the difficult roads and passes in the tract above described, would render the retreat of the Goorkas by the northern mountains impracticable, emancipate a large portion of Gurwall, and secure the British operations carrying on to the southward from molestation from the above quarter. There is likewise an important road leading from Barahaut above-mentioned to Deoprang, at the junction of the Bagrutty and Aluknundra rivers, which it would be of the utmost consequence to have occupied, or even watched, by well-affected chiefs and tribes; and such, his Excellency hopes, it will not be difficult to find, when once our arms have made some progress.

8. The above are objects which the Commander-in-Chief would beg leave to recommend being kept in view, in any negotiations or engagements which may be entered into with the rightful possessors and expelled chiefs of Gurwall, and neighbouring territories conquered by the Goorkas. His Excellency thinks it unnecessary to dwell on the more obvious objects of facilitating the progress of the several British detachments that will enter the Nepaulese possessions, by the application of those local resources which are so essential to enable our troops to move and subsist in a mountainous country, because he feels assured those objects will meet with the attention they deserve, in any political arrangements it may be in contemplation to form with the chiefs and other persons above described.

9. Bum Sah, the present Soobah of Almorah, is supposed, his Excellency understands, to be disaffected to the ruling power in Nepaul, and not inimical to the British Government. It would be of the greatest importance to the success of the general plan of operations, and in particular to the occupation of Sreenugur, if the early neutrality, and active co-operation at a proper time, of this Chief could be secured by negotiation. The Commander-in-Chief is the more anxious on this point, as his Excellency fears it will be impracticable, at all events, in the early stage of our operations, to form a detachment sufficiently strong to send to Almora, under any expectation of its encountering decided opposition.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
13th September 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Secret

Near where the Tonsc falls into the Jumna.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 57
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

Secret.

To Major-General Gillespie, Commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

(Enclosure 57
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

1. The Court of Nepaul, by its conduct in expelling the British tannas from the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraz, on the frontier of Goruckpore, at the close of the last season, with circumstances of peculiar insult and atrocity, having thought proper to place itself in a state of war with the British Government, it has been resolved, with a view to vindicate the honour of the British name, and to ensure the future safety of our dominions from violence and aggression, to effect an invasion of the territories of Nepaul, at such points along its frontier as present the most favourable openings for penetrating it.

2. Preparatory measures have accordingly been for some time in progress, under the immediate orders and authority of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, principally directed to the timely provision of the means of moving and subsisting the troops, objects of more than ordinary solicitude and importance on the present occasion, as well as to the consideration of the means by which the great and peculiar obstacles to be encountered in the service in prospect might best be surmounted. Arrangements have likewise been made for the invasion of the territories of Nepaul from those British Provinces through which the Commander-in-Chief has just passed, in his progress towards the north-west frontier; and I am now commanded by his Excellency to communicate to you the outline of those operations, which he intends shall be directed against the enemy's power and territories situated on our northern frontier, between the Suttleje and Almora, premising that, owing to the difficult nature of the country, those operations must be effected by detachments of no great numerical strength.

3. It seems the principal army the Goorkas have in the field is stationed at a place called Irki, not far from the Suttleje, within the hilly tract which stretches along the northern limits of the Seik country between that river and the Jumna. This army is commanded by a chief styled Burreh Ummer Sing Thappa, and is said to amount to from five to six thousand men. I enclose you, by the Commander-in-Chief's orders, extract from a despatch addressed, under date the 28th ultimo, to Colonel Ochterlony, containing his Excellency's views and intentions with regard to this army, and the instructions issued to that officer preparatory to carrying them into effect, as far as the information at present in the possession of Head-quarters has enabled the Commander-in-Chief to give instructions, applicable to the known or probable state of things in that quarter. From the tenour of those instructions you will perceive, it is his Excellency's present design to endeavour to strike a decided blow against the body of troops under Ummer Sing, by a movement of the whole or part of the third division on his Head-quarters and principal position at Irki, combined with corresponding movements from the Second Division of the Field Army into the Dhoon and Kyardah vallies, and eventually upon Nahn.

4. Before proceeding to sketch the outline of those arrangements which the Commander-in-Chief would have made for occupying the vallies above-mentioned, at a time to be agreed upon between you and Colonel Ochterlony, his Excellency desires me to state to you, that if it shall appear, from the information now daily expected at Head-quarters, that the meditated operation is likely to be of a nature to require, in order to effect it, any considerable part of the division under your command, with which it would be suitable or proper for an officer of your rank and distinguished character to move, his Excellency will not fail, as he trusts you will readily suppose, to avail himself of those talents and qualities, which have rendered such frequent and signal services to the cause of our country. In any event, his Excellency will derive the benefit of your judgment, experience, and knowledge, as he is, sure of your zealous and cordial co-operation, in superintending and directing the different arrangements which the Commander-in-Chief may contemplate, for the reduction of the Goorka power in the north-west of their possessions.

5. Accompanying you will be pleased to receive a sketch of the Dhoon and Kyardah Vallies, and of the Goorkalee possessions north of the district of Seharunpore,

Seharunpore, with a memoir annexed, descriptive of the vallies, and of the principal roads and passes leading into them. This sketch and memoir were drawn up by Captain Hodgson, surveyor, the last British officer who has visited the vallies, and who was called to Head-quarters for the purpose of affording information regarding them; with reference to the Commander-in-Chief's intended plans, which, as far as was necessary, were communicated to that officer.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1811.

(Enclosure 51
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.
with Enclosures.

6. It may not be unnecessary to apprise you, that the main communication between the Goorka army in advance on the Sutleje and the capital of the Nepaul dominions, Catmandoo, as well as with all the intermediate stations in that extended line, lies through those vallies, and that cut off from this communication, the Goorkas would have no other retreat, than what the ragged pathways of the northern mountains would afford them, at a season of the year when to attempt the passage of those mountains must prove fatal to any collective body of troops. Hence the extreme importance of timely seizing and securing the posts which command the communication in question will be obvious to your experienced judgment; and I now proceed to trace, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, the outline of the measures his Excellency is of opinion it will be advisable to pursue for that purpose.

7. At such time as shall be agreed upon between yourself and Colonel Ochterlony, and which should, his Excellency thinks, be coincident with that officer's movement towards the hills, the Commander-in-Chief requests you will push a light detachment of native cavalry and infantry, without guns, through the Kery or Loll Durwazah pass upon Deyrah, by the route from Seharunpore indicated in the annexed memoir. This detachment, after occupying Deyrah, and establishing a secure pass there, should proceed and endeavour to seize the unfinished fort of Kalunga, situated five miles north-east of Deyrah, where the small party of Goorka troops for the protection of the Dhoon and command of the Nalipani pass is generally stationed. The occupation of this pass should likewise form an early object of the attention of the commanding officer of the detachment, who should also be instructed to detach parties to seize and secure the ferry at Lucker-gaut on the Ganges, and the important pass of Moonighutti, which overhangs that river two miles above Rikeekes. The ferry at Hurdwar, though within our own territory, should at the same time be secured, as a military precaution, and the Goorka tannah just above the town of Hurdwar be expelled or disarmed, and replaced either by a British military post or tannah. These two last measures may, perhaps, better be effected, by sending a sufficient detachment for the purpose from Seharunpore direct to Hurdwar, at the time the force moves into the Dhoon by the Kery pass, or by a party detached from this last, as you may deem most convenient for the service, on a consideration of local and other circumstances.

8. Combined with this movement upon Deyrah through the Kery pass, the Commander-in-Chief requests that a detachment, stronger than that intended to penetrate by the last-named route, and with artillery, may enter the Dhoon by the pass of Timly, which is reported to be either practicable for guns or easily rendered so, for the purpose of uniting with the Kery detachment, securing the ferry at Kaghgaut on the Jumna, which here forms the eastern limit of the valley of Kyardah, watching the important quarter of Calsie, and in fine completely establishing ourselves in the Dhoon, with a view to the ulterior operations which it is probable it will be necessary to carry on from this quarter in and beyond Nahn.

9. The officer commanding this detachment should be instructed, after entering the Dhoon, and detaching from Jatarwallah on the Asun a party to seize the ferry on the Jumna at Rajhgaut, to march and join the remainder of the Kery detachment at Deyrah, which from its lying on the high road of communication between the Goorka territories east and west of the Jumna and Ganges, its nearly equidistance from those rivers and generally central position with respect to the whole valley, seems to be the best station for the main part of the detachment, and whence the other posts may be most easily watched and supported.

10. The Commander-in-Chief has said nothing regarding the strength, and little regarding the composition of those detachments, because both must be determined

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determined by circumstances, which cannot be judged of at this distance of time and place. Were the strength of them to be regulated by the information at present possessed by head-quarters, regarding the number of Goorka troops usually stationed in the Dhoon and at the neighbouring passes, a very small British detachment would suffice to seize and occupy the whole. It is not probable that, during the present season, the Goorkas can send any considerable reinforcements into the vallies or to their army on the Sutleje; but it would be irrational to suppose they will not make every attempt to do so, as soon as the season permits, if time be allowed them. The strength of each detachment will therefore be proportioned according to the information you may receive of the state of the enemy's troops, about the time proper for undertaking the movement. This information you will either obtain through the channel of the commanding officer at Scharunpore, or of any intelligent officer whom you may select for the purpose of collecting and conveying it to you from that post, which is most conveniently situated for obtaining it. Any expense which you may find it necessary to incur, or to authorize being incurred, on account of intelligence, the Commander-in-Chief desires me to add, will be sanctioned by his Excellency.

11. In regard to the artillery which should accompany the detachment intended to enter the valley by the Timly Pass, his Excellency directs me to suggest the employment of some of the light guns of the horse-artillery and the gallopers of the seventh regiment Native Cavalry, with double trains of horses for draft in difficult situations. For the mere seizure and occupation of the Dhoon, artillery of any kind might not be required; and it is not with reference to that single object, that the Commander-in-Chief wishes any to be attached to the troops proceeding by Timly. His Excellency conceives, that when once the British troops shall have been established in the Dhoon, it may be found more convenient to enter the Kyardah valley by the passage across the Jumna at Rajegaut, for the purpose of securing the Gutansun pass leading to Nahn, and ultimately of attempting to seize Nahn itself, instead of proceeding across the Jumna by the road that leads from Kidderabad or Kezzarabad, or one still more to the westward by the valley of the Nuckwunda; or it might, in marching upon Nahn, be advisable to make use both of the first and second of those routes; that is, from the Dhoon by the Rajegaut ferry and the Kezzarabad road. The same consideration influences the wish of the Commander-in-Chief, that the strength of the Timly detachment should be greater than what the mere object of occupying the Dhoon may happen to require.

12. The Commander-in-Chief requests, that about the time of effecting these movements, you would have in readiness a detachment lightly equipped, and provisioned according to instructions which his Excellency has already issued to the Deputy Commissary-General, in the field, and consisting of two or three companies of his Majesty's Fifty-third, five companies of Native Infantry, and two six-pounders, with their ammunition packed in boxes or in strong gunny bags, so as to admit of their being carried slung across bamboos by men. This detachment is intended to occupy Sreenugur, the capital of the Gurwall country. Information of the most practicable route (probably that from Nujeeabad and through the Cotedwarah gaüt) will be hereafter communicated to you, together with the political arrangements which the Governor-General has it in contemplation to adopt, in connection with the military occupation of Sreenugur.

13. It will become necessary to consider and provide for the effect which the evident object of our preparations, and the movements above ordered, may have on Ummer Sing Thappa at the commencement of the fair season. It is not impossible but that, as soon as he perceives the blow that is aiming at him, he may break up from his position at Irki, and endeavour, by some of those long marches, to which the hardy and active tribes which compose his army are inured, to precipitate himself on the Jumna, both above and below its junction with the Tonse, near Calsie, with a view to regain the possessions of Nepaul east of those rivers and of the Ganges, before we should have had time to seize the passes leading to them. The timely possession of the Dhoon and neighbouring passes, with the power of seizing the Gutansun pass, at the

western

western extreme of the Kyardah valley, would in all probability effectually defeat this plan, and compel the Goorkas to seek for safety on the northern mountain.

14. The above are the principal objects which the Commander-in-Chief is anxious to have accomplished, by means of that part of the division under your command stationed in the upper part of the Dhoon. To facilitate your arrangements, as well as to render your command and that of the third division more compact, his Excellency will direct, in general orders, the transfer from the 1st of October next of the post of Seharunpore to your division, and that of Hansi, on the southern extreme of the Seik possessions, to Colonel Ochterlony's division. The Commander-in-Chief will also instruct Major-General Stafford to make over to you, from the above date, the post of Moradabad, which will give you an additional disposable battalion.

15. You will then have, the Commander-in-Chief observes, for effecting the objects described in this despatch, such part of the Horse Artillery, Dragoons, and Native Cavalry, as local and other circumstances will permit to be employed, and as your own judgement of the nature of the service may suggest to you as expedient to employ. The nature of the country precludes any extended use of either of the above arms; but the limited and partial employment of them may be both practicable and highly useful. Cavalry can act, it seems, in the Dhoon, in which there is abundance of forage and water. The Goorkas are unused to cavalry, and the appearance of a squadron of European Dragoons might, his Excellency thinks, be attended with great effect in that quarter, independent of the utility which would result from their active services, should they be eventually required. A small detachment of cavalry would likewise prove very useful in maintaining the Dhoon, and the communication between the different posts established in it. His Majesty's Fifty-third Foot: it is only in the event of Ummer Sing Thappa's army attempting to move to the eastward, that his Excellency contemplates the necessity of employing this regiment collectively. The whole of it must, however, be held in readiness for the service in prospect, and independent of the detachment that will be required for Sreenugur, as already mentioned. His Excellency leaves to your discretion to order or not, as you may judge proper, any portion of the corps, to form part of the detachment which his Excellency has directed to enter the Dhoon by the Timly pass. The battalions of Native Infantry at Meerut, Seharunpore, and Moradabad, with exception of the guards it will be necessary to leave for the protection of those cantonments, the jail and treasuries. Those in the civil department it is his Excellency's intention to recommend being reduced to the lowest possible scale. To these corps his Excellency thinks you may add one wing of the first battalion Seventh Native Infantry at Allyghur, which in such an emergency can be spared without any great inconvenience; and he recommends your ordering it to be in readiness to join you, whenever you may think proper to direct it.

16. The Commander-in-Chief authorizes you to draw the two companies of Pioneers from Delhi and Allyghur to Meerut, by the time their services will be required; and directs me to suggest the expediency of transferring your Head-quarters to the vicinity of Seharunpore about the beginning of November, and there collecting, under your immediate and personal command, the small disposable force of your division.

17. The most ample instructions have been given in sufficient time to the Deputy Commissary-General in the Field, to provide, in the most efficient manner, for the movement and subsistence of whatever part of your division may move into the Nepaulese territories; and his Excellency feels confident that you will experience no delay or disappointment in either of those most essential points, but that all your requisitions in the Commissariat Department will meet with the most prompt attention from Major Stevenson, who is at the head of that department in the Second Division. The probable points of attack were indicated to Major Lumsdaine, to guide him in collecting and organizing his resources, and establishing suitable dépôts for their security.

18. For all local particulars regarding the Dhoon, and the passes and roads leading into and out of it, I am directed to refer you to the accompanying sketch

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Letter from
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sketch and notices by Captain Hodgson, which contain a variety of useful information regarding that little tract. Such further intelligence as may reach Head-quarters will be duly communicated to you, and the important subject of the present despatch will be resumed at an early period. A communication of such part of its contents as may be necessary for his information and guidance, will be made to Colonel Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Head-quarters on the River below
Merzapore,
13th September 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 58
in No. 2)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(No. 58 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy of the instructions which his Excellency has issued, under this date, to Major-General Wood, to effect the recovery of the Terraie of Goruckpore at the opening of the fair season, and subsequently the invasion of Palpa, should the obstacles to an advance in that difficult country not prove absolutely insurmountable.

The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend, that a communication, to the effect mentioned in the sixteenth paragraph of my letter to Major-General Wood, may be made to the Governor-General's Agent at Benares, and to the civil authorities at Goruckpore, and that the latter authorities be more-over instructed to reduce, as far as it can possibly be done, without absolutely endangering the public security, the several guards furnished by the regular troops, and authorized to hire Burkundauzes and Peons, in lieu of the regulars, who may be thus withdrawn.

As, in order to collect any kind of a force for the invasion of the Nepaulese territories of Palpa, Almora, Gurwall, and Sirmore, it will be necessary to withdraw the battalions stationed at Moradabad, Scharunpore, Meerut, and Goruckpore, with exception of such guards as may be absolutely necessary for the security of the public treasure and the jails, some provisional arrangement for supplying the place of the troops so withdrawn will be unavoidably required; and his Excellency would beg leave to recommend, that an intimation to the effect of this and the preceding paragraph may be made, under the authority of the Governor-General, to the several Magistrates of the zillas above enumerated.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, at Allahabad,
23d September 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Secret.

To Major-General Wood, commanding at Benares.

Sir :

1. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief communicated to you in person, when at Secrole, his Excellency's intention of employing part of the division under your command in resuming the usurped lands in Bootwul and Sheoraz, menacing the Nepaulese province of Palpa, with the immediate view of creating a diversion in that quarter, and ultimately, should circumstances be favourable and our means adequate, a serious attack in that quarter, with the further view to break up the enemy's main communications and weaken his power and resources, by penetrating to and occupying his central possessions.

2. His Excellency regrets that the want of troops, and the necessity of directing our principal efforts to the main and difficult object of a march upon the enemy's capital, will so restrict the means to be placed at your disposal,
as

as to render them inadequate to any extended or decided plan of invading the Nepaulese territories at the commencement of our operations. The obstacles opposed by the very difficult nature of that part of the Nepaulese territories, composed of the provinces of Palpa and Goorka Proper, would, under the most favourable circumstances, render an invasion of them from the Goruckpore frontier a doubtful and hazardous measure. But an effectual and highly useful diversion may, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion, be made in that quarter, by the force which can be allotted you for that purpose.

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3. This force will consist of the whole, or one wing, of his Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, according as circumstances may render the employment of that corps advisable or otherwise, of the second battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry, of one wing of the second battalion of the Fourteenth, which the Commander-in-Chief authorizes you to detain at Goruckpore, when the time ordered for the march of that battalion to the Presidency shall arrive; of one wing of the first battalion, Fourteenth, when the Resident of Lucknow can dispense with its services at Sultanpore Oude, where it will be for a time required; and lastly, of the flank companies, or of such other part of the two battalions that will remain at Secrole, for the security of the city and district of Benares, as you may think can be spared, consistently with the latter object.

4. The Commander-in-Chief authorizes you to retain one troop of the Sixth Cavalry, or will send you a troop from the Fourth regiment, which, with reference to the destination of that corps and the want of cavalry in Bundelcund, will, his Excellency at present thinks, be the preferable arrangement.

5. With regard to the force of Artillery which it would be proper to take with you, the Commander-in-Chief leaves that point to be determined by your own judgment, after you are in possession of whatever information it may be in the power of Head-quarters to afford you, regarding the localities of Palpa and the strength and situation of the enemy in that quarter. The three pounders now in Chunca magazine, and which were, his Excellency believes, intended for the Mirzapore battalion, you will of course take with you; and to these the Commander-in-Chief proposes to add two $4\frac{2}{3}$ -inch howitzers and two $4\frac{2}{3}$ -inch mortars, which his Excellency will direct to be equipped and held in readiness to be sent to Goruckpore, on a requisition from you to that effect.

6. Engineers Lieutenant W. E. Morrison or Ensign Stephen must accompany the force. It would be advisable that both those officers should do so, if arrangements could be made for providing, during their temporary absence, for the uninterrupted construction of whatever public works of moment may be in hand. Works that are not immediately and urgently requisite must be suspended, until the termination of the present service. Ensign Lindsay's services will be required, as Assistant Field Engineer with Major-General Marley's division.

7. His Lordship concludes you would wish to take the district staff with you, to which he will have no objection; nor will he hesitate to authorize such temporary provision for the performance of the local duties in their absence, as may be absolutely necessary.

8. The question of employing the whole or one wing of his Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, will depend on the practicability or difficulty of moving and subsisting so considerable a body of Europeans in the narrow and intricate defiles of Niakote and Palpa; and adverting to this consideration, the Commander-in-Chief thinks it would be prudent not to advance at first more than one wing of this corps beyond Goruckpore, should a due regard to the security and tranquillity of the province of Benares admit of the whole regiment being drawn to that point.

9. The Commander-in-Chief wishes the force above described, as intended to be employed under your immediate orders, to be collected at Goruckpore, or any convenient position in advance of that point, as early as the season will admit; but his Excellency is of opinion, the troops should not enter the

Terraie

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Terraie before the 15th of November, unless to seize some posts, the healthiness of which was known, as his Excellency understands the healthy season does not commence until about the above period.

10. The first object of your attention in moving forward should be, to clear the Terraie and the usurped lands of any parties of Nepaulese who might have remained in them, and thoroughly to re-establish the British authority in these lands; after which his Excellency would recommend your moving upon Bootwul and Niakote, or upon the other points hereafter mentioned, with a view to the ultimate object the Commander-in-Chief would wish to assign to your operations, if the opposing obstacles should not prove insurmountable.

11. That object would be, after either forcing or turning the defiles of Niakote, to advance to Janseng, the principal military station of the Nepaulese in Palpa; and the head-quarters of Ummer Sing, and after attacking any force which may be in that quarter, to proceed and establish yourself at Palpa and at Reugaut on the Gunduck.

12. Reugaut appears to be a most important position, commanding the great line of communication from east to west, and likewise the only tolerable road from north to south in that quarter of the Nepaulese possessions. The consequences of penetrating to and occupying it will be obvious to your judgment, and that these will not be confined to the immediate advantage of obtaining a footing in the central dominions of the enemy, and near the original seat* of his power, but extend their influence to the more remote operations of the British troops east and west. For the attainment of the above objects if it be practicable, the Commander-in-Chief relies on your zeal, prudence, and abilities, and on the patience and perseverance of the troops, under those peculiar difficulties of the country which form the only obstacle to their success.

13. I enclose you, by the Commander-in-Chief's direction, copies and originals of the undermentioned documents, which contain much useful information regarding the routes in the quarter to which the operations of the force under your command are to be directed.

No. 1. Extract of a despatch from Doctor Buchanan to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

No. 2. Extract of a despatch from D. Scott, Esq., to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

No. 3. Original route by Lieutenant Pickersgill from Benares to Tonsein, Ummer Sing's cantonment.

No. 4. Report of a Sepoy of the second battalion twenty-fourth, who went in disguise from Bootwul to Tonsein.

14. You will perceive that there are three distinct routes mentioned in the above documents. That described by Doctor Buchanan as having the best established claim to facility, called Khor, and situated about four coss west from Barakadwar;† that alluded to in the extract of Mr. Scott's despatch as the one by which the Rajah's elephants usually ascended; and the ordinary route by Niakote, described by Lieutenant Pickersgill.

15. The two former routes appear to be particularly deserving of being minutely and accurately ascertained, with a view to your advancing by one of them to Tonsein and Reugaut. No difficulty, his Excellency conceives, can exist, in ascertaining the practicability of those routes.

16. In the event of your being so fortunate as to succeed in finding a more practicable route to Tonsein and Palpa than that by Naikote, the Commander-in-Chief would still consider the possession of that post as a most desirable object, with a view to the security of the Terraie, and he accordingly recommends

* Goorka Proper.

† This place appears to be about twenty-seven or thirty miles west of Bootwul, close under the hills, and to be near where a road is described in Lieutenant Pickersgill's Sketch of the Terraie as leading to Kanchu: the *Kanchi* of Dr. Buchanan. In a map constructed by that gentleman, on good native authorities, Barakadwar is placed on the foot of the hills, twenty computed coss west of Bootwul.

mends it to your particular attention ; an attack upon Niakote would probably have the effect of diverting that of the enemy, and enabling you, under cover of it, to send a detachment to open and penetrate the pass called Khor by Doctor Buchanan, should the result of your inquiries tend to confirm the favourable account given of its practicability by that gentleman, in the document before mentioned.

17. The Governor-General's agent at Benares, and the local civil authorities at Goruckpore, will be instructed to afford you every assistance and facility in their power, in obtaining intelligence touching the above and other objects connected with the service entrusted to you. To the same end of enabling you to obtain accurate information and intelligence, the Commander-in-Chief authorizes you to incur any expense which may be necessary for the purpose. The same authority is vested in you, for the hire of any extra establishments which may be necessary for the furtherance of the public service, and for which provision may not have been already made, by the ample instructions issued to the Commissariat Department.

18. In order to provide for the deficiency of troops which will be occasioned in the district of Benares by the operations on and beyond the Goruckpore frontier, his Excellency authorizes and directs, that the Mirzapore battalion may take as many of the Benares duties, including those of the outposts, as its strength will admit. His Excellency looks to this battalion as the means of affording a very considerable relief to the regular troops in the Benares district, but particularly on the present emergency.

19. At the earliest stage of our preparations for the approaching service, the most minute and particular directions were issued from this office, under the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief, to the Commissariat Department, for providing in the amplest and most effectual manner for the movement and subsistence of every division of our forces, intended to be employed, directly or eventually, against Nepaul ; which orders, of course, included yours. For the measures which were directed and have been adopted in the Commissariat Department, relative to the movement and subsistence of the force which the Commander-in-Chief estimated would probably be employed on your frontier, I beg leave to refer you to my separate despatch of this date.

20. The Commander-in-Chief directed me, before closing the present despatch, to renew the expression of his Lordship's high satisfaction and approbation, at the zeal and public spirit with which you offered to accompany any force, however small, which it might be his Lordship's intention to employ on or beyond the frontier of your district.

21. A map of the Terraie, by Lieutenant Pickersgill, will be immediately forwarded to you, and copy of such part of Doctor Buchanan's map of Palpa and Goorka as is likely to be useful to you, as soon as it can be prepared. Any further information which it may be in the power of Head-Quarters to afford you will be duly communicated. The enclosures, Nos. 3 and 4, being originals, I must beg of you to return, as soon as copies of them can be conveniently taken ; time, and the press of business in this office, not admitting of my transmitting you copies of them.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters at Allahabad,
23d September 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 59 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, in the Political Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, bearing date the 1st instant, and beg in reply, to state, for your information, that I have arranged measures for the conduct of the duties at present discharged by the Regular Native Troops, in the event of their being withdrawn from this station, and which can be carried into immediate effect, without any additional expense to the State, during the absence of the Regular troops from the station.

[2 L]

The

Bengal,
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 58
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure 59
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Batson.

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Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure 59
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Batson.

The plan which I proposed to adopt is, to select from each of the Tehseeldaree establishments five of the most able-bodied of the Burkundauzes, giving to those the preference who have been the longest period in the service of the Government. This arrangement will provide a complement of one hundred well-armed men : an efficient guard for the protection of the treasury under my charge.

A plan similar to this might be adopted by the several Magistrates of Moradabad, Meerut, Coel, Seharunpore, Furruckabad, and Etawah, as also by the Collectors of those districts ; which, if carried into effect, would, I imagine, leave at the disposal of Government, a force of from six to eight hundred Regular troops. The suggested arrangement, as far as relates to the Collectors, may be adopted at the present period, without the least inconvenience being experienced in the realization of the Government dues, as the heavy instalments will not become due for these three months to come.

I avail myself of the opportunity which this address offers, of informing you that I have received information from various quarters, that certain persons have been deputed by the Nepaul Government to these provinces : some for the purpose of communicating intelligence of the military preparations now on foot, and others for that of raising recruits for their army. Were the several Magistrates to be apprized of these circumstances, measures might be taken to counteract these plans. Independent of the recruits which they have engaged from the districts of Bareilly, Moradabad, and Seharunpore, there is now a person, by name Saheb Khan, employed on the part of the Nepaul Government in levying troops in the consigned jagheer of Rampoor, which State is capable of furnishing from eight to ten thousand fighting men.

A mutual interchange of civilities having for some time past been carried on by correspondence between the Nawaub Ahmed Ali Khan and myself, which originated in a letter addressed by the Nawaub to me, I beg to offer my services as a political agent, or in any other way that the Government may deem it proper to command them.

I have, &c.

Moradabad Collectorship,
12th October 1814.

(Signed) H. BATSON,
Collector.

P. S. In continuation, I have to state that information has this instant reached me, from indubitable authority, that the Nepaul Government have interdicted the emigration of its subjects, which annually commenced about this period of the year, from that to this State ; which circumstance may, I am apprehensive, occasion considerable difficulty, in procuring a sufficient number of that class of people denominated Kuhseahs, or Hill-Porters, whose services will be so eminently useful and so urgently required in every department of the army. In anticipation of these difficulties, and in counteraction of the same, it might be expedient to open a communication with the Chutra Bum Sah, a person who formerly possessed considerable power and authority in Nepaul, but has of late lost much of his influence in the conduct of affairs of that State, and has consequently become lukewarm to its interests.

(No. 60 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To H. Batson, Esq., Collector of Moradabad.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th instant, and to signify to you the Governor-General's approbation of the zeal and judgment evinced in the suggestions which it contains.

2. His Excellency directs me to acknowledge his sense of the zeal which has prompted you to offer your services, in communicating with the Nabob Ahmed Alli Khan ; but his Excellency is of opinion, that it will be preferable that all communications should be made through the established channel of the Governor-General's Agent.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government:
(No. 61

(Enclosure 60
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 61 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department,
Cawnpore.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that I have this day received a report from the Darogah of Lowton, a tannah situated on the Nepaul frontier, stating that, on the morning of the 26th ultimo, fifty armed men in the service of the Rajah of Nepaul came down from the hills, and proceeded to Soodsar, a village, situated about four coss from that tannah, and one coss beyond the limits of the territory now occupied by the British Government. A considerable number of people continued passing from the hills to that place during the whole of the day. On the 28th and 30th ultimo, the Darogah received information that they had commenced erecting cantonments on a large scale, calculated, he states, to contain several thousand men. I have taken measures to obtain correct information on this subject with the least possible delay, and shall lose no time in communicating the result.—In the mean time, I have thought it my duty to report the circumstance for the information of his Excellency.

2. The report further states, that three hundred armed men had come down from the hills and occupied the town of Bootwul.

3. I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th ultimo, which did not reach me till the 2d of this month. The few days that have since elapsed have been entirely dedicated to the inquiry therein directed; but I am not yet prepared to reply. I hope, in the course of to-morrow or next day, to have the honour of addressing you on the subject.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
5th October 1814.

(Signed) W. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

(No. 62 in Enclosure No. 2.)

J. Adam, Esq., Secretary in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

1. Attempts having been made by adventurers to raise troops in this zillah, I beg leave to state, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the means pursued by me to frustrate them, and trust that, should I have exceeded my powers as Magistrate, the temper of the times may be my excuse. I also beg to solicit special instructions for my future guidance in similar cases.

2. A native of the town of Mooradabad (a man of bad character, dismissed for malpractices from the service of the Government) recently entertained about fifty Nujeebs, and was about to increase the number to eighty, having appointed a Jemmadar to each fifteen. With these men, all equipped for service, he deposed before me, that it was his intention to seek foreign service. I accordingly prevented this, by securing his person, until he entered into proper engagements to keep the peace, having in the mean time dispersed his men.

3. In the neighbourhood of Rhodenpoor, a person by name Saheb Khan has just arrived from Almora, having received, and wearing a khelat given him by the chief of that place (Bum Sah), with a commission to entertain Patan Nujeebs. Conceiving it my special duty to prevent such attempts, I have instructed the Tanadar of Rhodenpoor to send Saheb Khan to Mooradabad, and at the same time have addressed perwannas to the tannadars of Rhodenpoor, Cassipoor, and Thakoordwarra (tannas bordering the hills), desiring them to take up and send to Mooradabad any person who may assemble and entertain Nujeebs, without a perwanna from the Magistrate.

4. The number of Patan Nujeebs seeking service in this zillah is very considerable. A few will be entertained, in conformity with your letter of the 1st instant.

Benga
Secret Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 61
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore.

(Enclosure 62
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Mooradabad.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 62
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Moorabad.

instant. If a tolerable proportion of them were for the present entertained by Government, and mixed with the tanna establishment in the northern division of this zillah, they would, I conceive, be found very useful in guarding the supplies, which I understand are collecting at Chilkeea and Cossipoor; and it might in all probability have the effect of preventing, by the general hope of service it would excite, a large body of warlike men from seeking foreign service.

I have, &c.

Mooradabad,
12th October 1814.

(Signed) J. O. OLDHAM,
Magistrate.

(Enclosure 63
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 63 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. O. Oldham, Esq., Magistrate of Mooradabad.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th instant, and to signify to you the Governor-General's entire approbation of the measures adopted by you, for preventing recruiting for the service of the Nepaulese within the district under your charge.

2. His Excellency has judged it to be proper to issue a proclamation, strictly forbidding the subjects of the Honourable Company and its allies from engaging in the service of the Nepaulese, and calling on such of them as may be actually in that service to quit it, and return to their homes by a given time.

3. Copies of the proclamation, in English, Persian, and Hindoostanee, are herewith enclosed; and you will be pleased to multiply copies, and promulgate and enforce the proclamation, by every means in your power. You will take measures also for introducing copies of it into the hills.

4. The Governor-General has in contemplation a plan for employing a proportion of Patan Nujcebs in the service of Government, and will issue orders on that subject without delay. In the mean while, I am directed to convey to you his Lordship's acknowledgements of the judicious tenor of the suggestions contained in your despatch now acknowledged.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

P. S. Hindoostanee version of the proclamation should be made in the character current in the country where it is to be published.

(Enclosure 64
in No. 2.)

Proclamation.

(No. 64 in Enclosure No. 2.)

PROCLAMATION *by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.*

Whereas the conduct of the State of Nepal has placed it in the condition of an enemy of the British Government and its allies, all subjects of the Honourable Company and of its allies are hereby strictly forbidden to take service with the Nepaulese, or otherwise to afford aid to that Government, on pain of being considered and treated as traitors to the State to which they belong; and all subjects of the Honourable Company and its allies, who may now be actually serving with the Nepaulese, are hereby required to relinquish that service, and return to their home before the 30th of November next.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General, at Cawnpore, this 20th day of October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 65 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you a copy, in English, Persian, and Hindoostanee, of a proclamation which the Governor-General has deemed it proper to issue, with a view to prevent the subjects of the Honourable Company and its allies from engaging in the service of the Government of Nepaul, and to withdraw from that service such of them as may be actually engaged in it.

2. You will be pleased to communicate the enclosed document to his Excellency the Vizier, and to suggest to his Excellency, in the name of the Governor-General, the expediency of adopting, within his Excellency's dominions, effectual measures for prohibiting recruiting from among his subjects, for the service of State at war with the British Government and its allies.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

P. S. The copies of the Hindoostanee versions of the proclamation should be made in the characters current in the country in which it is to be published.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814

(Enclosure
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(No. 66 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Agent to the Governor-General in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Sir :

1. The Governor-General having received information that agents of the Nepaulese Government are employed in entertaining recruits for the service of that Government, in the districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, and in the Ram-poor jagheer, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed proclamation, which his Excellency has judged it proper to issue, with a view to stop this practice, and to withdraw from the service of the Nepaulese such subjects of the Honourable Company, or its allies, as may be actually employed in it.

2. You will be pleased to transmit a copy of the proclamation to the Nabob Ahmed Alli Khan, and convey to him the expression of the Governor-General's desire, that he will adopt every practicable measure, within the limits of his jagheer, for preventing the inhabitants from entering into the service of a state at war with the British Government.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 67 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To H. Dumbleton, Esq. Magistrate of Bareilly.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed proclamation in the English, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, and to desire that you will multiply copies to such extent as may be necessary, and publish and enforce it throughout your jurisdiction.

2. You will also be pleased to take measures for introducing it into the hills bordering on the district under your charge.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

P. S. The copies of the Hindoostanee version of the proclamation should be made in the character current in the country in which it is to be published.

(Enclosure
in No. 2)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 68 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

(Enclosure 68
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant.

2. The Governor-General approves entirely of the confidential communication which you made to the Vizier, of the tenour of my despatch of the 9th of September. If you are of opinion that the presence of the Rajah of Toolseepore will afford you any advantage in the execution of those instructions, you will be pleased to avail yourself of his Excellency's offer to summon him to Lucknow.

3. I am further directed to authorize you to apprise the Rajah of Toolseepore of the actual state of the relations between the British Government and the State of Nepaul, and to signify to him that any services which he may render, in the prosecution of the views of the British Government against its enemies, will be suitably acknowledged and rewarded; and that, in the event of the ultimate result of the war involving the exclusion of the Goorkas from the possessions of his ancestors in the hills, he will be acknowledged as the sovereign of those territories, and be placed under the protection and guarantee of the British Government. You will be careful, however, to explain and make him fully comprehend, that it is in the event above supposed only, that the British Government is to be considered as pledged to the measure stated, and that the early submission of the Nepaulese may still secure to them terms of peace, which would leave them in possession of the Tract of Territory in question, or even prevent the actual commencement of hostilities; in either of which circumstances, it would be impossible for this Government to countenance any act tending to injure the Nepaulese interests in that quarter. You will also be pleased to intimate to the Rajah, that it may not be practicable to support his endeavours to re-establish himself in the possessions of his ancestors by the actual presence of a British force. This must depend on the result of a comparative examination of the facilities of the passes in Baraitch and Gorruckpore from the low country into the hills, towards which the information which you propose to submit to Government will be useful.

4. It is understood to be the policy of the Goorkas to deprive the inhabitants of the conquered country of their arms, and it therefore occurs to the Governor-General, that it may be useful to furnish the Rajah of Toolseepore with the means of distributing arms among the adherents of his family in the hills, who may join him, if he should be disposed to make the attempt to establish his authority. You will be pleased, therefore, to consider the practicability of affording this species of aid, by procuring in the territories of the Vizier a proper supply of matchlocks, and such other weapons as they are accustomed to use.

5. Although, as above stated, it will probably not be possible to afford any direct assistance to the Rajah by the presence of a British force, his operations will derive a certain degree of support from the advance of the detachment assembling under the command of Major-General Wood, for the purpose of seizing and occupying Palpa and Taursein; and it will be an instruction to that officer, to communicate with Rajah Don Behauder Sing, and afford him every practicable degree of countenance and support. Major-General Wood will not commence operations before the 15th or 20th of November.

I have, &c.

Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Enclosure 69 in
No. 2.)
Proclamation

(No. 69 in Enclosure No 2.)

PROCLAMATION addressed to the Inhabitants of Gurwall.

The British Government has long beheld with concern the misery and distress to which the inhabitants of Gurwall have been reduced, by the
oppressive

oppressive sway of the Goorka power. While that power, however, was at peace with the British Government, and afforded no ground to doubt its disposition to maintain that relation, the acknowledged obligations of public faith demanded a corresponding conduct on the part of the British Government, and obliged it to witness, in silent regret, the devastation and ruin occasioned by the extension of the Goorka power over that country. The only mode in which the British Government could assuage the distresses of the people of Gurwal, was to afford to such of them as preferred emigration to submission to the Goorkas, a secure asylum in the contiguous territory of the Honourable Company, which was cheerfully accorded.

Having now been compelled, by a series of unprovoked and unjustifiable encroachment and violence on the part of the Goorkas, to take up arms in defence of its rights and honour, the British Government eagerly seizes the opportunity of rescuing the inhabitants of Gurwall from the yoke of their oppressors; and a powerful British force has accordingly advanced into that country, for the purpose of expelling the Goorka troops, and for excluding from it for ever, under the guarantee of the Honourable Company, the power and authority of that State.

The inhabitants are accordingly invited and enjoined to assist, to the utmost of their power, in effecting this great object, and to submit quietly and peaceably to the civil and military officers of the British Government, from whom they will experience the utmost degree of kindness, protection, and attention to their rights and interests.

Given at the Head-Quarters of the British force serving in the territories of Gurwall, this day of, A.D. 1814, corresponding with the of

(To be signed by the Commanding Officer.)

(No. 70 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

1. I now proceed to state to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the course of proceeding which the Right Honourable the Governor-General has determined to adopt for the present, with regard to the territory heretofore forming the Raje of Gurwall or Sreenuggur, and which his Lordship requests may form the basis of instructions to be issued to Major-General Gillespie, for the guidance of his conduct in regulating the operations of the detachment ordered to be assembled for the purpose of proceeding against the capital of that country.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is apprized, by the tenour of the twentieth paragraph of my despatch to Colonel Ochterlony, of the 30th ultimo, of the considerations which may induce the Governor-General eventually to annex Sreenuggur to the British dominions : but as the ultimate determination of that point must be reserved until the receipt of precise information which is shortly expected to be obtained, his Excellency will thence see the necessity of avoiding, until that question be decided, any act or declaration which may be construed into a pledge for the future destination of the province. If the result of that inquiry shall shew that the commercial advantages arising from the possession of Sreenuggur are not likely to be realized, or that they may be equally well attained by the establishment there of that species of influence which will necessarily be produced by the events now in contemplation, and that the retention of the province for the Company will be attended by an expense which the possession of it will not repay, it may yet be judged expedient to restore the ancient line of its rulers, who were expelled by the Goorkas, and of whom the representatives are residing in the Honourable Company's territories.

3. The Governor-General has not overlooked the advantage which might be expected to be obtained from engaging in support of our views the active exertion

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27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 69
in No. 2.)

Proclamation.

(Enclosure 70
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

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Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 70
in No 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

exertion of the remaining influence and authority of the expelled family : but his Lordship has lately received information, which affords him reason to believe, that neither the character nor the connexions of the present head of the family are such as are likely to render his aid of any importance in facilitating the expulsion of the Goorka power. While, therefore, the actual views of the Governor-General with regard to Sreenuggur are such as must preclude him from affording any encouragement to the expelled Rajah to expect the recovery of his hereditary possessions, it is a source of satisfaction to his Lordship to know, that this indispensable reserve will not, in any great degree, obstruct the success of the measures proposed to be adopted for the occupation of the country.

4. Under any issue of the proposed inquiry, the Governor-General will deem it expedient to retain the Deyrah Doon, together with the possession of the passes from that valley on the Jumna and the Ganges, including eventually the post of Calsie on the former river. This resolution has been adopted on grounds quite distinct from those on which was founded the proposed annexation of the territory of Sreenuggur. The establishment of a strong frontier, and of a commanding position in the hills, which under our new relations with the chiefs of that region will be advantageous, and may in the course of events become in a high degree important, will be mainly effected by the possession of the vallies of Deyrah and Kyardah and the passes of the rivers. The trifling deduction of the Deyrah Doon from the whole of the territory of Sreenuggur, in the event of the restoration of the exiled family, cannot be felt by the Rajah as a sacrifice of any consideration, in competition with the vast advantages which he will, in the case supposed, derive from our aid and support.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to understand from the foregoing statement, that it is the desire of the Governor-General that Sreenuggur should be occupied in the name of the British Government, and held at its disposal ; without the expression, however, of any pledge regarding its future destination, except that the power and authority of the Goorkas will be excluded in perpetuity, under the positive guarantee of the British Government.

6. I am directed to transmit enclosed, a draft of a proclamation in the English, Persian, and Hindoostanee languages, to be published by the officer commanding the detachment destined for the service in contemplation, on the advance of the troops into the territory of Sreenuggur, or at such other place as circumstances may appear to render its publication advisable.

7. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is apprized of the instructions issued to the Resident at Dehli, under date the 5th instant, to depute one of his assistants to Hurdwar, for the purpose of communicating with the inhabitants of the mountainous tracts lying to the northward of the vallies of Deyrah and Kyardah, with a view to the interruption of Ummer Sing Thappa's retreat, and also for the collection of information necessary to enable the Governor-General to determine on the disposal of Sreenuggur, and on other undecided points. Mr. Fraser, the First Assistant at the Residency, has accordingly been deputed to Hurdwar for the above purposes, and has been instructed to communicate to Major-General Gillespie all the information which he may obtain, of a nature calculated to be useful to the Major-General, in the conduct of the operations committed to his charge.

8. It is desirable that Mr. Fraser should proceed with the detachments to be employed in the occupation of the Deyrah Doon, and of the valley and capital of Sreenuggur, for the purpose of assuming the management of the countries which may be conquered by the British arms, and of aiding Major-General Gillespie in any communications with the chiefs and inhabitants of the territory which will be the scene of his operations.

9. Instructions will be prepared, without delay, for the guidance of Mr. Fraser in the execution of these duties ; and a copy of them will be transmitted to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and with a view to their being communicated to Major-General Gillespie.

10. His

10. His Excellency the Governor-General trusts, that the present communication will enable the Commander-in-Chief to furnish Major-General Gillespie with instructions sufficiently precise, notwithstanding the reservation of the question regarding the ultimate disposal of Sreenuggur, to admit of his proceeding to the occupation of that country, as soon as other circumstances render it expedient. I am directed to add, that it is the wish of the Governor-General that the operation should be entered on with the least practicable delay, consistent with considerations of a military nature, as its successful and early accomplishment is calculated to have an effect favourable to his Lordship's views in Kamaon, as well as to the general success of the war.

11. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Mr. Rutherford, under date the 7th instant. The lists of zemindars in the districts of Sreenuggur, Kamaon, and Dootie, may be useful to Major-General Gillespie. A copy of the list of the Gurwall zemindars, in the character in use in the country, is also transmitted, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to desire Major-General Gillespie to communicate that document to Mr. Fraser.

I have, &c.

Camp, Rahmutgunge,
22d October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 71 in Enclosure No. 2.)

(Copy.)

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, No. 341 and 343, of the 10th and 14th instant. The tenour of your instructions to Mr. Fraser, for the guidance of his conduct on his deputation to Hurdwar, is entirely approved by the Governor-General.

2. You will perceive from the enclosed copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to the Adjutant-General by his Lordship's command, that it is intended that Mr. Fraser should accompany the detachments to be employed in the occupation of the Deyrah Doon, and of the valley and capital of Sreenuggur, for the purpose of assuming the management of the country which may be conquered by the British arms, and of aiding Major-General Gillespie in any communications which he may have occasion to hold with the chiefs and inhabitants of the territories which will be the scene of his operations. With respect to the latter branch of this duty, it is neither necessary nor practicable to furnish Mr. Fraser with any precise instructions for the guidance of his conduct, which must be regulated by circumstances, and by the occasion which Major-General Gillespie may have for his assistance. Mr. Fraser should be informed, that it is not the intention of the Governor-General that he should assume any authority, separate or independent of that which must rest in Major-General Gillespie, in all points involving the efficient execution of the service for which the force under his command has been assembled, namely, the reduction under the British authority of the Deyrah, and eventually the Kyardah Doon, and subsequently of the capital and valley of Sreenuggur. The settlement and civil administration of the country, after it shall have been occupied, will fall to the exclusive province of Mr. Fraser, who is to assume the charge of that department, in all its branches of police, revenue, and finance. In the execution of this duty, he will receive every practicable degree of assistance and support from the officer commanding the troops, towards whom it will be no less his duty, than, his Lordship is persuaded, it will be his desire, to observe the most conciliatory and cordial line of conduct, which his Lordship has no doubt will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of the commanding officer.

3. The first object of Mr. Fraser's attention, after establishing the authority of the British Government, by the introduction of an efficient control, and of such a police as circumstances will admit of, must be to ascertain the actual and probable resources of the conquered lands, the nature of the landed

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Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 70
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 71
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 71
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

tenures, the system of assessment and collection now in force, and the ameliorations and improvements which it may be expedient and practicable to introduce into this and other branches of the public revenue. An early report on these points, and on all others connected with the duties assigned to him, will be highly desirable.

4. Mr. Fraser will consider himself at liberty to afford to the inhabitants of the lands which may come under his charge, every assurance that they will be protected from the power of the Goorkas; but he must carefully abstain from any declaration which can operate as a restraint on the Government, with regard to the future restoration of the exiled family, or to the eventual annexation of the whole territory to the dominions of the Honourable Company. This reserve will not be so essential, with regard to the inhabitants of Deyrah and Kyardah; as those tracts will, under any circumstances at present in contemplation, be permanently retained. At the same time, you will perceive the advantage of avoiding any distinction, in this respect, between the inhabitants of different districts, which might tend to excite distrust or jealousy. The consideration above stated will suggest the necessity of abstaining from any immediate alteration of established practice in the management of these territories, until the question regarding their ultimate destination shall be decided, which his Excellency trusts need not be long deferred.

5. Mr. Fraser must be authorized to entertain such establishments of police and revenue as he may find to be absolutely necessary; but he should be enjoined to observe the utmost practicable economy, in this and other branches of his expenditure.

6. You will be pleased to furnish Mr. Fraser with instructions, framed in the spirit of the preceding observations, with such additions and details as your experience may suggest. It is the desire of the Governor-General that Mr. Fraser should act under your general authority and instructions, during his employment on this deputation, submitting copies of his reports to me for his Lordship's information.

7. A copy of this letter will be communicated to Major-General Gillespie, through the regular channel.

I have, &c.

Camp, Rahmutgunge,
22d October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 72
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 72 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

1. You were apprized, by my letter of the 5th instant, of the intention of the Governor-General to employ Mr. Gardner, the Second Assistant to the Residency at Delhi, on a special service. I now proceed to state to you generally the duty which it is proposed to assign to Mr. Gardner, and to convey to you such instructions as it is practicable and expedient to frame for his guidance at the present moment.

2. The plans and views of his Excellency the Governor-General, with relation to Kamaon, suggest the expediency of employing a special Agent for the conduct of the negotiation which it is proposed to open with Bum Sah, the Soobah of that province, and the management of other affairs of a political nature in that quarter, and eventually for the introduction of the British Authority into Kamaon and its dependencies. His Excellency has thought fit to select Mr. Gardner for the duty.

3. Although more distinct information of the views and disposition of Bum Sah will be requisite, before an overture can actually be made to him, yet the advanced period of the season, and the probability that operations will speedily commence, both in Sreenuggur and in the Goorka possessions beyond the Jumna, render it desirable that Mr. Gardner should be apprized, as far as possible, of the views of the Governor-General, and be advanced to a position from

from whence he can act with the least practicable delay or interruption, and where he will have the means of obtaining that information which must be the basis of his proceedings. His Excellency has therefore determined not to delay the deputation of Mr. Gardner until the receipt of the information required by my despatch of the 30th ultimo; and you will be pleased to signify to him the desire of the Governor-General, that he will proceed to Moradabad with the utmost practicable expedition, and enter on the duties assigned to him, under the instructions, which I now proceed to communicate, to be modified eventually according to the information which may be received hereafter.

4. You are apprized of the supposed disposition of Bum Sah towards the Government of Nepaul, on which is founded the expectation that he may be induced to attach himself to our interests, and surrender to us the province under his charge. The first object of Mr. Gardner's attention, therefore, must be to ascertain the grounds of this belief which is generally entertained, and to discover a secure channel of communication with him. Mr. Frazer's report of his communications with Hurruck Deo Jotshee will perhaps lead to some useful conclusion on this subject; and the intercourse maintained by Bum Sah with many persons in the Company's territories, in the prosecution of commercial objects, in which he is deeply engaged, will probably afford means of communicating confidentially and securely with him, until circumstances shall render a direct communication expedient.

5. At the same time, it will be proper to ascertain the character, connections, and views of Rajah Laul Sing. The Governor-General has every reason to think that an attempt to restore him to the possessions heretofore held by his family would be obnoxious to the people in general, and the circumstances under which his father obtained the chief authority in Kamaon, deprive him of that consideration which the Governor-General is disposed to shew to the surviving representatives of the families formerly reigning in the Principalities of the hills. He possesses, therefore, no claim whatever to the support and encouragement of the British Government, whose interests, on the other hand, would be injured, by affording them to him, supposing his pretensions there to be set entirely out of the question. In any eventual arrangement regarding Kamaon, it will be necessary to take precautions against any endeavours which the disappointment of views known to be entertained by him may lead him to use, in order to counteract our measures, through means of the influence which he may still possess in consequence of his birth and station. On this point, it will be advisable for Mr. Gardner to consult the local civil Authorities, and the Agent of the Governor-General in the Ceded Provinces, to whom Rajah Laul Sing must be well known; and he is authorized, in communication with those officers, to adopt such measures as may be necessary, to prevent Laul Sing from engaging in any proceedings inimical to the British Government.

6. Under the supposition that the inquiries regarding the views and disposition of Bum Sah are such as to encourage the attempt to open a negotiation with him, it will be necessary to consider the nature and extent of the provision to be offered to that person. The establishment of his independent authority over Kamaon was stated in my letter of the 30th September as a possible case. Subsequent information, however, relative to Kamaon, and a more mature consideration of the important position, and of the resources of that province, have induced his Excellency to contemplate its annexation to the dominion of the Honourable Company, as a part of the compensation which the British Government will be entitled to demand, for the expense of a war produced solely by the encroachments and violence of the enemy. Under this view of the subject, the provision to be assigned to Bum Sah must be limited to the grant of a suitable jaghire, either in Kamaon or in some other quarter. It might be expedient that he should not remain in Kamaon, where his former influence might be hurtful to the interests of the new Government, unless from his personal character, and a correct view of his true interests, he may be likely to be converted into an useful instrument in maintaining and supporting our authority in that country. These are points which will depend greatly on the conviction produced on Mr. Gardner's mind, by personal acquaintance and communication with Bum Sah. His exclusion from political weight and power, appears to have led him to turn his views to the pursuit of commercial advantages, a circumstance

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 72
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1811.

Enclosure 72
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

circumstance which lends some probability to the supposition that his local influence might be useful.

7. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter from Captain Hearsey, which contains some information relative to Kamaon, of which it is proper that Mr. Gardner should be in possession.

8. If Captain Hearsey's information, regarding the amount of the stipend received by Bum Sah from the Goorka Government (namely, twelve thousand rupees per annum) be correct, it will afford a rule for estimating the extent of the reward to be bestowed on Bum Sah for the services which he may perform. It is probable, however, that the advantages of his situation are greater than the amount stated, and the remuneration to be offered to him should exceed, in a reasonable proportion, the actual amount of his profits. If you should succeed in opening a negotiation with Bum Sah, there is no doubt that you will easily ascertain the nature and extent of his expectations, and will be able to shape your propositions accordingly. It may be necessary to include in this arrangement some of the relations or dependants of Bum Sah, for whom a separate provision will be required.

9. Contiguous to Kamaon and to the east of the Gogra lies the province of Dootee, the Soobah of which is Hustah Dol Sah, the brother of Bum Sah, and himself understood to be a malcontent. It will be advisable, therefore, to endeavour to open a communication with that person also; for although the permanent possession of Dootee by the British Government is not understood to be an object of any importance, it will, of course, be desirable to drive out the Goorkas, and this territory may possibly afford the means of providing for Bum Sah and his family, without further charge on the British Government. This is stated as a point for inquiry and consideration, and not as one on which the Governor-General has come to any decision.

10. On the whole, it will be desirable to reserve, as much as possible, in the hands of Government, the details of the arrangement to be made in favour of Bum Sah and his family, giving, in the first instance, a general assurance only of protection and an honourable maintenance; unless it shall appear that a more specific engagement is necessary, in which case the preceding statement will enable Mr. Gardner to shape his measures in such a manner as to meet the wishes of the Governor-General. Mr. Gardner will probably find it advisable to remain at Moradabad for a short time, until he gain some information on those points to which his attention must first be directed; but he will, of course, consider himself to be at liberty to advance to any more convenient position, according to his own discretion.

11. The extensive line of frontier against which it has been necessary to direct our operations, has rendered it impracticable, at the present moment, to allot a force sufficient to effect the reduction of Kamaon in the event of opposition. Major-General Gillespie will receive instructions, however, to use every exertion to send a force of that description towards Kamaon with the least practicable delay, consistent with the security of the other objects to be effected by the division under his command. The difficulty here stated augments the importance of a pacific arrangement with Bum Sah and his brother. The appearance of a British force near the frontier will be very desirable, to give countenance and support to your negotiations with Bum Sah, and to afford him a colour for coming over to our interests, if he be so disposed. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will, therefore, be requested to take measures for giving effect to this limited purpose without delay. Such a force, aided by a corps of irregulars which his Lordship has determined to raise in that quarter, might be suffered to occupy the district with the concurrence of Bum Sah, and to overawe any part of the Goorka forces which might not adhere to the arrangement. The latter will be cut off from all support, by the occupation of Sreenuggur on one side, and Palpa on the other. It would appear, from the enclosed extract from Captain Hearsey's letter, that the force in Kamaon did not amount, at the time when he wrote, to more than four hundred men. Later accounts state that defensive preparations have been made by the Goorka authorities, but it is presumed that they cannot be to any great extent.

12. The enclosed extracts from letters received from Mr. Rutherford, contain the latest information in the possession of the Governor-General on this subject.

13. The enclosed copy of a Memoir, drawn up by Captain Raper, as supplemental to a paper on the same subject published in the Asiatic Researches, will also be found to afford useful information relative to Kamaon, Gurwall, and Dootee.

14. The enclosed lists (in the character used in the hills) of the principal Zemindars of Kamaon and Dootee, may be useful to Mr. Gardner. They were received from Mr. Rutherford with his despatch of the 7th instant, of which a copy is in your possession.

15. In the event of the accomplishment of an arrangement with Bum Sah for the transfer to the British Government of the province of Kamaon, it is the intention of the Governor-General that Mr. Gardner should proceed into that country with a military force sufficient for the purpose, and establish there the authority of the Honourable Company. Mr. Gardner is to assume the civil administration of Kamaon in all its branches, under instructions corresponding with those which you have been desired to address to Mr. Fraser, for his guidance in the management of Sreenuggur, and of the Deyrah and Kyardah Doon.

16. If it should not be found practicable to effect an arrangement with Bum Sah, and he shall adhere to the Goorka interests, it will be necessary to reduce Kamaon by force of arms. In this event, Mr. Gardner will accompany the troops, in a capacity similar to that assigned to Mr. Fraser in another quarter, and will afterwards assume the charge of the conquered country in like manner.

17. Mr. Gardner will be able to obtain useful information on many points connected with the duty now assigned to him from Mr. Rutherford, the Surgeon of the civil station at Moradabad, and from Captain Hearsey, on whom the Governor-General has it in contemplation to confer the command of the irregular corps above referred to. Both these gentlemen have transmitted to the Governor-General information of considerable utility in a military point of view, and on the political state of the country also, and his Lordship is persuaded that Mr. Gardner will meet with a cordial disposition in both, to afford him all the information and assistance in their power. It is proposed to allot the irregular corps, or other troops to be raised for the purpose, to the service of Kamaon, in the event of that province coming under the authority of the Honourable Company, since it will not be practicable to station there any considerable detachment of regular troops.

18. You will be pleased to furnish Mr. Gardner with a copy of this despatch, and of the documents enclosed in it, together with any additional instructions which may occur to you as necessary for his guidance in the execution of the service on which he is deputed. It will probably become convenient that Mr. Gardner should correspond directly with me, for the information of Government. He will, however, transmit to you copies of all his despatches.

19. A communication on the subject of this despatch will be made to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and under his Excellency's orders to Major-General Gillespie, and also to Sir Edward Colebrooke, who will be desired to afford to Mr. Gardner all the aid which his situation and local influence will enable him to give.

I have, &c.

Camp, Newalgunge,
23d October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

P.S. Copies of letters addressed to the Adjutant-General and to Sir Edward Colebrooke, as above stated, are herewith transmitted.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 72
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 73 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 73
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed copy of instructions, addressed by his Excellency's command, on the 22d instant, to the Resident at Delhi, relative to the deputation of Mr. Fraser, which was communicated to you in my letter of the same date; and also of instructions, of this day's date, to Mr. Metcalfe, on the subject of the measures to be adopted for expelling the Goorka power from the provinces of Kamaon and Dootee, and establishing in the former the authority of the British Government.

2. The former document does not suggest to the Governor-General the communication of any further observations, in addition to those stated in my letter of the 22d instant; except to request that an intimation may be conveyed to Major-General Gillespie, of the nature and objects of Mr. Fraser's deputation, with instructions to afford to that gentleman every practicable degree of support in the execution of the service assigned to him. His Lordship is persuaded that Major-General Gillespie will find in Mr. Fraser a cordial disposition to conform, to the extent of his power, to the suggestions and wishes which the Major-General may communicate to him.

3. The Governor-General directs me to request, that you will bring under the special notice of the Commander-in-Chief that part of the instructions relative to Kamaon, which relates to the advance to that quarter of a force calculated to support Mr. Gardner's negotiation with Bum Sah, and to afford to the latter a colour for coming over to our interests, if he be so disposed. His Excellency is also requested to take into his consideration the extent of the force with which it may be practicable to occupy Kamaon, supposing Bum Sah to agree to transfer that province to the British Government. His Excellency is in possession of all the information received by Government of the preparations made by the Nepaulese in that province, and such further intelligence as may be transmitted by Mr. Gardner will be communicated without delay.

4. His Excellency will be pleased to observe, that reference is made in the instructions to Mr. Metcalfe to an intention of forming an irregular corps, to be employed eventually in Kamaon, and previously to the occupation of that province, in such services below the hills as may be adapted to its constitution and materials.

5. His Lordship proposes that this corps should consist of an efficient and respectable body of Nujecbs, to be composed of the Patan inhabitants of the Honourable Company's province of Rohilcund, including the Rampore jagheer. The reports which have reached the Governor-General, of agents of the Nepaulese having been employed in entertaining considerable numbers of persons of that class in the service of their Government, has induced his Lordship to issue a proclamation, forbidding the subjects of the Honourable Company or its allies from engaging in the service of the Nepaulese, and calling on those who are already engaged in that service to relinquish it before the 30th of November next. The formation of a corps of infantry, of the description above stated, will, besides its direct object, tend to promote the purpose of that proclamation, by holding out to the persons whose interests it may affect, the prospect of an employment, equally eligible, in the service of the British Government.

6. I am accordingly directed to signify the request of the Governor-General, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will communicate to his Lordship his sentiments, relative to the strength, composition, and pay of the proposed corps, at his earliest convenience, that the order for raising it may be issued without delay.

7. The Governor-General proposes to confer the command on Captain Hearsey, whose local knowledge of the country where it is destined to act will render his services very useful in such a situation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Camp, Newalgunge,
23d October 1814.

(No. 74)

(No. 74 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Secret.

To Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Agent of the Governor-General in the
Ceded Provinces.

Sir :

1. The measures which the Government has been compelled to adopt, in consequence of the encroachments and outrages of the Nepaulese, comprehending an arrangement for the occupation of the provinces of Kamaon, either by negotiation with Bum Sah, the Subah on the part of the Goorka Government, or by force of arms, I am directed to inform you, that Mr. Gardner, the Second Assistant at the Residency at Delhi, has been selected to conduct the negotiation with Bum Sah, and to assume the management of the province, in the event of its falling into our hands, either by negotiation or force.

2. Mr. Gardner will proceed, in the first instance, to Moradabad, whence he will be ready to advance when occasion shall require it. He will correspond with you on the subject of his mission; and the Governor-General desires me to request that you will afford to him all the aid which your situation and local influence will enable you to give.

I am, &c.

Camp, Newalgunge,
23d October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 75-76 in Enclosure No. 2.)

Circular.

To, Magistrate of Benares.

Sir :

1. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to desire that you will employ every exertion in your power to assist in the equipment and movement of the division of the army about to march from Benares, under the command of Major-General Wood.

2. The provision of a large number of bearers for the conveyance of doolies for the sick and wounded of the army, and of coolies and bearers, for the purpose of being attached to the Medical, Commissariat, and Ordnance Departments of the service, is considered to be an object of the highest importance; and his Excellency relies on your zeal and public spirit for the most prompt and punctual attention to all the applications which you may receive on this subject from Major-General Wood, or the officers at the heads of corps or departments.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Note. The same to the magistrates of Allahabad, Jaunpore, Goruckpore, Mirzapore, and Ghazeepore, also to the Collectors of Benares, Goruckpore, and Allahabad.

Instructions of the same tenour and date, with respect to the forces under Major-General Marley, also addressed to the Magistrates and Collectors of Patna, Behar, Tirhoot, Sarun, and Shahabad.

(No. 77 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a Memoir on Gurwall and Kamaon, prepared by Captain Raper at Head-Quarters, under his Excellency's orders. The information contained in this paper may possibly be of use at this moment.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore,
20th October 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

MEMOIR

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Decr. 1814.

(Enclosure 74
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 75-76
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 77
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

MEMOIR of Gurwall and Kamaon.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 77
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure.

The territories of Gurwall and Kamaon, which are now under the dominion of Nepaul, formerly composed two independent Rajes, comprehended in the mountainous tract of country lying between the rivers Gogra to the eastward, and the Jumna to the westward. The range of Snowy Mountains divides them on the north from Bootan and Tibet; and on the south they are bounded, the former by the districts of Seharunpore and Nujeebabad and the latter by the districts of Subna, Bilheree, Nawakmutta, Roodrapoor, and Kossipoor, which were formerly annexed to the Kamaon possessions. The Ramgunga river marked the central division between the two States.

Sreenuggur has always been the capital of the former. The seat of Government of the latter was formerly at Champawatee, a place situated in Kali Kamaon, and about thirty coss to the south-east of the present capital, Almora. This name is said to be of Mahomedan extraction, and is a corruption of the original, which was Alumnuggur, given in honour of the Emperor Alumgeer. It was during the reign of Rajah Thor Chund that the seat of Government was removed to Almora, about one hundred and seventy-five years ago.

Shortly after the Rohillas had established their independence in Rohilcund, the possessions below the Gauts were wrested from Kamaon by Ali Mahomed, the Rohilla Chief; and a few years after it had suffered these depredations to the southward, a more fatal storm arose from the eastward, which though slower in its progress, proved in the end utterly destructive.

Pritteenarrain Sah, the Goorka Rajah, who possessed a very small tract of country situated about eight days journey to the westward of Nepaul, having raised a considerable body of troops, marched to that capital, and after a contest of four years made a conquest of that country.

After a short but victorious career he died, and was succeeded by his son, Sing Pertap Sah, who reigned only one year, leaving the Government to his widow, Rance Inder Lutchmi, who acted as regent for her son, Row Bahadur, at that time a minor. During this female's administration, the Goorka dominions were extended to the westward, nearly to the borders of the Dootee or Dutti, all the intermediate Rajahs being reduced to subjection.

After an administration of eight years, the regent was put to death by her brother-in-law, Bahadur Sah, who assumed the reins of Government during the minority of his nephew, Ran Bahadur; and continuing the plan of extension of territory, he annexed the Dutti to the Goorka possessions.

This district extends from the Beignee or Bheri river on the east to the Gogra on the west, which latter divides it from Kamaon.

The conquest of Kamaon became the next object of their ambition; and about the year 1790, a large body of troops, under the command of Ummer Sing Cadzi, was sent for that purpose.

This chief was met by the Rajah of Kamaon at Kathool-Gurh, a place about six coss to the northward of Champawatee, where an action took place, in which the latter was defeated. The vanquished troops retreated to Almora, and were pursued by Ummer Sing to Hawul Baugh, in the neighbourhood of the capital, where another engagement ensued, which terminated in the complete discomfiture of the Rajah's army, and secured the conquest of the whole country to the Goorkas.

Their further progress to the westward was for a time suspended, in consequence of the invasion of Nepaul by the Chinese in the following year, and it was not until 1803 that Gurwall became annexed to the Goorkali possessions.

The Goorkas had no sooner made themselves masters of Kamaon, than they began to adopt measures to secure their conquest, by gaining over some of the principal Brahmins, who at that time held great influence in the country. By means of promises and bribes, many of the leading men were brought over to the interests of the invaders.

During the time of the Rajahs, the country might be said to be under a Brahminical Government; for the last three known by the name of Josi (Jyotishi) had

had acquired such power and ascendancy, that they could raise or depose their Prince at pleasure. An instance of this nature occurred not many years ago, in the person of Prith-wiman Saa, the Rajah of Sreenuggur, who was called to the Government of Kamaon by a faction of the Brahmins, and was afterwards deposed by their intrigues.

It would be difficult to ascertain when these people, who are not aborigines, first formed a settlement in this quarter; but if we look into the state of the country, and observe the different temples erected in various parts of it, we shall require no other criterion to pronounce the period very remote.

The temples of Buidya Nath, Someswar, and Catarmahal, which we had an opportunity of seeing, and the temple of Ping Nath, said to be as ancient and on the same construction, bear the marks of great antiquity. The model of their structure, together with the well-carved images, represented under their true emblematical forms, display not only a superior taste, but a greater knowledge of the Hindoo Mythology, than the rude inhabitants of the mountains could have possibly possessed, and we may ascribe their existence in these hills to the establishment of the priesthood.

It is calculated that there are about six thousand families of Brahmins, dispersed in different parts of Kamaon; and it is natural to suppose that so large a body of an enlightened fraternity would, by a long residence, influence the manners of the hill natives. It appears, indeed, to have produced among them a degree of effeminacy, which might not be expected in a people who inhabit a mountainous country.

Their customs, manners, and dress, display a much greater advancement towards civilization, than those of their neighbours the Gurhwallies, whose country, although it be considered more sacred, from its being the seat of many holy places of pilgrimage, does not hold forth equal advantages for colonization.

The natives of Kamaon are in their persons slender, of the middling size, and their complexions are rather dark. Their dress varies little from that of the inhabitants of the lowlands, excepting that, instead of a turban, they generally wear a round cotton cap. It is rather uncommon to see an inhabitant of Kamaon appear in a dress of home-spun materials of hemp or wool: all their garments are made of cotton; and this general adoption of a foreign manufacture, which may be considered another proof of refinement, does not form one of the least striking differences in the appearances of the natives of this country and Gurhwall.

In forming an outline of the character of the Kamaonese, one would be led to represent them as a mild, inert people, free from any glaring vices, and possessed only of negative virtues. Indolence would appear to be a prominent trait in their character, if we judge of the men by the part they take in their agricultural pursuits. The labours of the field are conducted chiefly by the female sex, while the household affairs are under the superintendence of the men. This unnatural division of labour has given rise to polygamy, which is very generally resorted to by the lower classes of people, most of them taking as many wives as they can procure, for the purpose of transferring to them the drudgery of the field.

The subjects of Kamaon appear to have been more favoured by the Goorkas than those of any other of the conquered provinces; their property is more secure, and their persons are exempted from seizure, for the purpose of being sent into slavery. A great number of them have been taken into the Goorka service, and a large proportion of the new levies which were sent to reinforce the army before Kote Kangrah were entertained in this quarter.

They are not, however, incorporated with the regular troops of Nepaul, but are rather considered in the light of a militia, and receive regular pay only when employed on foreign service. On their return, or when disbanded, they have a small allowance granted for subsistence. This provision, which is a kind of retaining fee, is generally made by a small assignment of land.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 77
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

These irregular troops are commanded by Goorkali Sirdars. They are not clothed in uniform, but are armed, the same as the regulars, with muskets, which are supplied by the Government. Some of them carry also swords, and bows and arrows, and all of them wear in their girdles a large carved knife, called a kookeree or boojalee, which serves as a culinary implement, as well as a formidable weapon of offence.

In point of respectability or personal qualifications, these troops are far inferior to the native Goorkas. In the latter respect, nature has drawn a very striking difference; for the slender form of the Kamaonese cannot be put in competition with the stout Herculean limbs of the Goorkali soldier.

The privilege of wearing arms in this country is confined entirely to the soldiery and to the officers of the Government: any other person would be severely punished, who presumed to appear with an offensive weapon.

Whether this prohibition, or the peaceable character of the people, have operated most to preserve good order and internal tranquillity, it is difficult to say; but although no regular system of police be established through the country, those enormities which are so frequent under most other Governments, are scarcely known to exist here. Murders and robberies are never heard of among the hill natives, and it is only from the Goorkas themselves that a stranger would incur the risk of being plundered or molested.

The towns and villages in Kamaon present a neat appearance from a distance; but, on a nearer approach, that impression is entirely effaced by the dirt and filth that surround them. The houses are generally constructed with large blocks of stone, and roofed with slate. They are narrow, but very long, many of them exhibiting a front of sixty or seventy feet. They have all two stories: the lower one is appropriated for cattle. The back part of the house is entirely shut up: the front of the upper story has frequently an enclosed verandah, about three or four feet broad, extending the whole length of the house, and divided from the main by a slight partition of deal wainscoting.

The road through the villages is commonly a stone causeway, about two feet broad and three or four feet high, running through the centre of the street, from which there are small raised paths leading to the upper apartments of the different houses, and forming with the central parapet a kind of compound or enclosure for the cattle. So little attention is paid to neatness within these enclosures, that they may be considered merely as nurseries for manure. This disregard to cleanliness may be one of the chief causes of the fevers which are said to be very prevalent during the hot months. The inside of the habitations keeps pace with the exterior, and appears equally ill-arranged for health or convenience, the apartments being very low, dark, and confined.

The use of earthen vessels is totally unknown among them; all their utensils for eating and drinking out of are composed of wood.

Domestic animals are not so numerous here as among the more opulent inhabitants of the lowlands; but, with the exception of the horse, all the different species are to be commonly met with.

The breed of oxen peculiar to the hills is remarkably diminutive, and their colour is generally black, brown, or red. The white species has been introduced from the lowlands, but it is said not to thrive well, or to bear a removal to the upper hills.

The country of Kamaon is rich and fertile. The hills are flat, running in long ridges, and rising in so gradual an acclivity, that the cultivation may be carried without much labour to the summits. It is divided also into numerous small vallies, which are peculiarly favourable for the production of rice, as the numberless rivulets which fall from the mountains in every direction, enable the cultivators to lay the whole of the low ground under water, making them in a great measure independent of the season.

The high lands are allotted for the cultivation of barley, wheat, and numerous small grains, which are produced in greater abundance than is required for internal

internal consumption, and they become the chief articles of export to Bootan.

The lands in the neighbourhood of the capital are principally in the hands of the Brahmins, on whom they were conferred soon after the conquest of Kamaon. These people appear to have still a considerable sway in the Government, as they occupy the principal offices of trust and confidence; and it is through the Pundits that the whole business, foreign and domestic, is conducted.

The subordinate officers, such as Peons, Hircarrahs, and men of that description, who, under a Native Government have a considerable degree of responsibility vested in them, are composed chiefly of natives from the Company's provinces or Oude. Many of them have been in the service of European gentlemen, and on that account are no doubt preferred by the Goorkas.

If we were disposed to indulge in hypothetical inquiry, we might endeavour to advance from their obsolete names, the comparative extent and population of these two provinces, Gurhwall and Kamaon. The former is said to have been denoted by the term of *Sewalak* (whence Sawalie), one lac and a quarter, or one hundred and twenty-five thousand; the latter by *Aut Lak*, eight lacs, or eight hundred thousand. To what these numerical terms particularly referred is not satisfactorily defined; but, from an inquiry on the subject, we were induced to suppose they had no reference to the number of hills: for had they been originally applied as descriptive of the country, they would most probably have been continued in use to the present day; but this is so far from being the case, that we could meet with only two or three people who recognized the names. From these individuals we understood that the terms referred to the population; and that, on some particular occasion, after a register of the male inhabitants had been taken, the above comparative numbers being returned, incidentally, gave rise to these vague appellations.

The inhabitants of Gurhwall differ much in their appearance, dress, and language, from the people of Kamaon. Although not larger in stature, they appear more active and capable of greater exertions. This may probably proceed from their mode of life, the greater part of them earning their subsistence by carrying burdens up and down the Gauts, and by attending the pilgrims to the holy places.

The mode of carrying loads in this part of the country differs from that practised in Kamaon. The Gurhwallies support the load on the back, by means of slings through which they pass their arms; while the Kamaonees follow the method of the coolies in the lowlands, placing the burden on the head, or supporting it by a bandage round the forehead. This difference in the mode of travelling strongly elucidates the nature of the countries; for in the perpendicular and rugged paths of Gurhwall, the method adopted in Kamaon would be impracticable.

The Gurhwallies appear, however, not to possess more energy or spirit than their neighbours; for although they smart most severely under the Goorka lash, they have not once made an attempt to regain their liberty.

They are kept in a state of the most servile subjection, and hundreds of them are annually seized and sold by their tyrannical rulers.

The country is, in consequence, daily decreasing in population, and many large towns and villages, which were in a flourishing state during the time of the Rajahs, are now totally deserted.

The rod of iron which has been held over them since the conquest, has probably altered the character of the people, and perverted those qualities which, under a less despotic Government, might have been exhibited under a more amiable form. At the present day, judging from those who accompanied us, they have little but their physical properties to recommend them.

They are practised in carrying very heavy loads, are capable of undergoing great fatigue, and will travel the whole day without subsistence; but their dispositions appear to be sullen and litigious, constantly shewing itself in little

pickings,

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Secret Letter,
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Letter from
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with Enclosure.

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with Enclosure.

bickerings, both in words and actions. Frequent instances occurred to our notice, in which they refused to take up their load, because a small brass pot, or some article of no greater weight, was added to the burden.

They are faithful, however, to the trust reposed in them, and it rarely happens that any articles committed to their charge are pilfered or purloined.

They are most vehement in their complaints against the Goorkas, of whom they stand in the utmost dread and awe; but from the slavish habits and ideas they have contracted, it is doubtful if a spirit of resistance or independence could be excited amongst them.

The villages in Gurhwall afford a striking proof of the destructive system of the Goorkas: uncultivated fields, ruined and deserted huts, present themselves in every direction. The only lands which are well tilled, are those belonging to the different temples.

The country, however, is in general less favourable for husbandry than Kamaon; the mountains being more lofty and precipitous, separated at the bases only by deep water-courses and streams, which are formed and supplied by the numerous rivulets and torrents that roll down the sides.

The Bhagerettee and Alucnunda, which by their junction at Devaprayaga form the Ganges river, may be considered the streams of the first order in Gurhwall. The former has a course from north to south, and the latter from east to west, and to them all the other rivers have a natural inclination.

The Billhang, which falls into the Bhagerettee, and the Mundanee, the Pindur, the Nundacori, the Buke, and the Dauli rivers, which join the Alucnunda, may be denominated streams of the second order.

Some of these are nearly of equal magnitude with those to which they are tributary, and most of them derive their source from the stupendous chain of the Himalaya.

As none of them are fordable, the Goorkas have constructed joolahs (rope bridges) and sangahs (plat-form bridges) at the most convenient points of communication. There are few places in which boats could be used, on account of the rapidity of the currents, and from the masses of rock and stones with which the beds of these rivers are obstructed.

The roads in Gurhwall are in general extremely bad and difficult, being merely foot paths, which are carried along the slope of a mountain in the direction of the principal streams and water-courses. Those which lead towards Bhadri Nath undergo an annual repair, for the benefit of the pilgrims who resort thither in great numbers.

The route of communication between Sreenuggur and Almora we had not an opportunity of seeing; but as it forms a part of what may be considered the great military road through the Goorka territories, it is probably as good as the nature of the country will admit of. The continuation of it from Sreenuggur to Devaprayaga, in the direction of the Dhoon, was in a very tolerable state; but it had undergone recent repairs, and great pains and labour appeared to have been bestowed in rendering many parts of it passable.

At Devaprayaga there are two rope bridges, one on the Bahgerettee, and the other on the Alucnunda. These communications can be so easily removed, that the enemy would prevent an access from that quarter, on the first intimation they receive of the march of a detachment from the Dhoon.

In speaking generally of the roads in Gurhwall, I trust it will not be imputed to me as rashness, to assert that none of them are practicable for cattle of any description; and my opinion is formed by what we experienced on our journey. One or two stages in the outset might possibly be accomplished with difficulty by horses, bullocks, &c.; but, in the end, obstacles of an insurmountable nature would occur, and the only sure and certain conveyance for stores, camp equipage, and other military equipments, would be by the hill porters.

In concluding this very imperfect sketch of countries which are so soon to become the theatre of war, I have to entreat indulgence for the defective state
in

in which it now appears. Actuated by a desire of giving what little information I possessed, I have ventured on a detail, which, at any other time, might have appeared too trivial for notice; but should it, at the present period, be considered not totally void of interest, it will be a source of the highest gratification to me, to reflect, that my time has not been altogether uselessly employed.

(Signed) F. N. RAPER,
Captain, 10th Native Infantry.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 77
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

DESCRIPTION of the Route from Almora in Kamaon to Burokeree Gurhi.

In addition to the remarks contained in the printed journal inserted in the Asiatic Researches, under the title of a "Survey of the Ganges," I beg leave to offer a few observations, drawn from memorandums still in my possession. Many of them were contained in the manuscript memoir delivered to Colonel Colebrooke; but as they referred chiefly to the nature of the road, and the distance calculated by time, they were not considered of sufficient interest to be inserted in the printed copy.

Although we did not pass through the city of Almora, which is the capital of Kamaon, we had an opportunity of observing its position from two or three different points, and its situation in Lieutenant Webb's map may be therefore considered correct.

The town is placed on the top of a ridge of mountains, which rise in a regular and gradual acclivity. The houses appeared to be much scattered, and extended down the hill on each side for a considerable distance. To the southward of the town is the fort of Salmandi, which, as far as we could judge by our telescopes, is of a circular form resembling a tower. It is constructed of stone, and seemed to be in a state of good repair.

From Bhumsur gaut, a ford on the Cossilla river which we passed on our march to Goorkunda, Almora is distant only four or five miles, in a south-east direction. The road to it from thence is very good, passing near Hawul Baugh, where there is an old palace and garden belonging to the former Rajahs of Kamaon.

From Goorkunda to Dhamis.—One road goes along the right bank of the Cossilla; another passes up the mountain, leading near the temple of Catarmal. Several nuddees and streams are crossed during the march, but the road is in general good.

From Dhamis to Chuprah.—After crossing the Cossilla river at Baghur gaut, we ascended a very steep hill and encamped at the village of Chuprah. The Cossilla river is not fordable at this place. Almora is distant about five or six miles to the northward of this town (Chuprah), whence the route may be considered to commence, the two foregoing stages having been introduced to connect the journal.

From Chuprah to Nathkannah.—The commencement of the march was by a gradual ascent for about a quarter of an hour, when we proceeded by a good path on the slope, which led to the village of Kool. In one hour more passed the village Simrowlie, distance about one furlong to the right. The road still continued at a considerable elevation, till we had passed another village, called Bialgong, whence we proceeded in alternate ascent and descent for about a mile and a half to the foot of the Bellar gaut. In fifty minutes gained the summ't, and in one hour more reached the Ramgudh nuddee. We followed the course of this stream for a short distance, at a considerable elevation along its right bank, when, by a very steep and rugged descent, we gained the bed of it; and again ascending the right bank, encamped near the village of Nathkannah, which is elevated about three hundred feet above the nuddee.

The road this day was in some places rather steep, but the path was good. Distance by perambulator ten miles one furlong.

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From Nathkannah to Bhimes Wara.—Crossed the Ramgudh nuddee, water knee-deep, and proceeded along its banks through a valley. After passing a small rivulet which falls into the Ramgudh, commenced the ascent of the Toomara gaut. The road steep, and considerably obstructed by the beds of water-courses. In fifty minutes gained the summit, which goes off in a narrow table ledge, terminated by another steep ascent, called the Gungur Doree gaut. In one hour and twenty-five minutes reached the top, from which a steep descent for thirty minutes brought us to a small valley, about half a mile in extent. The road through the gaut lay through a thick forest, and in the beds of water-courses.

After passing through the valley there was a short ascent for a few minutes, which was succeeded by another steep descent, leading to the village of Mhera. The remainder of the route lay through a valley, on the southern extremity of which is a large jeel or tank, called Bhime Sal. It is a large bason of water in the form of a square: the extent of it from north to south is about one or one and a half mile, and somewhat less from east to west. The sides of it are enclosed by a ridge of hills, but on the eastern side it finds an outlet, passing off in a stream about twenty feet broad, forming the Goula or Goura nuddee. To the eastward of it, on a low hill, stands the Goorka fort of Chicata Ghuri, in which there is a garrison consisting of one company. Distance eleven miles three furlongs.

From Bhimes Wara to Bamori.—Leaving the fort a short distance to our left, we commenced the descent of the Gara Kal gaut. After descending for about fifteen minutes, we arrived on the bank of the Gaula, which at this place holds a very rapid course from north-west to south-east, and is about twenty yards in breadth. In twenty minutes more reached the bottom of the gaut, which is terminated by a valley, with a thin forest of small trees. In one hour more reached and crossed the Bullea nuddee, which falls into the Gaula. The depth of water in the former is not great, but the strength of the current rendered the passage difficult.

After passing through a plantation of mango trees, called Ranee Bagh, we came to a short ascent, which brought us immediately under the fort of Barocheri, whence we had a distinct view of the plains. The fort is situated on a small hill at the summit of a gaut, and is built of stones. It has three small turrets, and is surrounded by a stockade of piles and bamboos.

The garrison consists of a small detachment from Chicata Ghuri; but it is generally withdrawn altogether at the commencement of the rains, on account of the unhealthiness of the situation, and because the pass at that season is unfrequented. A steep descent for ten minutes brought us to the bed of the Burocheri nuddee, and about three quarters of a mile beyond it (the descent becoming progressively more gradual) we crossed another rapid stream called Kalsee Ka Gudh, when we entered on the plains. The Gaula river and the village of Kera distant about two furlongs to the left.

Passes into Kamaon.—There are several passes into Kamaon from the districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, but those by the way of Kossipore and Roodurpoor are, I believe, considered the best, and are most frequented. The former leads by Chilkeea, where an annual fair is held, to which the hill people resort in great numbers. As I had not, however, an opportunity of seeing the roads in that direction, I cannot speak from my own knowledge of them.

Road to Almora, through the Burocheri gaut.—The road through the Burocheri gaut, in the direction of Almora, was infinitely better than we expected to find it; and although the season in which we concluded our journey may be considered the most unfavourable of any, the periodical rains having set in with great violence, the only obstructions or obstacles we met with proceeded from the sudden rise of some of the nuddees and streams, which became unfordable.

The Gauts practicable for Horses, &c.—The gauts, though many of them are high and steep, are, I conceive, practicable for horses, elephants, and bullocks. They can scarcely be denominated passes, as there are no narrow passages or defiles, which could be so effectually secured as to stop the progress of a detachment,

tachment, unless the enemy could oppose a stronger force than the invading one.

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Troops stationed in Kamaon.—I cannot venture to form a conjecture as to what number of troops the Goorkas could assemble in the quarter of Kamaon, but at the time we passed Almora they had not in the district a force exceeding four companies, including those stationed at the capital. At that period they were prosecuting the siege of Kote Kangrah, and all the soldiers they could spare, together with a number of new levies raised in the Kamaon province, were detached on that service. The country, in consequence, appeared perfectly destitute of troops, and from the north-eastern extremity of Gurhwall to the city of Almora, not a soldier was to be seen.

The Goorka system of conquest.—The country is probably not in so defenceless a state at the present time, as the siege of Kangra has been raised; but it appears to have been such a determined and systematic plan of the Goorkas to extend their conquests, that it is reasonable to suppose they will be unwilling to recede from those districts which they have already subdued.

Provinces to the westward require a standing army.—Their provinces to the westward, so lately subjected, require to be maintained by a strong military force, and all the resources of the eastern districts will be forwarded for the support of that army. Kamaon is one of their richest and most flourishing provinces, and one from which they derive their chief supplies.

Occupation of Almora.—By the occupation of Almora a very severe blow might be struck against their resources, and the communication in a great measure cut off between their eastern and western possessions. From Almora a chain of detached posts might be extended to Chiring gaut, in the line of the Cossilla river.

Situation of Chiring.—Chiring is situated on the confines of Gurhwall and Kamaon. The town, now in ruins, is placed on the left bank of the Pindur river, a large stream which is not fordable. A joolah (or rope bridge) is thrown across the river, a short distance below the town of Chiring; and by removing this communication, the access from Gurhwall would be prevented in that direction.

Runchola Ghuri.—About four or five miles to the southward of Chiring, in the Kamaon province, is a small fort called Runchola Ghuri. It is built of stone, and is situated on a hill about two hundred or two hundred and fifty feet high, the base of which is washed on the western side by the Ganrauthie river. No other forts occur between this and Almora, excepting an extensive fortification now in ruins, called Caula Maudi, which has never been occupied by the Goorkas.

Cossilla river.—The Cossilla river is fordable in many places, excepting after heavy rain, when it is subject, as all these mountainous streams are, to a very sudden rise and fall.

Concluding remarks.—If the Doon and the valley of Sreenuggur are occupied at the same time, and a communication opened from the latter with the detachment at Almora, the retreat of the enemy to the southward of Chiring might be prevented. There are, however, several roads and passes to the northward, which could be effectually secured without great difficulty and labour. The same causes, however, that would make them difficult of access to British troops, would render them objectionable to the enemy as a route for their retreat.

The season of the year would also tend to make the passage in that direction more arduous, as during the winter months the mountains a little to the northward of Chiring are covered with snow.

Should the Goorkas endeavour to retire in that direction upon Almora, they would, on finding themselves deprived of their rallying point in Kamaon, be forced to take refuge in the northern mountains during the most inclement season of the year, or be obliged to continue their retreat to the eastward under manifold disadvantages.

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It is possible that, in small detached parties, they might pass to the northward of our posts; but if the inhabitants of Kamaon could be excited, as it may be expected they would be, to throw off the yoke under which they have suffered so severely, it will then be reasonable to suppose that a very small part of the Goorka army would be able to escape, or overcome the accumulated difficulties it would have to encounter.

(Signed) F. P. RAPER,
Captain 10th Native Infantry.

(Enclosure 78
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 78 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Major-General Wood, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. His Excellency the Governor-General, reposing entire confidence in your approved judgment, prudence, and ability, has determined to commit to your charge the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements which it will be requisite to combine with the operations of the force assembled under your command; and I now proceed, by order of his Excellency, to communicate to you the following instructions, for your guidance in the execution of that duty.

2. Following the course of the operations of your division, as prescribed in the instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, under date the 23d ultimo, the first object of attention is the expulsion of the Goorkas from the Terraie of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and the re-occupation of the whole of the country below the hills. On this point, it is only necessary to inform you, that the Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore will be prepared to assume the charge of that territory in their respective departments, and to request that you will afford to those officers every practicable degree of aid in re-establishing the authority of the British Government, and make such provision as may be in your power for its defence against eventual excursion or attack on the part of the Nepaulese.

3. The principle adopted by the Governor-General for the basis of the political arrangement, which must be combined with the expulsion of the Goorkas from that portion of territory which is to form the scene of your operations, is the re-establishment in the several petty States composing that tract, of the ancient line of princes, in all cases in which a representative of those families can be found. The views and considerations which have led his Excellency to this determination are stated in instructions issued to Colonel Ochterlony, relative to the Goorka possessions lying between the Jumna and the Sutleje, an extract of which is enclosed for your information. You will be pleased to consider those instructions as forming a rule for your guidance, as far as they are applicable to the circumstances of the chiefs with whom you will be in communication.

4. You will perceive that, while the Governor-General considers it to be expedient to act upon the general principle above stated, it is yet left open to modification in certain specified cases. It will be an early object of your proceedings to obtain the information which may enable the Governor-General to determine to what extent, and in what particular cases, the proposed qualifications will be requisite.

5. Independently of the possible existence of cases, in which it may be inexpedient, on grounds analogous to those stated in the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony, to exclude the representative of the family heretofore possessing the sovereignty of any of the hill principalities, it is highly probable, from the lapse of time since the Goorka conquest was effected, and from the barbarous policy of that people, which led them to endeavour to exterminate the ancient race of the Hill Chiefs, that some of those families may be extinct, and that no claimant exists to many of the former chiefships. In either of these cases, the British Government will have to determine on the disposal of the territory so situated.

6. The

6. The inclination of the British Government, in these cases, would be to confer such vacant possessions on those of the exiled Chiefs, who may manifest the greatest degree of zeal and exertion in the common cause, and whose co-operation and general services may actually produce the greatest effect in prosecuting the success of our arms. A careful and particular report from you on these points, will be necessary to enable the Governor-General to form a final decision on the questions which they will involve.

7. The conditions on which the exiled Chiefs are to be restored, or those on which the Chiefs who still remain in their possessions under the Goorka Government are to be placed under the protection of the British Government, must be the same as those specified in the twenty-fourth paragraph of the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony.

8. Enclosed I have the honour to transmit to you the draft in English, Persian, and Hindoostanee, of a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the tract heretofore forming the Choubessa Raj and Barusee Raj, which you will be pleased to cause to be translated into the language of the hills, and to publish, under your seal and signature, at such time as you may deem best adapted for producing an advantageous effect. It is proper to observe, with reference to the period of publication, that a premature disclosure to the Goorkas of our intention to re-establish the Hill Chiefs, might expose to danger and destruction such of them as are still within the power of that cruel people. You will probably, therefore, deem it expedient that your occupation of a commanding position on the hills, which shall enable you to afford protection to the Chiefs actually residing within them, should precede the promulgation of that paper. A private communication of it to the Chiefs immediately concerned, whether within the hills or in the lowlands, will not be attended with the same risk. You will, however, exercise your own discretion, with regard to the time of issuing the proclamation, bearing in mind the considerations above adverted to.

9. You will have received from Mr. Martin a copy of his despatch to my address, under date the instant, enclosing the substance of information received from Samar Behauder, commonly called Nadir Shah, and from other quarters. The knowledge possessed by that person, as evinced in the communication just referred to, as well as the general tenour of the information received by Government respecting him, leads his Excellency the Governor-General to suppose that you will derive advantage from his presence and that of his nephew, the descendant and representative of the Rajahs of Palpa, with your force. The Governor-General accordingly recommends, that you should open a friendly communication with the Rajah and Samar Behauder, and invite them to accompany you, for the purpose of effecting the re-establishment of the former principality of Palpa, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government. The Governor-General has reason to suppose, that the exertions and influence of these individuals and their connexions, will be the means of procuring you considerable aid in hill porters, as well as in guides and Hircarrabs; and you will be pleased to encourage them to exert themselves to the utmost, to afford you assistance in those particulars.

10. You will observe, that Samar Behauder, in his communications with Mr. Martin, lays great stress on the importance of the British division being preceded by a body of hill troops, and that he offers to raise from four to six hundred troops of that description. Without admitting the necessity of this aid, in the view taken of it by Samar Behauder, the Governor-General is nevertheless disposed to believe that the assistance of troops of that description may be useful, in exploring the jungles or passes a-head of the army, as well as in collecting information. You are consequently authorized to encourage him to collect and arm as many of his followers as he may be able to bring together, and to employ them to co-operate with you in that species of warfare for which they may be best adapted.

11. The secure establishment of the Rajah of Palpa in the former possessions of his family, appears to the Governor-General to be calculated to prove of material aid and support to the operations to which your division may be directed, after the expulsion of the Goorkas from that territory. His Excellency accordingly

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accordingly desires that you will make it a primary object of your attention, as soon as you shall have occupied Palpa and Tonsein, and have driven the Goorkas out of their present possessions in that quarter. The Governor-General will be disposed to strengthen the State of Palpa, by annexing it to the territories of any of the neighbouring petty states of which the sovereignty has become vacant, by the extinction of the ancient family or the unfitness of the surviving representative to be restored, according to the principle already referred to: you will be pleased, therefore, to consider this subject, and report to me, for the information of his Excellency, whether any arrangement, of the nature contemplated, be practicable and expedient.

12. In adjusting with the Rajah of Palpa the conditions of the restoration, it will be necessary to come to an explicit understanding with respect to the low lands formerly held by him from the Nabob Vizier, and since the cession of Goruckpore until the Nepaulese usurpation from the Honourable Company's Government. The Rajah should be informed distinctly, that he will possess no independent authority below the hills, except eventually in the town of Bootwul Coss. The town, as having been admitted in our discussions with the Nepaulese not to be a part of the Honourable Company's dominions, will naturally fall to the Rajah of Palpa, on the extinction of the Goorka power in Palpa. It will be advisable, however, to consider whether the possession of Bootwul Coss and of Nyakote, and the consequent command of the pass, would be of such advantage to the interests of the British Government, with a view to the security of our frontier and the possession of a ready access to the hills, as to render it expedient to retain those positions in the hands of the British Government. Should it appear advisable to appropriate to the British Government those positions, no plea could be urged against it by the Rajah, whose restoration to any part of his former territory would be wholly gratuitous. At the same time, the Governor-General would be indisposed to except from the general restoration to the Rajah any part of his territory, the possession of which were not really important to our own undoubted interests or security. As the final adjustment of the conditions on which the Rajah is to be restored will not be made until you shall be in possession of the country, there will be time for you to receive instructions from the Governor-General on this point, founded on your report of the result of your personal observation and inquiry. His Excellency recommends that you should obtain the sentiments of the magistrate and collector of Goruckpore on this point, as affecting the police or revenue of the district.

13. You are authorized to advance to the Rajah such pecuniary supplies, to a reasonable amount, as may be necessary to enable him to come forward with efficacy; and you will also, if you should deem it to be advisable, and find it practicable to procure them, furnish him with a supply of matchlocks and other arms, such as are used in the country.

14. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions issued on the 20th instant to the Resident at Lucknow, relative to the exiled Rajah of Dhan. You will be pleased, in conformity to the intimation given to the Resident, to afford such support as your local position, and the influence resulting from it, may enable you to give to the efforts of Rajah Dhan Behauder, to recover the possession of his ancestors.

15. With respect to the Chiefs of the other petty Hill States, it is not practicable to furnish you with any particular instructions. Your proceedings towards them will, of course, be regulated by the general principles stated in the course of this despatch. You will, no doubt, deem it advisable to invite to accompany you such of them as may be resident in the Honourable Company's territory, calling on them to afford such assistance as their respective means will admit of.

16. I am directed to observe, that the arrangements which it may become advisable to make, with relation to Dootee on the banks of the Gogra, and the country under the soobaship of Huster Dul Sah, which lie within the province of Mr. Gardner, the officer entrusted with the conduct of political affairs connected with Kamaon; and, in like manner, the arrangements relative to Tanhn (Tanahun), Muckwanpore, and the other eastern principalities, will be con-

ducted by Major Bradshaw, the Political Agent, who will accompany Major-General Marley's division: you will be pleased, therefore, to decline communications with the Chiefs or inhabitants of those countries, referring them respectively to the Agents above designated.

17. The Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore will, under instructions already issued to those officers, furnish you with every aid in their power, in the prosecution of the service committed to your charge. Similar instructions have been addressed to the Agent to the Governor-General. The Collector of Goruckpore will be authorized to advance, on your application, such funds as may be required by you for the purchase of arms, or for the purpose of enabling the exiled Chiefs to co-operate effectually with you, or for any other purposes connected with the performance of the political duties with which you are charged. You will be pleased to submit a separate account of the charges which you may incur under this authority, for the sanction of his Excellency the Governor-General.

18. The Governor-General being of opinion that the services of Molavee Abdul Kadir Khan, whose character and former employment in various negotiations with the Government of Nepaul are known to you, will be of material use to you, in conducting your communications with the Hill Chiefs or other native authorities, with whom an intercourse will be necessary, I am directed to inform you, that the Molavee will be instructed to proceed to your head-quarters without delay, and to place himself under your orders.

19. His Excellency is pleased to assign to Molavee Abdul Kadir an extra allowance of five hundred rupees per mensem during the continuance of this service; and you are authorized to disburse the amount monthly, unless you shall receive intimation from the Governor-General's Agent, that any other mode of payment has been fixed on, under the direction with which Mr. Brooke will be vested to this effect.

20. You will endeavour, as soon as circumstances may admit after the advance of your force, to open a communication with Major Bradshaw and Mr. Gardner; and you will be pleased to keep Major Bradshaw regularly advised of the progress which may be made in restoring the exiled Chiefs to their ancient authority.

21. In the event of any overtures for peace being made to you on the part of the Nepaulese Government, his Excellency desires that you will inform the Agents through whom such overtures may be made, that you are not empowered to enter on the subject, and refer them to the Political Agent accompanying Major-General Marley's division.

22. You will be pleased to report to me regularly, for his Excellency's information, your proceedings under these instructions.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,

31st October 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,

Secretary to Government.

P.S. You are authorized to communicate this despatch confidentially to the Governor-General's Agent at Benares and to the Magistrate of Goruckpore.

(No. 79 in Enclosure No. 2.)

PROCLAMATION to the Chiefs and Inhabitants of the Country heretofore forming the Choubessa Raj and the Barusee Raj.

The British Government has long viewed with concern the misery and distress to which the inhabitants of the country, heretofore forming the Choubessa Raj and the Barusee Raj, have been reduced by the oppressive sway of the Gorta power. While that power was at peace with the British Government, and afforded no ground to doubt its disposition to maintain that relation, the acknowledged obligations of public faith demanded a corresponding conduct on the part of the British Government, and obliged it to witness, in silent regret, the devastation and ruin occasioned by the extension of the Gorta sway over those countries.

Having

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27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 78
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 79
in No. 2.)

Proclamation.

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Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 79
in No. 2.)

Proclamation.

Having now been compelled, by a series of unprovoked and unjustifiable encroachment and violence on the part of the Goorka power, to take up arms in defence of its rights and honour, the British Government eagerly seizes the favourable occasion of assisting the inhabitants of the hills in the expulsion of their oppressors, the recovering of their national independence, and the restoration to the families of their legitimate and ancient Chiefs. The inhabitants of the hills are accordingly invited, and earnestly exhorted to co-operate with the British troops, in the powerful exertions which the latter are prepared to make for enabling them to accomplish those laudable and patriotic objects. The commander of the British troops is authorized and directed by his Government to promise, in its name, a perpetual guarantee against the Goorka power, and to assure the Chiefs and inhabitants of the hills of its scrupulous regard for all their ancient rights and privileges. The British Government demands no tribute or pecuniary indemnification whatever for its assistance and protection. All that it requires from the inhabitants of the hills, in return for these benefits, is their zealous and cordial co-operation, during the continuance of hostilities against the Goorkas, and their services hereafter, if circumstances should again demand the employment of a British force in the hills against its enemies and their own.

Given at the Head-Quarters of the British force in Palpa, this
..... day of, A.D. 1814, corresponding with
the of

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Note.—To be signed and sealed by the Commanding Officer.

(No. 80 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

His Excellency the Governor-General having deemed it expedient to commit to Major-General Wood the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements which it would be necessary to combine with the operations of the force assembled under his command, I am directed to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed copy of instructions, which have this day been addressed to Major-General Wood, for his guidance in the execution of that duty.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 81 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To W. A. Brooke, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General, Benares.

Sir :

His Excellency the Governor-General being desirous of enabling Major-General Wood to avail himself of the services of Molavee Abdul Kadir Khan, in the communications which it will be necessary for that officer to hold with the Chiefs and inhabitants of the hills, and eventually with the Nepaulese authorities, I am directed to request that you will desire Molavee Abdul Kadir Khan to proceed to Major-General Wood's head-quarters, and place himself under the Major-General's orders.

The Governor-General is pleased to assign to Molavee Abdul Kadir an extra allowance of five hundred rupees per mensem during the continuance of this service, and Major-General Wood has been authorized to disburse that amount to him monthly. If the Molavee should prefer the payment at Benares, however, you are authorized to accede to his wishes, and charge the amount in your public accounts, communicating the arrangement to Major-General Wood for his information.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 82)

(Enclosure 80
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
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in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 82 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To H. G. Christian, Esq., Acting Collector of Goruckpore.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to desire that you will advance to Major-General Wood, on his application, such sums as he may require, for the execution of the political duties with which he is charged, with relation to the proposed operations of the force under his command.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 82
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 83 in Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to request you will be pleased to lay before the Right Honourable the Governor-General copies of the several letters herewith transmitted, which have recently been despatched from this office, to the several officers in command of the divisions to be employed on the expedition against Nepaul, and to request you will be pleased to submit those documents to his Lordship, with his Excellency's hope that the several measures, creative of extra expense, already authorized or proposed to be adopted by the Commander-in-Chief, as more particularly stated in those referred to in the margin,* may obtain the general approbation and sanction of his Lordship. The reasons for the several arrangements, I am directed to add, will be hereafter submitted more in detail, through the Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 83
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

No. 1.

To Major-General Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief directs me to resume the subject of my despatch of the 13th instant.

2. His Excellency laments that there are no three or four-pounder field-pieces in the magazines in your vicinity, as he thinks they might be beneficially employed on the approaching service. Those in the lower provinces have all been appropriated to the formation of a field train, to accompany the division of the army that will move from Dinapoor. The Commander-in-Chief has observed that there are in the dépôt at Agra two 4½-inch howitzers and two 4½-inch mortars, with carriages and beds, and is aware that these pieces may be rendered available with effect in a mountainous country. Directions have been transmitted, both from this office and the Acting-Commandant of Artillery, to the Commanding-Officer of Artillery in the Field, to prepare for the peculiar service in prospect the above, and all other 4½-inch howitzers and 4½-inch mortars in the field magazines. Copies of these directions will be hereafter transmitted to you.

3. If you should be of opinion, from the information which you now possess or may hereafter obtain, that 5½-inch mortars and howitzers could be conveyed and used with effect in the countries about to be the scene of operations, the Commander-in-Chief requests you will give the necessary orders for having such

* To Major-General Gillespie, No. 1, dated 19th September 1814; No. 8, dated 5th October; No. 12, dated 7th October; and No. 13, dated 10th October 1814.—To Colonel Ochterlony, No. 2, dated 25th September 1814.—And No. 11, Circular Letters to Major-Generals Gillespie, Wood, and Marley, and Colonel Ochterlony, dated 6th October 1814.

Bang
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 83
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

such a number of those pieces as you may require, in proportion to the force employed, equipped and sent to Meerut or Scharunpore from the magazine at Delhi, where his Excellency observes there are four 5½-inch mortars and four 5½-inch howitzers, with beds and carriages complete. The Commanding-Officer of Artillery in the field has been directed to give his instructions to the Commanding-Officer of Artillery and the Deputy Commissary in charge of the magazine at Delhi, for having those pieces held in readiness for eventual service.

4. There are both scaling-ladders and bamboos for making them in the Delhi magazine; and these you will probably deem it proper to have sent in due time to Scharunpore: as also to direct that the Pioneers from Allygurh and Delhi, when ordered to move, be amply provided with a suitable proportion of tools.

5. The Commander-in-Chief is extremely doubtful, whether it will be practicable to carry the established pattern tents for the European troops. In that case, it will be necessary to substitute Sepoy tents, which being divisible into four parts, are easily slung across a bamboo, and carried in that manner by bearers or hill-porters. The native troops must in that case be warm. Warm pantaloons of Europe cloth are now preparing for the use of the troops, and directions have been given that coarse flannel or loose bannians or waistcoats should, if practicable, be also provided for the men. You will, of course, take care the men provide themselves with a good country blanket or cummul.

6. The Commander-in-Chief requests the Superintending Surgeon may be directed to adopt timely measures for having a supply of medicine and instruments, for which he will indent on the Dépôt at Agra, in readiness to be sent, if necessary, with the different detachments, or with any larger body of troops that may hereafter be assembled for service. It is not probable, from the nature of the operations to be entered upon on your frontier at the opening of the fair season, that any other than the regimental medical system need be resorted to at first; but the eventual necessity of the establishments of field hospitals must be kept in view, and be provided for accordingly.

7. The medicine to be appropriated for the service should be carefully packed in boxes, adapted in weight and size either to carriage by men, mules, or bullocks, and each should contain those medicines most commonly required in camps.

8. The Commander-in-Chief will authorize the temporary embodying of the light companies of such battalions of Native infantry of your division as are most contiguous to your head-quarters. Five or six companies are, his Excellency fears, the utmost that could be conveniently assembled; and these may be placed under the command of an active officer, to be selected from among them for the purpose. An Adjutant will be allowed to these companies, which may be assembled at Meerut, as early as you think proper after the 1st of October, consistently with the other objects you are aware the Commander-in-Chief has in view.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
19th September 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 2.

To Colonel Ochterlony, Commanding Third Division Field Army.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 10th and 11th instant.

2. The point of rendezvous for the different corps appears to his Excellency to be judiciously chosen. I herewith forward, for your information, copies of letters, under this date, addressed to Major-General Gillespie and to Colonel Arnold, by which you will perceive six companies of the second battalion Nineteenth are ordered to march from Moradabad on the 10th of October, or
on

on such earlier day as may be practicable, and the first battalion of the Nineteenth from Hind, as soon as the Resident at Delhi can dispense with its services; or if returned to Hansi, with the least practicable delay. You will be pleased to send, as you proposed, march routes to those corps, to conduct them to Rooper.

Bengal
Secret Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 85
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

3. The Commander-in-Chief understanding, that the route by Kurnoul to Rooper from Moradabad is only, at most, longer by two marches than that by Seharunpore and Booreah gaut, has judged it advisable to order the six companies of the second battalion of the Nineteenth to proceed by the former route, as it will afford you a choice of means for providing for the security of Kurnoul, and an escort for the battering train and stores you will have to draw from that dépôt. It will likewise be attended with the further advantage of concealing, for a longer period, the intention of moving upon Nallaghur and Irki, which might be disclosed by moving so near the hills as Booreah gaut.

4. The General Orders of this date will apprize you, that the post of Hansi is annexed to your division, and that of Seharunpore to the Second Division. The corps at the last-named post will therefore no longer form any part of the force under your command, according to the arrangement intimated in the twelfth paragraph of my letter of the 28th ultimo, as was then in the contemplation of the Commander-in-Chief. No orders have been transmitted from headquarters for the movement of the second battalion of the Third from Kurnoul towards Rooper, as there will be sufficient time for that corps to receive orders from you. Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson has, however, been directed to hold it in readiness to move on the shortest notice from you.

5. Reckoning upon the march of the six companies of the second battalion of the Nineteenth from Moradabad on the 10th proximo, it appears the whole of the troops will be assembled at Rooper on or before the 1st of November next; a period which will, his Excellency thinks, suit well, both with respect to the season, our designs, and the general state of our preparations in other quarters. The rendezvous of the troops of your division at Rooper should not, however, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion, be later than the 1st of November, and he particularly requests the troops may be collected, and in readiness at Rooper by that date, after which the sooner your intended forward movement is executed the better.

6. From the knowledge acquired from your despatch, now under reply, of the situation of your intended rendezvous, and from the period at which the Commander-in-Chief calculates the troops will be there united, his Excellency is now of opinion, the occupation of the Dhoon should precede your own movement from Ludiana; orders will therefore be immediately transmitted to Major-General Gillespie, to carry that measure into effect, as soon after the 15th of October as arrangements for the purpose can be made, unless he should receive from you intelligence of a nature to induce him to defer its execution.

7. The Commander-in-Chief entirely approves the plan proposed in the fourth paragraph of your despatch now acknowledged, of compelling or obtaining the surrender of Nallaghur, and also of Ramgurl, before you advance upon Irki; subject to any alteration which may be induced, from the cause alluded to in the beginning of the fifth paragraph of your letter above-mentioned.

8. The dispositions of the four battalions and six companies that form the infantry part of your force, the Commander-in-Chief entirely leaves to your own judgment, formed as it will be on a knowledge of local circumstances, and the strength and situation of the enemy that will be opposed to you.

9. Lieutenant Lawtie, the Engineer at Delhi, the officer of that corps nearest to your position, will be attached to the force under your command, and directed to proceed with Colonel Arnold's corps.

10. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorize, until further orders, the establishment of a sudder bazar with the force under your command, with the usual allowances for public servants.

11. You

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 8.1
in No. 2)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.
with Enclosures.

11. You will be pleased to appoint an European non-commissioned officer to the situation of bazar serjeant, and transmit his name to Head-Quarters for confirmation.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters on the River,
25th September 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

P.S.—The six companies of the second battalion of the Nineteenth should, on marching from Kurnoul, take up the field-pieces and ammunition ordnance and muskets belonging to the first of the Sixth, that will have marched for Meerut on the 1st of October.

No. 3.

To Major-General Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a despatch, addressed, under this date, to Colonel Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division of the field army.

For the reason stated in the eleventh paragraph of the above despatch, the Commander-in-Chief desires you will be pleased to carry into effect the instructions already transmitted you for the occupation of the Dhoon, as soon after the 15th of October as your arrangements for the purpose can be completed, unless you should receive intelligence from Colonel Ochterlony of a nature to induce you to defer its execution.

The Dhoon once occupied, his Excellency requests you will be prepared to advance a sufficient detachment upon Nahn, either by Khederabad or from the Dhoon, by the ferry on the Jumna at Rajgaut, or by both those passages, should there be sufficient means on the Jumna within the Dhoon for passing troops, which of course can only be known and judged of on the spot.

Lieutenant Blane, of the Engineers, has been directed to proceed to Meerut, and place himself under your orders. Lieutenant Lawtie, of the same corps, has also been directed, you will observe from my despatch to Colonel Ochterlony, to proceed from Hansi or Hind, and join the force under that officer's command.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
25th September 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 4.

To Major-General Gillespie, commanding the Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st instant. I had the honour to address you, under date the 26th instant, and to convey his Excellency's instructions for occupying the Dhoon, as soon after the 15th proximo as arrangements for the purpose could be made.

2. Colonel Ochterlony has already been instructed to the effect desired by you.

3. The Commander-in-Chief entirely approves your selection of Major Stevenson, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence and guides. The Resident at Delhi is charged with the duty of communicating, and if advisable, of negotiating with such of the expelled exiled Chiefs of Sreenuggur, Almora, and other provinces conquered by the Goorkas, as it may be in the contemplation of Government to employ in co-operation against that people. When apprized of this circumstance, his Excellency has no doubt but you will perceive the expediency of instructing Major Stevenson not to hold any communications

communications of a political nature with Chiefs or persons of the above description.

The Commander-in-Chief will be happy to sanction the employment of Lieutenant Cooke on the service to which you allude, whenever circumstances may require and will admit of it.

The objection which the Commander-in-Chief foresees to the Third Cavalry being sent to Seharunpore, and the Seventh continued at Meerut, is, that the Delhi and Rewarree frontier would be thereby left entirely destitute of regular cavalry, which would not be expedient, with a view to the security of that frontier, and the maintenance of tranquillity in the districts which it covers.

Any draught bullocks which you may require in aid of the services of horses, can, his Excellency observes, be drawn from Delhi, where a proportion is always kept for the eventual use of the train lodged there. You will, of course, issue your own orders for this purpose.

The Commander-in-Chief thinks the employment of a small body of Skinner's Horse would be extremely useful, in that part of your division which takes the field, and has accordingly desired that one rissilah might be sent to Seharunpore from Hansi, by the way of Kurnoul. Should you wish to alter the direction of its march, you will be pleased to send orders to it at Kurnoul. Another rissilah has been directed to proceed and join Colonel Ochterlony. The Commander-in-Chief is at present extremely doubtful, whether a greater number of Skinner's Horse could be spared, or will be immediately required near the hills. If more can be spared, and their services likely to be available and useful in your quarter, the number now ordered to join you can be hereafter augmented.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River, near Benares, (Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
28th September 1814. Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

To Major-General Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir:

1. Although you will probably understand, from that part of my despatch of the 13th ultimo which stated that the strength and composition of the detachments to enter the Dhoon must depend on the nature of the intelligence you may receive, and other circumstances which cannot be known at this distance, that the Commander-in-Chief did not mean you should adhere to the letter of his instructions, regarding the formation of the detachments, when those circumstances might require a deviation from them; his Excellency thinks it proper to desire you will consider yourself perfectly authorized to use your discretion in framing the arrangements for occupying the Dhoon, as far as regards the strength of the detachments, the description of troops of which they are to be composed, and other necessary circumstances which can best be determined on the spot, and which his Excellency leaves with confidence to your determination.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is anxious it should be ascertained, whether the unfinished fort of Kalunga is in a state to require artillery to reduce it; and the commanding officer of the detachment should be instructed not to attempt it without the aid of that arm, should it be necessary.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River, (Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
1st October 1814. Adjutant-General.

No. 6.

To Major-General Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir:

With reference to the sixteenth paragraph of my letter to your address of the 13th ultimo, suggesting the expediency of transferring your Head-quarters

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Be gal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 83
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 83
in No. 2)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

to the vicinity of Seharunpore about the beginning of November, and there collecting, under your immediate and personal command, the small disposable force of your division, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to observe, that, as by the instructions conveyed to you under date the 28th ultimo, the Dhoon is to be occupied as soon after the 15th instant as your arrangements for the purpose can be made, the time for your moving to Seharunpore, and having the disposable part of your division assembled there, must now be regulated by your own judgment and discretion, to which it is accordingly left.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
3d October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 7.

To Major-General Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit for your information, the accompanying extract of a letter from J. Rutherford, Esq. to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, under date the 14th ultimo, containing some information regarding the scene of our intended operations to the northward of your district. Further particulars will be hereafter transmitted you.

2. The Goorka troops are celebrated, in the countries which they have subjected, for their activity in night attacks and their dexterity in forming ambuscades; and the former is stated to be one of their favourite modes of warfare. The fact suggests to the Commander-in-Chief the expediency of the troops, European and Native, when likely to be opposed to the enemy, being apprized of the above circumstances, and warned in consequence to peculiar vigilance and alertness on all picquets, out-lying duties, and advanced posts, particularly during the night.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
4th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 8.

To Major-General Gillespie, Commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. In continuation of my letter of the 4th instant, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit you a second extract of a letter from J. Rutherford, Esq., containing routes from Nahan to Irkee and from Debox to Kalsee, an account of the forts of Chundenbudree, Nalapanee, and Ghamta Gunkee, with the plan of the second of those places, mentioned in the enclosure of my letter of the above date. This fort you would doubtless deem it expedient to seize and occupy.

2. In the enclosure above referred to, the route by which the dawk from Catmandoo to Irkee is conveyed, is laid down, which gives occasion to the Commander-in-Chief to suggest how desirable it would be to intercept any despatches from the Court of Catmandoo to the Commander of its army on the Sutleje, and which it may be possible to effect, by holding out the promise of liberal rewards for every despatch brought in by the Zemindars, who, it appears, are compelled to carry the dawks. The Agency of Major Stephenson might, it occurs to his Excellency, be very beneficially employed towards effecting the above object.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
5th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 9.

No. 9.

To Major-General Gillespie, Commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. Although the Commander-in-Chief concludes you will have received much later intelligence from Colonel Ochterlony than that contained in the extract of a private despatch from him, which I do myself the honour of transmitting herewith, his Excellency thinks it proper it should be forwarded to you, together with copy of a despatch addressed under this date, in reply, to Colonel Ochterlony.

2. The intelligence communicated by that officer of the early movements of Ummer Sing Thappa, now renders the occupation of the Dhoon and contingent passes a measure of peculiar and immediate urgency; and his Excellency relies on your expediting it as much as possible, and as far as may be compatible with the due completion of the arrangements necessary to its accomplishment. You are fully apprized of the views of the Commander-in-Chief; and his Excellency requests you will understand, that you are fully empowered to carry them into effect, in such manner as you may deem most conducive to their speedy and successful execution, moving the troops, either collectively or by detachments, at such periods as you may think proper, and establishing your Head-Quarters at that place, from which you conceive you can best superintend and direct the different movements, and changing them as often as the varying circumstances of the service may require.

3. His Excellency considering it advisable that the whole of the first battalion of the Seventh should be directed to join the field force under your personal command, has accordingly issued orders for that purpose, as you will perceive by the letters of which copies are enclosed.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
6th October 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 10.

To Colonel Ochterlony, Commanding Third Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. The intelligence of the actual and supposed intended movement of Umur Sing Thappa, announced in your private despatch to my address of the 25th ultimo, having been submitted to the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, I am directed by his Excellency to acquaint you, that the intention you have signified, of adapting and varying your plans to the information you may receive of the movements and probable designs of your adversary, is perfectly judicious, and consonant to the wishes of the Commander-in-Chief. You are in full possession of the objects proposed by his Excellency, and he confidently leaves to you the amplest latitude, as to the operations by which they are to be carried into execution. As Ummer Sing Thappa has now obviously taken the alarm, it would be desirable to expedite your attack on him, if the state of your preparations will allow it. That it would be preferable, in the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief, to sacrifice some evident advantages which would attend celerity, rather than to commence the contest (supposing Ummer Sing Thappa to await it), without a mature arrangement of those means which are essential to success.

2. A copy of this despatch will be forwarded to Major-General Gillespie, with the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, that he will, as far as possible, expedite the measures already directed for the seizure of the Dhoon and contiguous passes, to the due and early execution of which the intelligence now received from you gives a redoubled consequence. If Ummer Sing should be preparing to move off to the eastward, the pre-occupation of the rivers, at such points as would admit of the escape of any considerable body, affords the only chance of our being able to intercept him. His Excellency, however, trusts the information you have received will be confirmed, as it would thence appear the Thappa seriously meditates resistance, in that quarter of the Goorka territory which his army now occupies.

3. The

Legal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures-

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

Enclosure 83 in
No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

3. The Goorka troops are celebrated, in the countries which they have subjected, for their activity in night attacks and their dexterity in forming ambuscades; and the former is stated to be one of their favourite modes of warfare. The fact suggests to the Commander-in-Chief the expediency of the troops, European and Native, when likely to be opposed to the enemy, being apprized of the above circumstances, and warned, in consequence, to peculiar vigilance and alertness on all picquets, out-lying duties, and advanced posts, particularly during the night.

4. The Commander-in-Chief has frequently had occasion to observe in the course of service, the security derived from causing large fires to be kept up during the night, about two hundred yards in front of the picquets. Any body passing between them is bewildered by the glare, and, at the same time, sufficiently exposed, to be a fair mark for the fire of artillery from the outposts.

5. Another precaution which the Commander-in-Chief thinks it may not be superfluous to suggest, considering the nature of the country you will have to enter, and the peculiar modes of warfare by which it will be defended, is not to bring your columns under the fire of matchlocks from adjacent heights, where musquetry could produce little effect in return. Such an exposed situation can only be prevented by a succession of advanced guards, where the use of flanking parties may be impracticable.

6. My despatch of the 4th instant will have apprized you of the measures which the Commander-in-Chief contemplated, for intercepting the retreat of the Goorka army, should they attempt it, by Barrahaut and the northern mountains; and I have to add, that those measures have been made the subject of particular instructions to the Resident at Delhi. Barrahaut, and other positions in that quarter, are too remote and inaccessible, to render it practicable to occupy them by British troops, particularly at this season.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
6th. October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 11, Circular.

To Colonel Ochterlony, Major-Generals Gillespie, Wood, and Marley.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acquaint you, that it is his Excellency's intention that the troops under your command, ordered to be held in readiness for the service against Nepaul, by the secret instructions transmitted you under date the, shall form one brigade, with the usual staff of a Commanding Officer, Brigade Major, and Brigade Quarter Master, on the regulated allowances of those appointments, which are to take effect on the 1st of November next. The selection of the corps to compose the Brigade, the Commander in Chief leaves to you. It should not, however, in his Excellency's opinion, consist of less than three battalions. The overplus of troops, after providing for necessary detachments, may be formed into a reserve, the staff duties of which are to be provided for in the manner directed in General Orders by the Governor-General in Council, under date the 15th January 1811.

The senior officer of the troops under your command, and actually ordered to be in readiness for field service, will be nominated to the command of the brigade; and you are requested to transmit his name to Head-Quarters, as also the numbers of the corps to compose the Brigade and Reserve respectively (supposing you have troops to form a Reserve, after making the necessary detachments), accompanied by lists of the Captains and Subalterns present, that the whole arrangement may be detailed in General Orders, and the sanction of Government obtained to the extra appointments. You will also be pleased to acquaint me, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, what part of the permanent division staff you find it necessary to take with you, for the general duties of the force ordered to take the field.

Adverting

Adverting to the number of the troops that will remain in the cantonments usually your Head-Quarters, and in the district, as well as to the general controul you will continue to exercise over them, as long as you are sufficiently near to do so with convenience and security to the public interests, the Commander-in-Chief does not at present think it will be necessary to replace the permanent staff of the division, who may proceed with you, by acting staff of corresponding rank and denomination. It appears to his Excellency, the cantonment duties may be temporarily performed by the senior staff officer, with such additional office allowance as may be necessary, conformably to the practice which obtains under the regulations of the service, at stations of the army where more than one corps are quartered, and to which Brigade Majors are not allowed. Should any peculiar circumstances, in the nature of the duties, and in the situation of the division or district under your command, require, in your opinion, the nomination of temporary staff, of the same description as the permanent staff which proceeds with you on the present service, you will be pleased to state your reasons at large for such opinion, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and ultimate decision of Government.

As soon as any part of the force ordered to be in readiness for field service is collected and in movement under your personal command, you will be pleased to forward a return of the same to Head-Quarters, including abstract statements of the whole of the equipments and establishments of every denomination present; and after the whole of the force placed at your disposal for this service shall be collected, or the different parts of it, in motion towards the points assigned them, a regular monthly return thereof is to be transmitted to Head-Quarters on the first of every month.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
6th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

No. 12.

To Major-General Gillespie, Commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th ultimo.

Two 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch howitzers, and two mortars of the same calibre, to be mounted on carriages, which will admit of being taken to pieces and carried, as well as the ordnance, by hill porters, are now in great forwardness, and will be dispatched, with details and ammunition complete, on the 15th instant, and the officer in charge of them directed to proceed by forced marches to Seharunpore. This equipment will, his Excellency thinks, supersede the necessity for constructing the wooden cases mentioned in the second paragraph of your letter now acknowledged. Should you, however, continue to think the construction of these cases advisable for 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch howitzers, or for ordnance of any other calibre, the Commander-in-Chief authorizes that, or any other measures you may deem conducive to the forwarding of the service entrusted to you; and he accordingly requests you will not hesitate to direct such measures being carried into execution, without reference to Head-Quarters.

Captain Baillie, now commanding the fourth division of the field Artillery of Rewarree, is appointed to the command of the Artillery of the force assembling for field service in your division, and will be directed to proceed to Seharunpore, should you not already have sent him orders.

The Commander-in-Chief approves your intention of nominating Major E. P. Wilson, of the sixteenth regiment Native Infantry, to the command of the light companies, which you have been authorized to embody, and will announce the appointment in General Orders, on your apprizing me of the date from which the companies will be assembled and Major Wilson present with them.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters on the River,
7th October 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

[2 U]

No. 13.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 83
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

No. 13.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

To Major-General Gillespie, Commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

(Enclosure 83
in No. 2.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 3d and 6th of October; the former received the evening before yesterday, the latter this morning.

2. Before replying to the several points referred to the Commander-in-Chief's decision in those despatches, his Excellency feels it incumbent on him to express his warm approbation of the promptitude, zeal and ability, with which you have made the arrangements, reported in the letters now acknowledged, for carrying into effect the instructions transmitted to you, under dates the 13th, 19th and 25th ultimo. Those arrangements are so very judicious, under all the circumstances in which they have been framed, and are so entirely conformable to the general instructions under which you are acting, that little more remains to be said on the several points enumerated in your letters, beyond the approbation of your measures above expressed, and to refer you to my letters of dates subsequent to that of the 25th ultimo.

3. The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs in the propriety of your determination, not to risk the possible consequences of an unsupported movement into the Dhoon.

4. His Excellency regrets the inconvenience you sustained from the requisition which appears to have been made from the Kurnoul dépôt on the Delhi magazine. No orders or authority for such a requisition were given, directly or indirectly, from Head-Quarters, or they would have been immediately communicated to you. It occurs to his Excellency, that the requisition must have been made under the emergency produced by the events which recently occurred at Hind. The irregularity of not apprizing you that such a requisition had been made, will be inquired into and duly noticed. His Excellency thinks the first battalion of the Thirteenth had better remain at Moradabad, as a foundation for the Almora detachment, and indeed to constitute the principal part of it, unless you should continue to consider its services more immediately required and better employed with the force under your immediate command. From the broken and dispersed state of this battalion, his Excellency is sorry to learn, by a communication this day received from Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, that the orders transmitted from Head-Quarters to accelerate its movements could not be carried into effect as desired, only two subalterns and a hundred and ninety-eight rank and file being to march for Moradabad on the 7th instant, under Major Richards. The first battalion of the Thirteenth cannot therefore be so immediately available for service in your quarter as the Commander-in-Chief wished, and may accordingly be allowed to collect and remain, until further orders, at Moradabad, without any material derangement of your plans. There is yet time for you to direct the first battalion of the Thirteenth to remain at Moradabad, unless, as already stated, you should require their services in advance. With regard to the departments and establishments necessary, under the ordered assemblage of the force under your command, I am desired to observe to you, that the orders already conveyed to you from Head-Quarters, for the preparation for field service, and the actual movement of the force specified in my despatches of the 13th ultimo, and subsequent dates, are full and sufficient authority for all measures necessary to give effect, under the prescribed regulations of Government, to the instructions you have received from the Commander-in-Chief. You will, therefore, be pleased, without hesitation, to direct the entertainment of all extra establishments, and all measures authorized and usual on occasions of the march of troops, to be adopted. His Excellency perceives with satisfaction, you have already gone so far, that part of the force is intended to move immediately.

5. It will be the province of the Commander-in-Chief, and under his Excellency's direction at this office, to take care that any expense incurred, under authority of orders issued by you for carrying his Excellency's instructions into effect, receive the regular sanction of the Government, in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the service.

The

The sudder bazar of Meerut, or, at least, the public establishments attached to it, should move with your Head-Quarters; it being for that, among other purposes, that one is allowed. The Commander-in-Chief is happy to learn the horses of the seventh Cavalry are in such a recovered state, particularly as his Excellency would consider it inexpedient to withdraw the third Cavalry from the Delhi and Rewarree frontier at this moment.

Lieutenant Young will be directed to proceed and join your Head-Quarters. As he is an officer belonging to a corps in your division, the Commander-in-Chief would have no objection to your ordering him to proceed on duty to Meerut or Seharunpore.

The Commander-in-Chief had determined on the measure of brigading the troops, prior to the receipt of your despatch of the 3d instant, as you will have perceived by my letter of the 6th instant.

The extra appointment of a staff officer to be attached to your division in the Quarter-Master-General's department, will be taken into early consideration. You are aware, that to a single division of the army the regulations of this Government do not allow a staff officer of that description. His Excellency admits, however, that the peculiar nature of the service about to be entered upon may require such a staff.

You will be pleased to employ the whole, or any part of his Majesty's fifty-third Foot according as the exigencies of the service may seem, to your judgment, to require the entire or only the partial employment of that corps. No objection to your employing the whole regiment, if you think it necessary, occurs to his Excellency.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore,
10th October 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

(Enclosure No. 3 in Bengal Secret Letter of 27th December 1814.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government,
Fort-William.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 83
in No. 2.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Sir :

1. In continuation of my despatch of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour, by direction of the Governor-General, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the documents specified in the annexed list,* which completes the series of his Lordship's instructions and correspondence relative to Nepaul, up to the present date.

2. The instructions addressed, by order of the Governor-General, to Major Bradshaw, and those issued to Major-General Marley, under the authority of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will apprise his Excellency in Council fully of the course of military operations proposed to be directed against the Capital of the Nepaulese dominions, and the political arrangements by which they will be accompanied. The instructions to Major Bradshaw, and the documents enclosed in it, will moreover put his Excellency in Council in possession of the conditions on which it appears to his Lordship that an honourable, advantageous, and secure peace may be made with the Nepaulese, under the circumstances supposed in those instructions. The Governor-General entertains a confident hope, that notwithstanding the unfortunate occurrences attending the commencement of our operations, the skill, perseverance, and bravery of our officers and troops, will compel the Goorkas to submit to the only conditions which can now satisfy the honour, and secure the interests of the British Government.

3. The Governor-General requests that his Excellency the Vice-President in Council will be pleased to direct copies of the documents now transmitted to be prepared for despatch to the Honourable the Secret Committee, in like manner with those formerly communicated.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
28th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 1

* This List is an enumeration of the documents immediately following, numbered 1 to 70.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 1 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir :

(Enclosure 1
in No. 3.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit copy of instructions addressed, under this date, to Captain B. Latter, commanding the Rungpore Battalion, whom the Commander-in-Chief has appointed to the military charge of the northern frontier east of the Koosi river; a measure which will, his Excellency trusts, be approved by his Excellency the Governor-General, to whom you are requested to submit the instructions above-mentioned.

I am also directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, copy of a letter received from Captain Latter, dated the 26th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-Quarters, (Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Cawnpore, Adjutant-General.
14th October 1814.

To Captain B. Latter, Commanding the Rungpore Battalion and Northern Frontier East of the Koosi River.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit for your information, the enclosed extract of a letter addressed, under date the 30th ultimo, to the Deputy-Adjutant-General.

2. From the fifth paragraph of that communication you will learn, that it is the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to appoint you to the military charge of the northern frontier; and I am now to acquaint you, that you are accordingly appointed to that charge, which is to extend to the Koosi river west, and to Joghigopah, east. In that line, the part most requiring your attention and vigilance, is that which lies between the above river and the Teistah, as being opposite to the Nepaulese territories, the eastern limit of which is formed by the last-named river.

3. After mature consideration, the Commander-in-Chief has determined not to employ any part of the battalion under your command in the main expedition against Nepal, or to the westward of the Koosi; unless, in the latter event, for the purpose of connecting your posts with those which are now, and will continue to be, formed along the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, after the advance of the British army into Nepal. The whole of your battalion will, therefore, be disposable, for the protection of the Honourable Company's territories; and with such addition of regular troops as his Excellency the Commander of the Forces may order to re-inforce you from Kissingunge, the two field-pieces belonging to that post, and such provincials as can be spared, will, the Commander-in-Chief trusts, under your active and prudent direction, be sufficient to insure the safety of the northern provinces east of the Koosi, from any irruption which the Nepaulese may have it in their power to make in that quarter.

4. In confining the military duty now assigned to you to the defence of the extent of territory above defined, the Commander-in-Chief does not mean to prescribe to you such a defensive system, as will preclude you from seizing a favourable opportunity of attacking any of the posts which the enemy will no doubt establish along the frontier, though probably within his own boundary, from annoying him by frequent alerts, and in fine, causing him to respect you by well-concerted enterprizes, according to your means and your relative position may enable you to plan and execute them.

5. The Commander-in-Chief would not, however, recommend any movements into the woody tract along the foot of the hill, that were not absolutely called for by the urgent consideration of security to our provinces, until the beginning of December, on account of the extreme insalubrity of the tract in

in question before that period, when the disorder known by the name of *colluh* ceases.

6. The proper execution of the duty now assigned to you will mainly depend on the selection of positions for your several detached posts, which should be chosen with a view to watch and command the several avenues and passes leading from the Morung to the Company's territories, and have at the same time such a connexion established between them and the main post, or your own head-quarters, as will secure mutual support, and, necessarily, a constant and free communication between the whole. Your present cantonment, seems well situated for the main post, and his Excellency desires you will establish others between it and the Koosi, occupying, if you see no local objection, Naathpour on the right bank of that river, or any point further advanced to the northward on either bank, which you may deem best calculated for watching Bunrooah and Beejapoor, two principal stations, it would appear, of the Nepaul authorities and troops in that quarter. The hill fort of Nagpore appears to be well observed by your present cantonment, Titalya. Should there be any point in the small intervening portion of territory lying between it and the Teistah, which you conceive, from local circumstances, it would be advisable to occupy, you will occupy it accordingly. To the eastward of that river there will be no necessity for any extension of posts, if the Deb Rajah, whose country adjoins that of the Honorable Company in that quarter, continues on friendly terms with us. On the event of your perceiving any decided indications to the contrary, you will immediately adopt precautionary measures, and report the circumstances on which they may be founded to the Commander of the Forces and the Judicial Authority in your vicinity, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief.

7. You will be pleased to communicate with Major Bradshaw, at present commanding on the northern frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, on the subject of connecting the extreme of your posts to the west with his, so that an uninterrupted communication between the different posts may be established along the whole frontier.

8. The Commander-in-Chief desires that, whatever number of regular troops it may be practicable to send, they be kept, as much as possible, collected under your command, detaching them to such points only as are likely to be attacked by the Nepaulese, and the defence of which you may not consider it altogether prudent to commit, exclusively, to men of a corps so recently raised as the Rungpore Battalion. In the allotment of the few European officers, you will have at your disposal, to detached commands. You will be guided by the same consideration, and their relative importance.

9. The Goorka troops are celebrated, in the countries which they have subjected, for their activity in night attacks and their dexterity in forming ambuscades, and the former is stated to be one of their favourite modes of warfare. The fact suggests to the Commander-in-Chief the expediency of the troops, European and Native, when likely to be opposed to the enemy, being apprized of the above circumstance, and warned, in consequence, to peculiar vigilance and alertness, on all picquets, out lying duties, and advanced posts, particularly during the night.

10. You will be indefatigable in your endeavours to obtain the most prompt and correct intelligence of what is passing on the frontier, and in the interior of the enemy's country opposite to you; and regular in reporting whatever it may be of importance to know to the Commander-in-Chief and the Commander of the Forces, transmitting copies of all despatches, to my address, to the Deputy Adjutant General, for the information of the Commander of the Forces and the Vice-President in Council. You will also be careful to keep the civil authorities in the contiguous provinces apprized of every thing that may affect the tranquillity and security of their respective districts. His Excellency relies on your zealous and cordial co-operation with those gentlemen, in any measures which they may require or recommend, for the due protection of the interests committed to your joint care.

11. There is a possible event, his Excellency hopes not likely to occur, and greatly to be deprecated, against which it is necessary to provide: your posts

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Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 1
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure 1
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

being turned, or carried, by any body of the enemy sufficiently strong to make an irruption into the country in your rear, and thereby compel you to take up a more retired position. This position you should previously determine on in your own mind, and be guided in your selection of it by the views in which it should be occupied; and these are, the protection of as large a tract of country in your rear as possible, and an equal facility of moving to the defence of those points most essential to be defended, and most likely to be the objects of attack to a predatory enemy. The cantonments of Kissingunge should be a primary object of your attention, from its advanced situation, and the discredit which would attach to its being burned or destroyed.

12. The two towns and civil stations of Dinapore and Purnea will likewise demand your special care, lest any inroad of the enemy should menace their security; with reference to which consideration, it appears to the Commander-in-Chief, that a position at, or to the northward of Tajepore, on the high road between Purnea and Dinapore, and nearly equally distant between those places, would be eligible for a detachment in your rear, as from thence it might succour either place, or reinforce your detachment in advance, as circumstances and the movements of the enemy might render expedient. To this point such troops will be sent from the southern provinces, to support those immediately on the frontier under your charge, about the time Major-General Marley's division will move from Dinapore.

13. It is to be recollected, that in any incursions which the Nepaulese may make into our territories, they can only employ infantry; and of whatever description that may be, it must, his Excellency presumes, be inferior to the corps under your command, notwithstanding the recency of its formation. You will, therefore, have it always in your power to come up with any bodies of such an enemy that may enter the Company's territories, and his Excellency relies on your activity to check and punish any such attempt.

14. You have been already apprized of the measures that have been adopted in the Commissariat Department, for providing for the movement and subsistence of the corps under your command. Whatever further may be necessary will be done, on your application to Lieutenant Peach or the Commissary-General.

15. You are authorized to incur expense for procuring guides and intelligence, charging for the same in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the service.

16. The Commander-in-Chief would wish you to report, after due consideration and local inquiry, what number of troops would be required to seize and occupy the Morung, in addition to what will be under your command.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Cawnpore,
14th October 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I have just received accounts of four companies of Nepaulese troops having arrived at Beejapore. The person who sent me this intelligence has not yet come in; but I have every reason to believe it is correct, as the Soobah of Beejapore is making requisitions of grain for their subsistence.

2. The small fort of Najamtarrah, about four coss from this, is now garrisoned with nearly one hundred men, which have lately joined by tens and twenties. A few days ago a gun was brought in, and immediately secreted, and within this fortnight past they have introduced a considerable quantity of ammunition. The vicinity of this battalion sufficiently accounts for the secrecy which has been observed.

3. Some

3. Some time ago I received a report of a detachment, said to be Hoolman (or Hunamain) Dutt's company, having reached Sindallie. I shall endeavour to ascertain whether this is the party which has reinforced the garrison of Beejapore, as the numbers in men nearly correspond.

4. I also request you will state to his Excellency, that a Vakeel from Nepaul is now with the Killadar of Dollamcottah, and it appears, endeavours are using to excite the Booteahs to join them. As any material assistance afforded by the Bootan Government would expose a considerable extent of frontier to their depredations, I consider it my duty to mention the circumstance, as it might eventually prove of importance.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
26th September 1814.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain commanding Rungpore
Provincial Battalion.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1811.

(Enclosure 1
in No. 3.)

Letter from:
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

(No. 2 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government.

Sir :

1. I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 1st instant, conveying to me the orders of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, respecting the guards requisite for the treasuries of this district, and beg leave herewith to submit copy of my correspondence on the subject with Major-General Gillespie, commanding, which took place previously to the receipt of your letter. I have postponed writing, until I might be enabled to state, with accuracy, what efficient number of regulars, under the present exigency, could be conveniently spared. No alteration has taken place in the established number specified in my letter to the Commanding Officer of the 5th instant. You will also perceive, that General Gillespie will give the necessary orders for continuing an efficient guard of regulars for the protection of the dépôt at Seharunpore.

2. Availing myself of the authority granted by your letter, I propose to entertain forty Burkundazes and ten additional Sewars, for the purpose of escorting treasure from the various Tehseeldars in the southern division to this place ; the present mode of sending only two or three police peons, who can well be spared from tannah to tannah, being, under existing circumstances, very inadequate to the protection of treasure, whilst the most daring robberies are now committed in open day. I hope, therefore, that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on your submitting the subject to his Excellency's consideration, will be pleased to approve of the temporary arrangement adopted during the absence of the troops.

I have, &c.

Zillah Seharunpore, Collector's Office, Meerut, (Signed) C. SHAKESPEAR,
16th October 1814. Collector.

To Major-General R. R. Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. It appearing, by your favour of the 3d instant, that the whole of the troops now at this station are under marching orders, on or before the 9th instant, I beg you will have the goodness to inform me, what guard is to be allowed for the protection of the records and treasury under my charge, in which there will be, about the 20th instant, not less than three lacs of specie.

2. I deem it proper to add, that a committee of officers were assembled at this office on the 28d of July 1811, when it was considered, that of a full Jemadars guard then on duty, and consisting of forty-one men, officers inclusive, nine sentries, in and about the premises, were necessary during the night, and that six of these should have their musquets loaded with ball ; in addition to which, that one Havildar, one Naik, and ten sepoy, ready dressed and
accounted,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 2
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Collector of
Seharunpore,
with Enclosures.

accountred, should sleep in the room from whence the door opens into the treasury. This arrangement was fixed at a period when the cantonments continued full of troops, and consequently the treasure was less liable to attack from gangs of thieves.

I have, &c.

Seharunpore, Collector's Office, Meerut,
5th October 1814.

(Signed)

C. SHAKESPEAR,
Collector.

To C. Shakespear, Esq., Collector at Meerut.

Sir :

Major-General Gillespie desires me to say, that your requisition for a guard will be complied with, as far as it lies in his power ; that you shall have as many sepoys as can be spared, and also a party of the Begum's troops.

I have, &c.

Brigade-Office, Meerut,
7th October 1814.

(Signed)

W. P. COOKE,
A.M.B.

To Major-General R. R. Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

I have the honour to solicit your attention to the necessity of continuing an efficient guard of regulars in the protection of my treasury at Seharunpore, which is a dépôt of considerable importance, where all the revenues of the northern division of this province concentrate.

I have, &c.

Seharunpore, Collector's Office, Meerut,
12th October 1814.

(Signed)

C. SHAKESPEAR,
Collector.

To C. Shakespear, Esq., Collector of Zillah Seharunpore, Meerut.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date.

I entirely concur with you, as to the necessity of continuing an efficient guard of regular troops for the protection of the Seharunpore treasury, and shall order a suitable detachment to be left for that duty, on the troops moving from that post.

I have, &c.

Meerut,
12th October 1814.

(Signed)

R. R. GILLESPIE,
Major-General.

(Enclosure 3
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft.

(No. 3 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

I have reason to believe that Sinhace Dos has eluded my search by going to Betteah, and probably to Major Bradshaw : if so, the end is answered. He was the servant, I understand, of Bahadur Singh formerly.

I take the liberty of enclosing the memorandum on which I acted.

I am, &c.

Hajeeppoor,
19th October 1814.

(Signed)

WM. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

(Enclosure 4
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore.

(No. 4 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Cawnpore.

Sir :

In continuation of my letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that I have received a report from the Tanahdar of Lowtun, which states that, in consequence of a very heavy fall of rain and the unusually

ally high rise of the nullahs in that neighbourhood, the party which had proceeded from the hills to the village of Sudasur, for the purpose of erecting cantonments, had retired to the hills, after having erected twelve sheds, each about eighteen feet in length. The delay which occurred in my receiving this report is attributed to the communication by land having been entirely cut off, in consequence of the unusual high rise of the nullahs flowing from the hills.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
21st October 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

(No. 5 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to state to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that it is reported, and I believe with truth, to be the intention of the Nepaulese immediately to commence making collections from the landholders in Bootwul and Sheoraj, and that they propose to compel them by force to pay at once the whole of the revenue demandable for the ensuing year.

2. I shall do myself the honour to forward a copy of this letter to General Wood.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
25th October 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

(No. 6 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Cawnpore.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that one of the persons whom I sent into the hills in disguise has returned. He was allowed to pass from the town of Bootwul; but having proceeded a few hours on his journey, he was overtaken by two persons whom the Cutwal of that place had sent to bring him back, and on his return was told, that whatever his business might be, he would not be allowed to proceed upon it at present.

2. He reports that no preparations were making, either at Bootwul or Niahkote. He further adds, and his information appears to be derived from good authority, that Ummer Sing Thappa, who commanded the Nepaul forces at Tousein, departed this life on the 22d ultimo, and that his obsequies were consigned to the river Gunduck at Rerie gaut on the 23d.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
4th November 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

(No. 7 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Lucknow.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that Major-General Wood arrived at this station yesterday morning.

2. The enclosed is a copy of a memorandum which I presented to the General on his arrival. The people therein named, as also those alluded to in my despatch of the 18th ultimo, are all in attendance, and appear capable of giving

[2 Y]

Bengal
Secret Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 3
in No. 3.)

(Enclosure 5
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore

Enclosure 6
in No. 3.

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruck

(Enclosure 7
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 7
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore.

giving correct and detailed information of all the roads leading into the hills from this district.

3. You will observe, from the accompanying document, that there are three of the men sent by me still in the hills, whither they have proceeded in disguise, to examine the different passes, and to ascertain, as far as possible, the extent and nature of the preparations making by the enemy. On their return, I shall immediately communicate the result of their inquiries to General Wood.

4. All reports which are made to me by the Police establishments on the frontier, regarding the movements of the Nepaulese, will be communicated to General Wood without delay; and should any intelligence of peculiar importance be received, I shall do myself the honour of reporting the same to you, for the information of his Excellency.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
16th November 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

MEMORANDUM of Information received from various Persons respecting the Roads leading into the Hills, &c.

1. Munneeram, a native of the hills, who at present resides at Nitchloul; he is acquainted with the following five roads to Tonsein. First *via* Bootwul and Niahkote; second Mohulpokeree, eight coss east of Bootwul; third, Sun-sarkote, four coss east of Mohulpokeree; fourth Hatteekhoor, about twenty coss west of Bootwul; and fifth, Burgudwah, four coss west of Hatteekhoor.

2. Kerit Niddee Tewaree, who is connected with the Rajah of Bootwul; he gives an account of the following roads to Tonsein. First by Bootwul; second, Heerpoor, Mahapore, which is described in the documents forwarded with my letter of the 18th ultimo, as the road leading to Niakhote up the Hurchurpore hill; third, by Hatteekhoor; and fourth, by Sootea Kolah, thirty coss west of Bootwul, in the Newaub's country (this is said to be as good a road as that leading by Kudjoorah); fifth, Mahtagurree; sixth Mohulpokeree; and seventh, Kudjoorah. This man is desirous of accompanying the army.

3. Pemee Chowderree, a resident of the Terraie, who has been sent into the hills to examine the passes of Sunsarkote and Kudjurah; he reports that no preparations whatever are making to obstruct those roads.

4. Maun Sing, a native of the hills, formerly residing in the territory held by Dan Behadur Sein; he now resides at Bausee. He is acquainted with the road leading by Mootupore near Sheoraj, and with that leading by Sootecakolah.

5. Rampersaud Tewaree, a resident at Catmandoo; he is acquainted with three roads laying between Bootwul and Sheoraj, *viz.* first, Sunrat Bassah; second, Mudjooan Kolah; and third, Doongah Ghurree.

6. Chamoo Gheer, a resident of the hills; he is acquainted with the Hatteekhoorpass.

7. Sheik Bad Ullah, who was formerly in the service of the Rajah of Nepaul, and now resides at Lowtun; he is acquainted with the roads leading by Bootwul, Mohulpokeree, Mahtagurree and Kudjurah. This man is at present in the hills, where he has proceeded to obtain intelligence.

8. Rugbeer Sing; he is a native of the hills, but has many months past been employed as a Burkundauze in the Police establishment of this district; he is acquainted with the road by Bootwul, with one leading along the banks of the Gunduck by Seempore, and with a third in the tuppah of Sheoraj by Abooh Bassah, about twenty-five coss west of Bootwul, which he describes as being as good a road as that leading by Kudjurah.

9. Lattah Baboo, a native of the hills, at present residing at Nitchloul: he is acquainted with the following four roads. First, Kudjurah and Mahtagurree by

by Bootwul and Niahkote; fourth, Hatteekhoor. He states that, if he is allowed to accompany the army, he can obtain about one hundred hill porters from the neighbourhood of Kudjurah gaut.

10. Buddul Patuck and Hera Patuck, two men who were directed to go to Catmandoo: they were not allowed to proceed beyond Tonsein. They reported that there are about two thousand regular troops at that place, and about an equal number of irregulars, armed principally with bows and arrows.

11. Shem Bux and Nundram. They were directed to proceed to Catmandoo, but were not allowed to go beyond Goorka. They returned by Tonsein, and report that there are about fifteen hundred regular troops at that place, and a considerable number of irregulars, armed principally with bows and arrows. They were detained two days at Niahkote, and three days at Bootwul, but ultimately allowed to depart. These men are Fakeers, who have frequently been to Catmandoo with Ganges' water.

12. Seyfoo, who was directed to proceed to Tonsein, but was stopped at the Murnak hill; he reports that no preparations are making at Bootwul or Niahkote. Three men, viz. Shaw, Jeonaut, and Gunguram Butt, who have been sent into the hills for information, and to explore different passes, have not yet returned, but are expected every day.

(Signed)

R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

No. 8, in Enclosure No. 3.

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, Cawnpore.

Sir :

1. In obedience to the orders communicated in your despatch of the 1st current, I proceeded from Azimghur by dawk to Goruckpore, for the purpose of conferring confidentially with Mr. Martin, on the several points alluded to in the enclosures which accompanied your letter. Prior to my arrival, the examination of Samar Bahadur, commonly called Nadir Shah, had been completed. I was favoured with a perusal of the statement given by him, and on comparing the same with the depositions of other persons whom Mr. Martin had examined, I am inclined to think that the information thus afforded may be deemed of importance, and correct in the detail. The reluctance which appears to have been manifested by him, in not immediately waiting on Mr. Martin when required, is certainly calculated to excite suspicion; but the explanation subsequently afforded is, in my opinion, satisfactory, and has removed impressions of an unfavorable nature.

2. It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the route from Bootwul to Catmandoo, mentioned by the several persons examined, as their depositions, with Mr. Martin's able report, have been, I conclude, ere this submitted to Government. I am not at present prepared to point out any particular inaccuracies in these documents, nor have I any reason to believe that the information given by the parties is incorrect. The computed distance from one stage to another frequently differs in the several accounts, but all essential points seem generally to correspond. There is a pass mentioned by one of the deponents (Chunder Parkush), a knowledge of which, if the description is true, must be deemed of high importance, as the road appears to be comparatively free of obstacles. The pass is called the Khujoorah gaut, and is said to be situated four coss north of Callee and twelve east of Bootwul. Mr. Martin has sent an intelligent person to explore this route, and I expect to obtain some information, in the course of a few days, which I shall do myself the honour to communicate to Major-General Wood. I have privately instructed the Tehsildar of purgunnas Tilpore and Berackpore to procure every possible intelligence respecting the passes, and regarding the nature and extent of the preparation now making by the Nepaulese. The jurisdiction of this officer extends to the foot of the hills; and his zeal and activity having been tried during the late disturbances which took place in the Terraie, I have every reason to hope that his exertions, on the

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27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 7
in No. 8.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore.

(Enclosure 8
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Collector
of Goruckpore.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 8
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Collector
of Goruckpore.

the present occasion, will be proportionate to the expectation I have formed of him, and to the importance of the duty.

3. From the accounts which I have received, it appears that at present the number of Nepaulese in the Terraie, at Bootwul and Nyahkote, is very few. But the Dussarah holidays may have hitherto delayed the march of the troops; and I am given to understand that, immediately on the expiration of this festival, the Nepaulese officers intend to commence the collections of the Terraie. At this period it may likewise be their intention to reinforce all their detachments, including the fort of Nyahkote and their cantonment at Tonsein.

4. His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General will be pleased to judge of the expediency of adopting the proposition made by Nadir Shah. I allude to the plan of entertaining two or three hundred Purbutees, or hill people, to proceed with the army. The services of these men might be doubtless useful, in exploring the road and in procuring information from the country; but objections of a political nature may exist, which may render such an establishment not desirable.

5. I think a large establishment of Bildars will be found useful, as, from the nature of the roads, much difficulty is to be apprehended occasionally in getting the guns up the hills, and parts may require levelling or widening, Hackeries cannot proceed, and the load of all beasts of burthen should be lightened, and an extra number of cattle might be allowed to provide for casualties, as little or no assistance can be expected from the country, especially at the commencement of operations, and in situations where it may be probably most required.

6. The following positions will answer, in my opinion, for small dépôts or posts, to secure and keep open the line of communication with our own territories. Tonsein, Palpa and Bootwul, Loutun and Pallec, will answer for dépôts, or points of support or rendezvous on our own frontier; Sheoraj, situated to the west of Bootwul, in the usurped lands at the foot of the hills, may likewise be reckoned a most eligible position.

7. Considering the present unusual rise of the rivers in the vicinity of Goruckpore, which has occasioned considerable inundation, I am of opinion that the march of the troops should not take place until the latter end of November, unless the early arrival of the army at its appointed position should be deemed of too much importance to admit of any delay.

8. I beg you will assure his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that my utmost endeavours shall be exerted to facilitate the progress of the army now assembling in the district under my charge, and that I shall, on all occasions, and without delay, communicate to Major-General Wood any information that I may procure, and which I may consider of importance to the public service.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore Collectorship,
24th October 1814.

(Signed) H. G. CHRISTIAN,
Acting Collector.

(No. 9 in Enclosure No. 3.)

(Enclosure 9
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Collector
of Goruckpore.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret, Political, and Foreign Department, Lucknow.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo; and, in reply, beg leave to acquaint you, that I shall not fail to employ every exertion in my power, to assist in the equipment and movement of the division of the army about to march from Benares, under the command of Major-General Wood.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore Collectorship, Azim Ghur,
5th November 1814.

(Signed) H. G. CHRISTIAN,
Acting Collector.

(No. 10 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret Department,
via Cawnpore.

Sir :

In continuation of my letter of the 25th ultimo, I now do myself the honour to forward, for the consideration of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General, the accompanying copy of a report (with a translation) received from Mirza Hassan Ullee Beg, the officiating Tehsildar of purgunna Tilpore and Berackpore.

The information contained in the enclosure is not sufficiently authentic to demand implicit reliance : but I have no doubt that more than ordinary alarm has been excited in the purgunna by the appearance of the Nepaulese on the frontier ; and I have, accordingly, directed the Tehsildar, in the event of actual necessity, to retire towards Goruckpore, as any additional establishment of Peons which I could authorize, would not be sufficient to oppose effectual resistance to their incursions. I have transmitted a copy of the report received for the information of Major-General Wood, and I shall confer with Mr. Martin on the several points noticed by the Tehsildar with the least possible delay.

I have instructed the Tehsildar of Tilpore and Berackpore to procure every information regarding the preparations making by the Nepaulese, reporting to me the result of their inquiries.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore Collectorship,
Camp. Azinghur,
11th November 1814.

(Signed)

H. G. CHRISTIAN.
Acting Collector.

TRANSLATION of a Report received from Mirza Hassan Ullee Beg, the officiating Tehsildar of Purgunna Tilpore and Berackpore, dated 30th October 1814.

After the usual compliments, states as follows.

After taking my leave of you at Goruckpore, I arrived in the purgunna under my charge, and continued to be employed in my official duties. At my departure you ordered me to entertain people, for the purpose of procuring correct information regarding the state of affairs at Bootwul, Tonsein, and in the usurped territory. In pursuance of these orders I sent two men in disguise towards Bootwul, who have returned, and state that, in consequence of instructions received from the Rajah of Nepaul, all intercourse between the hills and the low country is interdicted, and that admittance is not even allowed to pilgrims. Seeing, therefore, the impossibility of proceeding, they have returned. The state of affairs in the usurped territory is as follows. From Buktar Tewaree I have learnt, that on the 28th October 1814, Bhowany Shunkur, with sixty five men, arrived at the village of Tuhmawa, distant three coss from Lowtun ; Rung Beer Jemcedar, with one hundred, at the village of Kondha, distant nine coss from Lowtun ; Goymun Rana, with two hundred men, at the village of Purewa ; and that Mundraj Trujdar, with four thousand men, reached Bootwul on Friday the 28th October. That the officers of the Nepaul Government have collected the two kists of cooar and cautik from the usurped lands, and that they are now collecting twenty maunds of rice from each village, as a store or supply for the army ; and that they are collecting at Bootwul the grain grown on the ground situated in the villages of Koondula, Jooruha, and Soongpore, &c., which is the seer or private property of Mundraj Foujdar. Their intentions are to make a night attack on the Thanadar of Lowtun and on the Tehsildar, taking post themselves at Lowtun, on the day the troops move from Goruckpore in that direction, or on the day the Tehsildar may arrive in the usurped territory, for the purpose of commencing the collections. They further intend to oppose the advance of the British army at or near Lowtun. With a view to the furtherance of this object, they have taken up several positions on the frontier. From the period the repairs of the roads leading to the old frontier and to the usurped lands have been commenced on,

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and

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Letter from
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and since supplies have been collecting, they seem to be more than usually vigilant and active. I, Sir, am out here with only ten peons; they are constantly employed on other duties, and have no time to guard the treasury and to watch at night. I have hitherto escaped; but now, since such preparations are making by the Nepaulese, and they appear so anxious to seize me the Tehsildar, a night attack is to be apprehended immediately I proceed towards the frontier. It is, therefore, impossible for me to be prepared without having a military force with me. Indeed, Sir, on my mentioning the subject to you at Goruckpore, you stated that my establishment should be increased, and that you would issue the necessary orders on your return to Azinghur. I am, in consequence, awaiting your orders regarding the increase. I hope that when the troops move from Goruckpore, one company may be directed to accompany me, that in the event of a night attack being made I may be ready to receive the assailants, and that you will immediately authorize me to entertain additional peons, to prevent any inconvenience being experienced in making the collections. The people at present attached to the establishment have some thoughts of requesting their discharge, in consequence of the alarm excited by the hill people; and their salary being so small, only three rupees per mensem, they will certainly not agree to proceed with me onwards. I therefore trust that you will allow them four rupees per mensem. I have represented what I conceived proper.

(Signed) MIRZA HUSSUN ULLEE BEG.

(Enclosure 11
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure.

(No. 11 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a despatch addressed, under this day's date, to Major-General Gillespie, containing, his Excellency trusts, all the instructions that can now be required from Head-Quarters for the complete prosecution of the operations planned by his Excellency against the Goorka power in the conquered countries, between the Ganges and the Sutleje.

2. You will be pleased to bring under his Excellency's notice, that the despatch, of which copy is enclosed, provides eventually for the junction, at a proper period, of the force under the immediate command of Major-General Gillespie, with the third Division of the field army, when the Major-General will assume the Command of the united divisions and the direction of military operations, Colonel Ochterlony continuing, of course, to exercise the power of Governor-General's Agent to the Seikh States, and of Agent for Goorka affairs between the Jumna and the Sutleje, and the immediate Command of the third Division.

3. It is but due to the character of Colonel Ochterlony, that the Commander-in-Chief should state in this place, for the information of Government, that that officer, at the commencement of the present service, expressed, in the most disinterested and liberal manner, his readiness to serve under such a distinguished officer as Major-General Gillespie; and his anxious desire that no consideration for his feelings, which the Commander-in-Chief might be disposed to entertain, might be allowed to stand in the way of any arrangement which, by uniting the second and third Divisions, might be supposed to give greater unity and effect to our operations. This measure his Excellency did not however consider it necessary to adopt, until the course of events and the Public service should require it.

4. You are also requested to bring under the notice of his Excellency the Governor-General, the necessity which the Commander-in-Chief is under, of postponing the formation of a detachment for Almora, for want of a sufficient force. The broken battalion at Moradabad was destined for this service; but as prudence would not justify his Excellency in sending that corps only into the Kamaon country, on the present defective state of our information regard-

ing

ing its military position, and the intentions and views of its present ruler, his Excellency judged it the wiser plan to add the above corps to the force already under Major-General Gillespie, and thereby furnish him with increased means of bringing the contest in the north-west to a speedy and decisive issue, when those means may then be employed, in the accomplishment of the objects remaining to be attained to the eastward of the Ganges.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp Lucknow,
24th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 11
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To Major-General Gillespie, Commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches, of dates noted in the margin.*

2. The several measures you proposed to adopt, as stated in your letters of the 9th and 11th instant, and founded upon the then state of your information from Colonel Ochterlony, as well as upon a general view of the relative positions of two divisions and of the enemy, were correctly framed, and judiciously adapted to the state of affairs, as they appeared to you at that time. His Excellency observed, with the most lively satisfaction, the decided disposition you have manifested throughout, for a cordial co-operation with Colonel Ochterlony—a disposition which, his Excellency is assured, from the known zeal and public spirit of that officer, will be met by a corresponding return on his part. The silence observed by the Colonel about the period of writing your despatch of the 11th, proceeded, no doubt, from his having nothing material to communicate, the private intelligence he had previously transmitted to Head-Quarters,† regarding the supposed intended movement of Ummer Sing, appearing to have been rather premature in that particular.

3. Your determination to attack Nahun by the time Colonel Ochterlony will arrive at Rooper, and the Dhoon shall have been occupied by a detachment from your force, as expressed in your despatch of the 14th, and repeated in that of the 15th instant, is entirely approved by the Commander-in-Chief. No measure appears of more immediate importance towards the general success of the operations intimated to you and Colonel Ochterlony, than the one in question; and his Excellency does not think it probable that Colonel Ochterlony's plans can vary, to a degree that would supercede the propriety of your occupying the Kyaida valley and passes, and proceeding to the attack of Nahan.

4. Nahun once in our possession, the entrance to the valleys of Kyarda and the Dhoon from the westward is completely barred, and all probability of the enemy's movement in that direction, in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, completely excluded. The next step to be pursued is that which you have signified your intention of adopting, namely, to advance towards the scene of Colonel Ochterlony's operations, and to afford every facility and support.

5. If those operations should terminate speedily and successfully, the object of the war may be considered as attained in that quarter, and the troops disposable for completing what may yet remain to be accomplished in any other.

6. You are aware of the Commander-in-Chief's extreme anxiety to intercept the retreat of Ummer Sing's army to the eastward, in the event of that Chief determining to retreat, contrary to all present appearances; and this is his Excellency's strongest reason for wishing to have your division between him and the lower and middle lines of his retreat to the eastward. The Dhoon occupied and Nahun reduced, his Excellency particularly requests your attention may be directed to the means of cutting off the retreat of the Goorkas, should they attempt it, either in a collective body or in detached parties: and this great object may, his Excellency thinks, be accomplished, by extending from Calsic, near the junction of the Tonse and Jumna, a line of posts along the latter river,

* 6th and 8th October, four of the 9th, one public and one demi-official of the 11th, one each of the 13th and 14th, two of the 15th, and three of the 17th October.

† Under date the 25th ultimo.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure II
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

river, as high as they can be pushed, consistently with safety and the necessity of maintaining a communication between them, as well as of sending them support. Calsie should be occupied by a force sufficiently strong to watch the neighbouring fort of Rantum, until you shall have collected means, and formed arrangements for the reduction of that place and the adjacent fort of Baraut. The reduction of these places would deprive the enemy of any rallying points on the Jumna, as well as of one of his most important districts. A circumstance has recently come to his Excellency's knowledge, which gives a great addition to the importance he always attached to this post of Calsie: it is, that two roads leading from Subbootoo or Bababootoo (the post at which it would appear Ummer Sing thinks of making his chief stand) and from Durrampore, terminate at Calsie. By one of these routes, the southern of the two, the Goorkas first entered the Surmore, and other ranges to the westward. The known fact of Calsie having been once a considerable entrepôt for trade between Cashmere, the hills, and the upper part of the Dooab, shews there must be roads leading to it through the hills, practicable at least for the caravans, by means of which that trade was carried on.

7. The highest point, on the left bank of the Jumna, which it seems practicable to occupy, as far as our present information extends, is Runongee, the road to which is described by Mr. Rutherford, in the document transmitted to you with my letter of the 5th instant; and this point, his Excellency conceives, may be occupied by troops from the Dhoon without any difficulty or danger, establishing an intermediate post between it and Calsie, either on the right or left bank of the Jumna, as may be recommended by localities, at or opposite to Bussanah, where there is a wicker bridge. The possession of Runongee would likewise seem to command the road that is reported to lead from it to the eastward.

8. You will have observed, from the document abovementioned, that there is yet another road by which Ummer Sing's army might endeavour to escape to the eastward, and that it is said to be considerably to the north of Calsie, to cross the Jumna at Juddooka Sanga, which is stated to be about four days' march above Runongee, and to terminate at Barrahaut. A British post once established at Runongee, the officer commanding it who should possess intelligence, experience, and accurate knowledge of the Hindoostannee language, could be at no loss to ascertain the nature of the road which is stated to exist between that place and Juddooka Sanga, and all other local particulars necessary to enable you, or the officer commanding in the Dhoon, to judge of the expediency of directing that forward position to be occupied.

9. Supposing these precautions to be timely adopted, it might still be found impracticable to prevent Ummer Sing gaining Barrahaut by a more northern route, inaccessible to the pursuit of regular troops. It remains, therefore, to provide against his descent from that extreme point, into the main road of communication between the eastern and western dominions of Nepaul; to which end the Commander-in-Chief desires that a detachment be sent from the Dhoon to Sirinuggur, by the ordinary and most frequented route, which is supposed to be that detailed by Mr. Rutherford in the document transmitted to you in my letter of the 4th instant.

10. The Commander-in-Chief directs me to make one general observation, applicable to the instructions contained in the preceding paragraph, and to the event for which they are calculated to provide, *viz.* the retreat or flight of Ummer Sing's army from the countries west of the Jumna; that as, on the supposition of that event actually taking place, there will be no other object immediately to occupy the troops which will have been assembled under the orders of yourself and Colonel Ochterlony, the whole of the means placed at your joint disposal are to be employed to frustrate the enemy's attempts to escape, or to render it as destructive to him as possible: Colonel Ochterlony, by pressing on his rear as long as pursuit is practicable; and the force under your command, by moving on the flank of his general line of retreat, and after cutting him off from those passes and roads which, if allowed, it may be supposed he would wish to take, to endeavour to seize those capital points in the main communications with Nepaul, which he will be straining every nerve to gain before they can be occupied by British troops.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 11
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

11. In the contrary event to that here supposed, and from present appearances the more probable one, viz. a determined resistance of Ummer Sing in the fastnesses of the strong country which he now holds, and pre-supposing the Dhoon to be occupied, Nahan reduced, and the passes on the Jumna secured as high up as it may have been practicable for you to extend your posts, it is his Excellency's wish, and appears to be compatible with your own intention, that you should proceed with your disposable force towards the scene of Colonel Ochterlony's operations; and as his Excellency entertains no doubt but that officer will, with his usual disinterested zeal for the public service, invite your nearer co-operation, whenever he shall consider it necessary to the more speedy and effectual accomplishment of the important object now confided to your joint exertions, the command, in that case, of the Second and Third Divisions, while united in the field, will devolve on you. You will, therefore, be pleased to assume and exercise the command of both, from the period of Colonel Ochterlony's making over that of the Third to you. Colonel Ochterlony will continue to exercise his separate powers of Governor-General's Agent to the Seikh States and for Goorka affairs, between the Jumna and Sutleje. In this capacity, the Commander-in-Chief feels assured the Colonel's zeal, local knowledge, and experience, will be directed to afford every assistance and facility to the military operations to be then carried on under your controul and direction.

12. Adverting to your expressed wish for an increase of force to the demand that there will be for it, in consequence of the number of detached posts you will have to establish, and to the inconvenience, if not impracticability, of forming immediately an adequate separate detachment for Almora, the Commander-in-Chief has resolved to direct the first battalion Thirteenth Regiment to proceed and join you; with the exception of such part only as it may be necessary to leave for the security of the cantonments and civil authorities at Moradabad. This reinforcement, and the full communication of the Commander-in-Chief's views and intentions, made to you in this despatch, will, his Excellency trusts, speedily enable you and Colonel Ochterlony to bring the approaching contest in the north-west to a speedy and honourable issue; an object of great importance to the public interests at the present moment. Under the above arrangement, the march of a British force into the Almora, or the Kamaon country, must be deferred.

13. Such parts of your despatch now acknowledged as relate to the details of the service, and are not noticed in this letter, will be duly attended to, and answered in regular course.

I have, &c.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp Budlee Ka Tukeea,
24th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 12 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, to be submitted for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the accompanying copy of my letter to Major-General Gillespie's address, dated the 26th instant.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
30th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Gillespie, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter this day received from the Secretary

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(Enclosure 12
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 12
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

tary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, detailing the course of the proceeding which the Right Honourable the Governor-General has determined to adopt for the present, with regard to the territory heretofore forming the Raje, or principality, of Gurhwall or Sreenuggur, and upon which your conduct will generally be regulated, whenever the time arrives for sending a detachment against the capital of that country. Nothing contained in the enclosure of this despatch is, however, to be understood by you as altering, in the least, the plan of military operations previously determined on by the Commander-in-Chief, and finally and conclusively settled by my despatch to your address of the 24th instant. The period at which it will be expedient and proper to send a detachment to the city and valley of Sreenuggur remains yet to be fixed. The great object, at the present moment, is, you are aware, the defeat of Ummer Sing's army, and to prevent, if possible, its escape to the eastward. For this latter purpose, you may find it eventually necessary to push on, as rapidly as possible, a detachment to Sreenuggur; and, in this case, you will do so, conformably to the directions contained in the ninth paragraph of my letter of the date above referred to. A detachment to Sreenuggur for any other purpose, must be matter of after arrangement.

2. You will be pleased to observe, from the fourth and fifth paragraphs of Mr. Secretary Adam's letter, that the Raje, or territory, of Sreenuggur, is to be occupied in the name of the British Government, and held at its disposal, without the expression of any other pledge regarding its future disposal, except that the power and authority of the Goorkas will be excluded in perpetuity, under the positive guarantee of the British Government; and further, that it is the intention of the Governor-General, that the Deyrah Dhoon, together with the possession of the passes from that valley on the Jumna and Ganges, including eventually the post of Calsie, on or near the former river, should be retained in the hands of the British Government.

3. You will be pleased to issue from your Head-Quarters the proclamation, of which a draft in English, Persian, and Hindoostanee, accompanies the present despatch, whenever the British troops enter the Dhoon, or any other part of the Sreenuggur territory, and to cause every publicity to be given it; furnishing, for this purpose, copies to the officer who may be in immediate command of the troops in the Dhoon, as well as to all officers commanding at out-posts, with directions to avail themselves of every opportunity of distributing and giving them currency, among the inhabitants of Sreenuggur or Gurhwall.

4. Mr. Fraser, the First Assistant of the Resident at Delhi, will accompany your Head-Quarters, for the purpose specified in the seventh and eighth paragraphs of Mr. Adam's letter, and will continue with them, until your junction with Colonel Ochterlony shall no longer render the presence of Mr. Fraser necessary to the westward of the Jumna.

5. Should your Head Quarters not be established for any time in the Dhoon, the presence of Mr. Fraser will be necessary for some time in that tract, for the purpose of establishing the British authority in it.

6. The lists of the principal Zemindars in the province of Gurwall or Sreenuggur, in English and in the language used in the hills, are herewith enclosed, together with an extract from Mr. Rutherford's letter, referred to in Mr. Adam's. His Excellency requests you will communicate the last-mentioned list to Mr. Fraser.

7. The Commander-in-Chief directs me to take this opportunity of touching on a subject which, though he should have omitted to make any mention of it at all, would, his Excellency is well assured, have obtained from you all the attention it merits. The Commander-in-Chief alludes to the discipline to be observed by our troops, and the conduct to be pursued towards the inhabitants of the countries which many submit to, or be conquered by, the British arms. The ultimate success of those arms, the subsistence and supply of the troops, with those means of movement which they will so urgently require within the hills, will mainly depend, or at least be greatly promoted, by rendering the inhabitants of the country our friends: a consideration of itself sufficient to induce

induce the strictest military discipline, if the maintenance of the national honour did not impose its observance, as one of the most sacred of the duties of a commander. In the full conviction of your participation in these sentiments, the Commander-in-Chief relies on your causing the utmost regard to be paid to the persons, property, temples, and religious prejudices of the inhabitants of Gurhwall, and on your doing all in your power to alleviate the calamities of war among an already oppressed and impoverished people, who soon feeling the contrast between the galling yoke of their present rulers, and the beneficent hand that is raised to free them from it, may be expected to range themselves on the side of their deliverers, with whatever they can command of aid or exertion.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
26th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 12
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(No. 13 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copies of a letter of this date, addressed to Major-General Marley, and of the enclosure to the Assistant Commissary-General with the division of the army proceeding on the Nepaul expedition from Dinapore, therein referred to, and to request you will be pleased to lay them before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, for his Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
1st November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 13
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To Major-General Marley, commanding a division of the Army proceeding on service against Nepaul.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to request that the whole of the troops who may be now assembled at Dinapore, or arrive there by the period hereafter specified, and are intended to form part of the division of the army preparing for field service under your command, be held in readiness to move, as soon after the 15th instant as orders may be issued by you for the purpose, under instructions from Head-Quarters. All extra establishments, of course, to be entertained.

2. The Magistrates and collectors in north and south Bahar have been severally instructed to afford you every assistance in their power, in procuring bearers, coolies, hired cattle, &c., and to facilitate the movement of your division.

3. The Commander-in-Chief, deeming it expedient that the staff of your division should for this service be organized on a superior scale to what is usually allowed for a Major-General's command, has been pleased to direct the Deputy Quarter-Master General of the army, an officer of approved experience, knowledge and zeal, to proceed and join your Head-Quarters. His Excellency has also been pleased to resolve, that an Assistant Adjutant-General shall be allowed to the division, and has selected Captain W. Watson, a Brigade-Major on the establishment, to fill that important office. This arrangement will, His Excellency trusts, enable you to dispense with a Secretary, particularly as His Excellency consents to your taking Captain Baldock with you; and there will be, besides, the usual number of Brigade Staff. Captain Tukell has been ordered so join your Head-Quarters, and will be appointed Field Engineer. Ensign Lindsay will be appointed his Assistant, and has been also ordered to join you. Captain Hodgson will be at the head of the Survey Department, having under him Lieutenant Barton and Cadets Paton and Garstin. If Lieutenant Pickett has no works of importance on hand, he will likewise be attached, as an Assistant Field Engineer, to your division, of which you will be pleased to apprise him.

4. Mr:

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 13
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

4. Mr. Gibbs is appointed Superintending Surgeon, and Mr. Balfore Field Surgeon to your division.

5. His Excellency requests that particular attention be paid in having the establishments of Doolies with corps complete with bearers, exclusive of the Doolies specially provided for the peculiar service of Nepaul.

6. Enclosed I transmit open, for your perusal, a letter addressed to Captain Cunliffe, Assistant Commissary-General.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lucknow,
1st November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Captain Cunliffe, Assistant Commissary-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 28th ultimo, and the 1st and 26th instant, and to express his Excellency's entire approbation of the several measures therein reported, and his satisfaction at the state of forwardness in which the preparations in your department now are : a state which has rendered any orders from the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief unnecessary.

2. In future, any communication which his Excellency may have to make regarding your department, will, to save an unnecessary multiplication of separate correspondence, be conveyed through Major-General Marley.

2 A. The Commander-in-Chief highly commends your endeavours to reduce the quantities of the various stores and provisions to be actually conveyed with the army, to the lowest scale consistent with its due subsistence and efficiency, whether in regard to equipment or to movement. His Excellency particularly requests this great object may be kept constantly in view. The intention in ordering the preparations in your department on so extensive a scale, was not that the whole mass of provisions and stores should be carried at once with the army, but that, by being judiciously distributed in well-selected dépôts, the consumption of the army might thence be regularly supplied, and the army itself relieved from the necessity of carrying with it, and guarding so extensive an equipment, which could not fail of proving a serious impediment to its progress and operations.

3. Betteah appears a well-chosen dépôt, and Hettowra was always contemplated by the Commander-in-Chief as a principal one in advance. Upon the subject of any other intermediate dépôt, Major-General Marley will be requested to confer with Major Bradshaw.

4. It being improbable that the two hundred tanyuns expected from his Excellency the Vizier could reach the frontier of Tirhoot and Sarun in time to be available for the use of Major-General Marley's division, I am directed to intimate that circumstance to you, that unqualified reliance may not be placed on such an aid.

5. No restriction whatever now exists, in regard to hiring hill porters, or any other measure which may be necessary to complete our preparations. You have rightly appreciated the Commander-in-Chief's intentions, in regard to the scale of comfort and efficiency on which rations for the Native troops were to be calculated and provided.

6. In conclusion, I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to convey to you his Excellency's thanks for the activity and judgment you have displayed, in superintending and directing the preparations in the Commissariat Department of Major-General Marley's division.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 14 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the accompanying copy of my letter dated the 31st ultimo to the Deputy Adjutant-General at the Presidency, and an extract from the previous communication to the same officer therein referred to, detailing some measures contemplated, and ordered to be adopted by his Lordship, for the defence of the northern provinces, and the support of Major-General Marley's operations.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
2d November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Adjutant-General to Major Gordon, dated
30th September 1814.

2. The Commander-in-Chief requests his Excellency the Commander of the Forces will be pleased to give directions for the movement of the second battalion of the Ninth from Kissengunge, at such period as may best suit the preceding arrangement, authorizing Colonel Ashe to leave three or four companies of his battalion (one of them to be the light company) at the post, should his Excellency be of opinion that measure will not reduce the strength of the corps too much, with reference to the duties it will have to perform in Cuttack.

3. The protection of the cantonments of Kissengunge must devolve on the Purneah Provincial Battalion, which has so recently been augmented, with the additional detachment, if necessary, from Captain Latter's corps. The Commander-in-Chief wishes the field-pieces attached to the post of Kissengunge, with their details, to be made over to Captain Latter, and sent to join his Head-Quarters, with the above-mentioned companies of the second battalion of the Ninth, should the Commander of the Forces think they can be spared, without serious inconvenience to the service in the lower provinces. In this event, his Excellency will doubtless be of opinion, the presence of a small detachment of regular troops on a frontier, open to the incursions of a declared enemy, and defended only by new levies, is a matter of urgent importance.

4. The interior duties of zillahs Purneah and Dinapore must be entirely taken by the Rungpore Battalion and Purneah Provincial Battalion, it being wholly impossible to spare any regular troops for these duties ; a circumstance which the Commander-in-Chief requests the Commander of the Forces will have the goodness to intimate to his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, with the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief that the Magistrates of zillahs Purneah, Dinapore, and Rungpore, may be apprized of the demand there is for the regular troops, and be authorized to entertain such a number of Peons and Burkundauzes as may be requisite for purposes of internal police and security.

5. The Commander-in-Chief is apprehensive that a want of means will, at first, compel us to confine our exertion to the eastward of the Koosi to defensive measures, for the security of the Company's territories in that quarter against those incursions which a deficiency of troops will probably invite on the part of the Nepaulese ; and as Captain Latter will be entrusted with the military charge of the above frontier, it is extremely desirable that as many provincials as can possibly be spared should be sent to him, to augment his means of establishing posts at different points on the frontier, the very appearance of which may, in many cases, answer very useful purposes.

7. Some further measures to be adopted for the security of the Company's provinces eastward of the Koosi, as well as for the support of the operations to be carried on to the northward, will form the subject of a separate communication from the Commander-in-Chief to the Commander of the Forces.

To
Secret Letter
27 Dec. 1814

(Enclosure 11
in No 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 14
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Sir :

Referring to the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to desire you will acquaint his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, that his Lordship considers the measures already adopted for the security of the Company's provinces east of the Koosi, as sufficient for that purpose. It still, however, becomes necessary to provide for the great deficiency of troops there will be in Behar, after Major-General Marley's division shall have entered the enemy's country, as well as for that support in his rear which the Major-General's operations may require. As a part of some measures which the Commander-in-Chief has it in contemplation to adopt, in view to both those purposes, the left wing of the second battalion Twenty-second has been ordered to proceed to Dinapore instead of to the Presidency; and in further prosecution of them, his Excellency requests that the corps proceeding up the country in the order of relief, may be directed to send their light and one grenadier company to Dinapore. The officers commanding to place themselves under the senior who may be at the station.

2. To the companies that will be thus collected at Dinapore, his Excellency would suggest, if the state of the troops at the Presidency could, in the opinion of the Commander of the Forces, admit of the measure, which the Commander-in-Chief hopes it may, though not, he is aware, without some inconvenience, that the light companies of the stationary corps at Barrackpore might be embodied under the command of an active and intelligent officer, with an Adjutant and Interpreter (whom his Excellency would, in that case, be requested to name), and ordered to proceed to Dinapore by the old river route, for the greater facility of diverging from the Ganges to any part of the provinces north of it, where their presence might happen to be urgently required, before reaching Dinapore.

Lastly, the Commander-in-Chief thinks the detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment at Berhampore might be usefully employed on this occasion. It is true, they want officers; but this deficiency might, perhaps, be temporarily supplied by means of absentees at the Presidency, and the appointment of a certain number of unposted ensigns to do duty with the detachment. His Excellency, therefore, requests this detachment may be ordered to march to Dinapore, as soon as it can be prepared and equipped for service; unless the Commander of the Forces, from a nearer view of its present state and condition, should deem the measure unadvisable, and not likely to answer the end proposed by the Commander-in-Chief, in which case his Excellency would not, of course, wish it to take effect.

If the light companies march from Dinapore by the 1st of December, that period will suit well the circumstances which require the movement.

The Commander-in-Chief requests that directions may be given for two six-pounders and two five-and-a-half inch howitzers being held in readiness at Dinapore for reserved service. A detail of Golandauze has been already sent there partly in that view, and Captain Pollock's reserved company of Artillery at Benares will furnish any European details that may be required.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Lucknow,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 15 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

1. The Governor-General having understood that it is in the power of his Excellency the Vizier to assist the Government with a supply of tanyuns, or hill-horses, calculated for service in the territory of Nepaul, and feeling assured of his Excellency's cordial disposition to promote, to the extent of his means, the efficient equipment of the force about to be employed against the enemies of

(Enclosure 15
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

of the British Government, I am directed to desire that you will convey to his Excellency the request of the Governor-General, that he will be pleased to afford the aid of such a number of horses, of the above description, as he may be able to spare.

2. I am further directed to request, that whatever number of horses his Excellency may supply, may be held at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who will be requested to communicate with you on the subject, and whom you will be pleased to apprise, through the Adjutant-General, of the result of your application to the Vizier.

I have, &c.

Camp near Lucknow,
11th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 16 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Captain Hearsy.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th of September, communicating information relative to the points adverted to in my letter to your address of the 30th July last, and transmitting a sketch of the hills from the Sutlej to the Sardah.

2. The facts and opinions contained in the communication above acknowledged, have formed an useful accession to the knowledge acquired by the Governor-General on the points to which they relate.

3. The suggestions relative to the establishment of a commissariat for the projected service in the hills has attracted his Lordship's special attention and approbation, which I have been directed to convey to you.

I have, &c.

Camp, Peernuggur,
14th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 17 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23d ultimo, with enclosed copy of instructions to the Resident at Delhi, regarding the measures to be adopted for expelling the Goorka power from the provinces of Kamaon and Dootee, and requesting the sentiments of the Commander-in-Chief on the extent of the force required for the occupation of Kamaon, and the plan of an irregular corps intended by the Governor-General to be raised for that service.

2. It being wholly impracticable at the present moment, and until operations to the westward are farther advanced, to spare a regular force for the occupation of Kamaon, the Commander-in-Chief begs to be allowed to defer offering his sentiments on that point until a future period.

3. Preparatory to offering any decided opinion on the description and constitution of irregular corps, it would be advisable to raise, for the purposes specified in the fourth and subsequent paragraphs of your despatch now acknowledged, the Commander-in-Chief deemed it advisable directly to apprise Captain Hearsy of the intention of the Governor-General to raise a corps of this description, and to appoint him to the command of it, calling on him at the same time to submit, for the consideration and opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, a plan of the corps, exhibiting its establishment in detail, with the rates of pay of each rank, and the general condition of service on which the men should be enlisted, estimating the strength of the corps at one thousand, twelve hundred, and fifteen hundred, and calculating the expense of each establishment accordingly.

4. Enclosed

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 15
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 16
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 17
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 17
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

4. Enclosed I do myself the honour of transmitting copies of the communications received from Captain Hearsey in reply.

5. The Commander-in-Chief is disposed to concur with Captain Hearsey, for the reasons stated, in the inexpediency of the whole of the proposed corps being exclusively composed of Patans or Mussulmaun tribes; and his Excellency would accordingly recommend plan No. 4 to be adopted, with the following modification.

6. Instead of the establishment of five companies of Sepoys, as detailed in No. 1 of the above plan, his Excellency recommends the strength of the Dhamakahs may be increased to six hundred privates, with such proportionate increase of staff establishments as may be absolutely necessary, if any increase be at all necessary, of which his Excellency is very doubtful; so that the strength of the corps may consist of one thousand privates, six hundred Dhamakahs, and four hundred Nujeebs and Mewatties. The Dhamakahs to consist of five companies of one hundred and twenty privates each.

7. Captain Hearsey's statement of the number of Kamaoneas which is supposed to be in the Goorka service, and the desire he attributes to them of entering ours, will attract the notice of the Governor-General. It would, no doubt, be highly expedient to encourage such a disposition, if it really exists, and facilitate the means of its being gratified: and, in this view, the Governor-General might hereafter have no objection to authorize the whole establishment detailed in No. 1 of plan 4 being completed by Kamaoneas, who might come over to us from the Goorka's service; but the Commander-in-Chief is extremely averse to recommend the raising of any regular Sepoys, in the manner and form proposed by Captain Hearsey.

8. Should the ideas herein suggested be approved, the Commander-in-Chief will, without loss of time, instruct Captain Hearsey to proceed and raise the corps.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bharee,
13th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 30th ultimo, and have the pleasure to forward to you a plan for the formation of a Nujeeb Battalion, consisting of one thousand, twelve hundred, or fifteen hundred men, for the consideration and sanction of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have to request you will present my most humble thanks to his Lordship for the honour conferred on me, and I hope my conduct and my zeal for the service, for which the corps is to be destined, will merit his approbation.

I must beg leave to insert a remark which occurs forcibly to me, and which, from the experience I have been able to gain, I beg you will represent to the Right Honourable the Governor-General. The kingdom of Kamaon is entirely inhabited by Hindoos, and the Bramins and Jotshees form the wealthiest part of the population. In the event of a Mussulman entering within the threshold of a house, it is by them considered as defiled. So large a party of Mussulmen may give give disgust to the nation, or hinder them from joining heartily in our cause. In the event of any action taking place, the wounded would not receive that kindness and attention that a Hindoo would receive from them.

No. 4 is a plan which I conceive would be most suitable for the intended service, embracing all the kinds of the troops that would be required. The Patans for attack; the Mewatties for defending posts, for agility, and surprises by night; the Dhamakah corps for convoys and regular duty; and the Sepoys for discipline, covering a retreat, and forming as a reserve to the rest of the party. The Dhamakah (or the crooked-stocked matchlock corps that carries a fusil ball) will be composed of Hindoos and Mussulmans; the Mewatties the

same;

same; the Patan corps entirely Mussulmans: so that the Hindoos may predominate in numbers. The Mussulmans are inherently slack in discipline, are easily surprised, and when attacked, are frequently dismayed, and fly without considering the numbers opposed to them.

The arms for the Sepoys I have also stated, which can easily be obtained, and in one month the whole party will be fit for active service.

By the addition of two subaltern European or country-born officers, the whole will form a most compact and useful body of men ready for immediate service.

I have, &c.

Bareilly,
3d November 1814.

(Signed)

H. HEARSEY,
Captain.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 17
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

No. 1.—*Plan of a Corps consisting of 1,000 Nujeeb Matchlock-men, ten Companies or Toomuns.*

Each company consisting of:

	Pay of each Rank per Month.
1 Soubadar or Zemindar	Rupees 25
2 Jemadars, at 15 rupees each	30
1 Kote havildar	12
1 Neshanchee, or colour-bearer	12
6 Havildars, at 9½ rupees each	57
8 Duffadars, at 7 rupees each	56
1 Bugle or trumpet.....	6
80 Privates or nujeebs, at 15 rupees each	400

100 Men.	Total pay per month ..	Rupees 598
	Multiplied by	10

1,000 Men, or 10 companies, per month Rupees 5,980

Staff necessary for ten companies :

1 Buckshy, or paymaster, at 30 Rupees per month...	Rupees 30
1 Vakeel, or Sheristadar, at 10 do. do.....	10
2 Mootsuddes for copying orders, at 5 do. do.....	10
1 Jurrall or 2 Mates (Surgeons) at	20
3 Seohars or gunsmiths, at	15
3 Carpenters stocksmiths, at	15
10 Bheestries, at 4 each.....	40
5 Buildars with pickaxes, at 4 each.....	20
10 Hirkarrahs or cossids for information	50
Stationary, per mensem.....	10
	220

Grand total pay per mensem..... Rupees 6,200

No. 2.—*Plan of a Corps consisting of 1,200 Nujeeb Matchlock-Men, twelve Companies or Toomuns.*

Each company consisting of:

1 Toomundar.....	Rupees 25
2 Jemadars, at 15 rupees each	30
1 Kote Havildar	12
1 Neshanchee	12
6 Havildars, at 9½ rupees each	57
8 Duffadars, at 7 rupees each	56
1 Bugle or trumpet.....	6
80 Nujeebs, at 5 rupees each	400

100 Men.	Total pay per month.....	Rupees 598
	Multiplied by	12

1,200 Men, or 12 companies, pay per month.....Total, Rupees 7,176

[3 C]

Staff

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 17
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Staff necessary for twelve companies :

	Pay of each Rank per Month.
1 Buckshy, at per month.....	Rupees 30
1 Vakeel, ditto	10
2 Mootsuddes, ditto, at 5 rupees each.....	10
1 Native Doctor and 2 Mates	20
3 Gunsmiths	15
3 Stocksmith's Carpenters.....	15
12 Bheestries, at 4 rupees each	48
6 Buildars, at 4 rupees each.....	24
10 Hirkarrahs, at 5 rupees each.....	50
Stationary per mensem	12
	<hr/> 234

Grand total pay per mensem..... Rupees 7,410

No. 3.—*Plan of a Corps, consisting of 1,500 Nujcebs, fifteen Companies or Toomuns.*

Each company consisting of :

1 Toomundar	Rupees 25
2 Jemadars, at 15 rupees each	30
1 Kote Havildar	12
1 Neshanchee	12
6 Havildars, at 9½ rupees each	57
8 Duffadars, at 7 rupees each	56
1 Bugle or trumpet.....	6
80 Nujcebs, at 5 rupees each	400
100 Men.	Total per month..... Rupees 598
	Multiplied by 15

1,500 Men, or 15 companies, pay per month.....Total, Rupees 8,970

Staff necessary for fifteen Companies :

1 Buckshy, at per month.....	Rupees 30
1 Vakeel, ditto	10
2 Mootsuddes, ditto, 5 rupees each	10
1 Native Doctor and 2 Mates	20
3 Gunsmiths	15
3 Stocksmiths	15
15 Bheestries, at 4 rupees each.....	60
8 Buildars, at 4 ditto ditto	32
10 Hirkarrahs, at 5 ditto ditto	50
Stationary per mensem	15
	<hr/> 257

Grand total pay per mensem Rupees 9,227

No. 4.—*Plan of a Corps of 1,500 Men for the Service of Kamaon.*

5 Companies Sepoys Muskets.....	Hindoos	Men 500
5 Do. of Nujceb Dhamakahs ...	Mixt	500
2 Do. of Mewatties Matchlock...do		200
3 Do. of Patahs ditto	Mussulmans	300
15 companies.	Total, Men	1,500

No. 1.—*Establishment of five Companies of Sepoys.*

	Pay of each Rank	per Month
5 Soubadars, at 27 rupees each per mensem ...	135	0
10 Jemadars, at 17 rupees ditto.....	170	0
5 Kote Havildars, at 13 rupees ditto.....	65	0
Colour-bearers, at 13 rupees ditto	26	0
Havildars, at 10 rupees ditto	310	0
Naiiks, at 8½ rupees ditto	314	8
Drummers, at 7 rupees ditto	70	0
Sepoys, at 6 rupees ditto.....	2,400	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,490 8

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 17
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosures.

No. 2.—*Establishment of five Companies of Dhamakahs.*

5 Soubadars, at 27 rupees each per mensem ...	135	0
10 Jemadars, at 16 rupees ditto	160	0
5 Kote Havildars, at 12½ rupees ditto	62	8
5 Neshanchees, at 12½ rupees ditto.....	62	8
30 Havildars, at 10 rupees ditto	300	0
35 Duffadars, at 7½ rupees ditto	262	8
10 Tashas and Kettle-drums, at 6¾ rupees	67	8
400 Privates, at 5½ rupees ditto	2,200	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,250 0

No. 3.—*Establishment of two Companies of Mewatties and three Companies of Patans.*

5 Toomundars, at 25 rupees each	125	0
10 Jemadars, at 15 rupees ditto.....	150	0
5 Kote Havildars, at 12 rupees ditto	60	0
5 Neshanchees, at 12 rupees ditto	60	0
30 Havildars, at 9½ rupees do.	285	0
40 Duffadars, at 7 rupees ditto	280	0
5 Trumpets, at 6 rupees ditto.....	30	0
400 Nujeebs, at 5 rupees ditto.....	2,000	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,990 0

1,500 Men. Grand total pay per month..... Rupees

9,730 8

N.B. Staff agreeable to No. 3.

NOTES.

No. 1. Three companies of this party can immediately be raised from the people formerly belonging to the provincial battalions of Bareilly and Moradabad. One company to be marksmen, armed with carbines, if procurable, otherwise fusils; the other two companies with muskets and bayonets. Five smart Havildars and five Naiiks from the regular Sepoy battalions will, in a fortnight, bring them to sufficient expertness in firing, and such discipline as may be requisite for such service. Cheap cotton quilted cloathing can be immediately made up for them, with pantaloons made of blankets (shumuls). The two other companies to be organized in the mountains; for the Goorkas have near eight hundred Kumaonees in their employ, who would be anxious to enter under our banners. Their utility would be great from their knowledge of the country. Accustomed to the climate, they would be the means of procuring provisions for the whole party; and, by their connexions would interest a large party of the population in our favour for the time. The arms they would bring from the enemy would suffice, until others could be furnished them. The great advantage derived from this party would be in forming spar bridges of communication; for the Musselmans would look upon such duty as degrading. Being Rajpoots and Bramins, they would be well received and treated by the natives in case of being wounded or losing their way.

No. 2. Five companies of Dhamakahs: a matchlock first used by General De Boigne. It is superior to the common matchlock, from the uniformity of

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Letter from
Adjutant-General
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of the ammunition required for it, and the men carrying them are brought nearest to the discipline of Sepoys. They are composed of a mixture of Hindoos and Musselmans, most of the officers being Musselmans. There are numbers of these orderly people to be procured at Nujeebabad, Moradabad, Puleebee, Bareilly, and in the towns on this side the Ganges. Shaik Syed Mogul and Patans have no objection to this service. A few words of command form all their exercise, and they are brave, orderly, obedient, and trustworthy, and form the very best kind of Hindoostanee troops that are. They are alert in their day and night duties, are watchful and temperate. Many thousands of these arms are procurable from Agra, being those formerly belonging to Perron's brigades.

No. 3. The Mewatties, accustomed to live in a mountainous country, move quicker in bodies, are good marksmen and hardy, and for defences of small posts, dépôts, or bridge-heads, are unequalled by any Hindoostanee troops. They are bold in night attacks, and behind any cover will fight to extremity. Much cannot be said in favour of the Afghans and Patans in storming forts and towns. Plunder induces them to lead on boldly; if checked, it is very difficult to lead them up again to attack. They abhor discipline. The generality are mutinous, and not even subordinate to their own officers. Being masters of their own arms and equipments, they, if successful in plunder, immediately desert, and their treachery is notorious over all India, changing sides. They are a race hard to keep under control in a body, and their excesses would draw down the ill-will of the inhabitants of the mountains. They besides cannot endure hunger and thirst, with that patience a Hindoo bears them.

(Signed) HENRY HEARSEY,
Captain

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

Perhaps the notes drawn up with this plan may be impertinent. A commander not having confidence in his troops causes a thousand obstacles, and these ultimately are detrimental to the service.

Zealous for the welfare of the service, I must suffer in the opinions of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, should the party under my command, by their conduct, alienate the affections of the country I was sent up to act in, and who expect deliverance from the yoke of the tyrannical Goorkas by the hands of the British Government. This circumstance induced me to propose plan No. 4: the expence is only Rupees 730 per month more, and the advantages to be derived so great. I humbly submit this for his Lordship's consideration; and in less than a month from the date of receiving the order to raise the troops, I hope to be able to march for active service, wherever his Lordship may deem expedient.

I have, &c.

Bareilly,
4th November 1811.

(Signed) H. HEARSEY,
Captain.

(No. 18 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

(Enclosure 18
in No. 3.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, submitting copies of a communication from Captain Hearsey, and of that officer's plans regarding the formation of an irregular battalion, to be raised for service in Kamaon, together with the sentiments of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief on the subject.

2. I am directed to inform you, that the sentiments of the Commander-in-Chief on the details of the plan for raising the proposed battalion are entirely approved by the Governor-General, and that his Excellency is accordingly requested

requested to issue the necessary orders for carrying his proposals into effect.

I have, &c.

Camp, Peernugger,
14th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Recd
Secret Letter
27 Dec 1814.

(No. 19 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 19
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. Instructions for your guidance in the conduct of the political arrangements and negotiations to be combined with the operations of the division under the command of Major-General Marley are under preparation, and will be transmitted to you at an early period; but there are one or two points on which it appears desirable that you should be apprized of the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor-General, without the delay attendant on the despatch of the detailed instructions above adverted to, and I am now directed to address you on those points.

2. Your despatch of the 19th ultimo, communicating among other matters the arrival in your camp of Soobhan Sing, the son of the former Dewan of Muckwanpore, has been received and laid before the Governor-General, who is of opinion that it will be expedient to accept his offer, and that of the heir of Muckwanpore, who has also made it, of raising a body of hill troops to act with the British forces. The acceptance of this offer necessarily involves the necessity for a declaration, on the part of the British Government, relative to the exiled family of Muckwanpore; or at least the assurance of a solid reward for the services which that family may render. It is proper, therefore, to apprise you, at the present time, that the re-establishment of the Muckwanpore family, in such part of its former possessions as the issue of the war may place at our disposal, or at least of a considerable portion of it, is a branch of the political arrangement which his Lordship has in contemplation. You will consider yourself authorized, therefore, to make this communication to the Rajah and to the Dewan, in order to stimulate their zeal, when you signify to them your acceptance, in the name of the British Government, of their offer of the services of the body of troops referred to.

3. His Excellency is of opinion, that the Keraut troops will be found most useful, in co-operating with the separate force under the command of Captain Latter, to whom the defence of the frontier between the Koosi and the Teista has been entrusted; and you will be pleased to settle with the Muckwanpore chief that they shall be allotted to the service on which Captain Latter's detachment may be employed, whether offensively or defensively. It must, of course, be understood, that the commander of these troops will conform to the instructions which he may receive from the British commanding officer, who will not, however, exercise any authority or controul with respect to the interior arrangements of the corps. There will, no doubt, be advantage in the presence of the brother, or one of the near relations, of the Rajah of Muckwanpore, in command of this body, and you will be pleased to encourage the Rajah to render this a part of the arrangement. When circumstances shall admit of augmenting the Keraut corps, that measure may be resorted to in concert with Captain Latter.

4. Further instructions on the subject of the preceding paragraphs will be issued by the Commander-in-Chief, by whom also orders will be communicated to Captain Latter.

5. As funds will be necessary to enable the Dewan to bring forward his troops, you are authorized to advance to him such a sum as you may consider to be adequate to the purpose.

6. The conduct of the Rajah of Ramnuggur has attracted the notice of the Governor-General. His Lordship cannot suppose that he is indifferent to the prospect which the present state of affairs may open to him of recovering the possessions of his ancestors in the hills, or that he would risk his more direct

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Secretary
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interests, as a subject of the Company, and proprietor of a considerable estate in their territories, by acting a treacherous part. His Lordship is disposed to ascribe his conduct to the natural reluctance of a person so situated to embark actively in a cause of this nature, without some assurance of support and reward. Such an assurance, therefore, you are authorized to hold out to him, as the consequence of an active and zealous co-operation with the British Government in its measures against Nepaul. His Lordship has determined, in the event of the expulsion of the Goorkas from the country heretofore forming the principality of Tanhu or Tanahoon, to restore it to the possession of the ancient family, in the person of Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing, provided his conduct shall be such as to merit approbation and reward. You will be pleased, therefore, to make known to the Rajah this resolution, and excite him to enter heartily into our views, and to afford such assistance in troops and hill porters, and generally in the services and co-operation of his present dependents and the former subjects of his family, as he may have it in his power to do. If, after this explicit declaration of the expectations and intentions of the British Government, Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing shall still act an ambiguous or an hostile part, measures must be adopted suitable to that state of things, and for preventing the mischief which his active co-operation with the enemy might produce.

7. If you shall have obtained proof of the Rajah's disaffection, and shall be clearly of opinion that measures of the character just described ought to be adopted, you will, of course, withhold the communication which you are authorized in the preceding paragraph to make to him.

8. With respect to the holders of Nankar lands in general, your suggestion that their services should be called for is approved by the Governor-General; and a proclamation will be issued without delay, calling on them to come forward in support of the Government in its contest with the Nepaules. You will adopt such intermediate measures as are in your power, for inducing them to act; and you are requested to suggest any other steps, on the part of Government, for effecting the same object which may occur to you.

9. The Governor-General is highly satisfied with the conduct of the Rajah of Bettceah, whom you will apprize of the Governor-General's approbation. His Lordship proposes to address an encouraging letter to the Rajah, which will be hereafter transmitted to you.

10. Finally, I am directed to desire that you will employ all your influence, authority, and local knowledge, in facilitating the army with hill porters, coolies, &c., and encourage all the Chiefs with whom you have established, or may be able to open communications, to exert themselves for this purpose, assuring them of the favour of the British Government, and of substantial reward, proportioned to the extent and value of the services which they may perform. His Lordship concludes that you have communicated to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or to the Commissary-General, the points at which you would recommend the establishment of dépôts for the use of Major-General Marley's division.

I have, &c.

Camp, Cutapore,
15th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 20
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 20 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed extracts from a despatch from Major Bradshaw, under date the 19th ultimo, together with a copy of the reply which has been this day addressed to him by command of the Governor-General.

2. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to observe, that Major Bradshaw has been directed to accept the offer of Soobhan Sing, the son

son of the late Dewan of Muckwanpore, to raise a body of Keraut troops for the service of the British Government. His Lordship has judged it advisable that this corps should be placed at the disposal of Captain Latter, whose means of executing the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the defence of the frontier between the Koosi and the Teista, will thus be improved; and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to furnish Captain Latter with such instructions as he may deem proper, founded on the expected augmentation of his force. His Excellency is requested also to issue to Major Bradshaw such further instructions relative to the corps in question, as he may deem necessary.

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Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 20
in No. 3.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

I have, &c.

Camp at Cutapore,
15th November 1814. .

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

(No. 21 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the
Governor-General.

(Enclosure 21
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclos ure.

Sir :

With reference to my circular of the 6th ultimo to the General Officers commanding divisions of the forces employed against Nepaul, copy of which was forwarded to you on the 1st ultimo, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, I am directed to transmit the accompanying draft of a General Order for brigading and forming the corps in the several divisions, and to request you will submit to his Excellency, with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that the several extra appointments and allowances, incidental to the arrangements detailed in the draft, may be sanctioned by the Governor-General, from the dates specified, preparatory to the whole being announced in General Orders to the army.

The reasons for such of the arrangements as may require particular explanation will be stated at large, for the information of the Vice-President in Council in the Military Department.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp Baree,
13th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, Head-Quarters, November 1814.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the under-mentioned divisions of the army employed on field service be brigaded and formed as follows :

Third or North-West Division of the Field Army :

Colonel Ochterlony, commanding.

Major of Brigade Captain Cartwright.

Sub-Assistant Commissary-General and

in charge of the Pay Department... Lieutenant Bannerman.

Extra Sub-Assistant Commissary-Ge-

neral Lieutenant Sneyd, appointment to take
effect from this date.

Field Engineer and Surveyor to the

Division Lieutenant Lawtie.

Assistant Field Engineer Ensign Hutchinson, appointment to
take effect from this date.

Post-master , Captain Cartwright.

Guide and Intelligence Department.

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(Enclosure 21
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

A Brigade of Infantry:

Second battalion of the First, second battalion of the Sixth, first battalion of the Nineteenth, and six companies of the second battalion of the Nineteenth Native Infantry.

Colonel Arnold to command.

Major of Brigade..... Captain Logie, 19th N.I.
Quarter-master of Brigade Lieutenant Douton, 19th N.I.

Reserve :

Second battalion of the Third. Light battalion formed of the light companies of corps of the division.

To command the artillery of this division, Major M'Leod.

Adjutant and Quarter-master of Artillery Lieutenant Cruickshanks.

Conductor of Ordnance. Mr. H. Bobanaw.

Third and fourth companies of Pioneers.

Second Division Field Army :

In temporary command..... Colonel Mawbey.

Acting Major of Brigade Captain Edwards, 2d bat. 16th N.I.

Assistant Commissary-General Major Stevenson.

Acting Deputy Pay-master. Lieutenant E. P. Cooke, 1st bat. 3d N.I.

Field Engineer Captain H. C. Smyth.

Assistant Field Engineer Lieutenant Morton, appointment to take effect from this date.

Surveyor to the Division and Assistant

Field Engineer Lieutenant Blane.

Guide and Intelligence Department... Lieutenant Young, 2d bat. 13th N.I., under Major Stevenson.

Superintending Surgeon. Mr. T. Phillips.

Field Surgeon. Mr. J. Dyer, appointment to have effect from 30th ultimo.

Post-master. Lieutenant J. Stewart, 1st bat. 17th N.I., appointment to take effect from the 1st instant.

A Brigade of Infantry:

First battalion of his Majesty's 53d Foot, first battalion of the Sixth, and first battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry.

Colonel Mawbey to command.

Major of Brigade Captain Edwards, 2d bat. 16th N.I.

Quarter-master of Brigade.

Reserve :

Light Infantry battalion, first battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry.

To command the artillery of this division, Captain Lieutenant Battine.

Adjutant and Quarter-master of artillery.

..... Lieutenant C. C. Chesney.

Conductor of Ordnance. Messrs. C. Wade, A. Donald, and J. Palmer.

Fifth and sixth companies of Pioneers.

Benares Division :

Major-General Wood, commanding.

Major of Brigade to the force in the field under the Major-General's personal command

..... Lieutenant Hiatt, 2d bat. 14th N.I.

Acting Deputy Pay-master. Captain Macpherson, 1st bat. 24th N.I.

Sub-Assistant Commissary General ... Lieutenant Bruce.

Post-Master

Post-master and Guide and Intelligence Department Lieutenant Hiatt.
 Field Engineer. Lieutenant Morrieson.
 Assistant Field Engineer. Ensign W. G. Stephen.
 Superintending Surgeon Mr. G. Rankin.

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Letter from
 Adjutant-General,
 with Enclosure.

A Brigade of Infantry :

His Majesty's 17th Foot. Left wing first bat. 14th Native Infantry, left wing second bat. 14th Native Infantry. Second bat. 17th Native Infantry.

Colonel Hardyman to command.

Major of Brigade Captain East, 2d bat. H.M.'s 17 Foot.
 Quarter-master of Brigade Lieutenant Young, 17th N.I.

Reserve:

Four companies of the second battalion of the Eighth, and two grenadier companies from the two battalions of the 17th Native Infantry.

Eighth regiment Native Cavalry, one troop and gallopers, and four companies of the second battalion 12th Native Infantry.

To command the artillery of this division Captain Lieutenant McDonald.

Conductor or Ordnance

Eighth Company of Pioneers. Lieutenant R. C. Faithful.

Dinapore Division :

Major-General Marley, commanding.

Deputy Quarter-master General . . . Major Casement.
 Assistant Adjutant General. Captain W. L. Watson.
 Post-master to the Division Captain Stuart, H.M.'s 86th Foot.
 Major of Brigade Captain Boldock.
 Assistant Commissary General. Captain Cunliffe.
 Sub Assistant Commissary-General . . . Captain Scott.
 Field Engineer Captain Tickell.
 Assistant Field Engineer Lieutenant Pickett.
 Ditto ditto Ensign Lindsey.
 Surveyor to the Division. Captain Hodgson.
 Assistant Surveyor Lieutenant Barton.
 Ditto ditto Mr. Cadet (of Engineers) Paton.
 Ditto ditto Mr. Cadet (of Engineers) Garstin.
 Surveyor of the route of the army and in charge of the Guide and Intelligence Department under the Deputy Quarter-master General . . . Lieutenant Pickersgil.
 Superintending Surgeon Mr. A. Gibb.
 Field Surgeon
 Medical Storekeeper Mr. Morrieson.
 Post-master

First Brigade of Infantry :

His Majesty's twenty-fourth foot, first battalion eighteenth Native Infantry, left wing, second battalion twenty-second, and a detail of Chumparun Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chamberlain to command.

Major of Brigade Lieutenant J. Fagan, 1st bat. 8th N.I.
 Quarter-master of Brigade. Lieutenant D'Acre, H.M.'s 24th Foot.

Second Brigade of Infantry :

Second battalion 15th Native Infantry, second battalion 25th Native Infantry. Ramgurh battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dick to command.

Major of Brigade Lieutenant Goad, 25th regt. N.I.
 Quarter-master of Brigade. Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, 16th regt. N.I.

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(Enclosure 21
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Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To command the artillery of the di-
vision Major G. Mason.
Adjutant and Quarter-master of Ar-
tillery Lieutenant Walcot.
Conductor of Ordnance Mr. H. Nelson.

First, second, and seventh companies of Pioneers.

Captain Swinton, commanding.

Adjutant of Pioneers Lieutenant Hay.

Such of the preceding appointments as are extra to the fixed establishment of the Army are to have effect from the 1st of November 1814; except in the instances of such appointments in the Second Division which had been previously and provisionally made by the late Major-General Gillespie, which are to have effect from the period hereafter specified, and of such other appointments as have specific dates assigned to them, whether by the present or any antecedent orders of Government or the Commander-in-Chief.

The staff duties of the Reserve to each Division to be provided for in the manner directed in General Orders by the Governor-General in Council, under date the 15th January 1811.

The following provisional and temporary appointments made by the late Major-General Gillespie, by Division Orders dated camp Seharunpore, the 19th October 1814, are confirmed. Such of them as are not included in the preceding arrangement, to cease on the date of publication of this order in Colonel Mawbey's camp, *viz.*

Colonel Mawbey to command the brigade.

Staff.

Captain Chipnell, His Majesty's 53d foot, to be Major of Brigade to Colonel Mawbey's brigade.

Captain Cuppaidge, His Majesty's 53d foot, to be Brigade Quarter-Master to Colonel Mawbey's brigade. Captain and Brigade-Major Walker to perform the duties of Major of Brigade to the forces in the field.

Lieutenant and acting Brigade-Major Cooke to receive the reports of the Second Division of the Field Army.

Captain Lieutenant M'Quhae, of Horse Artillery, to officiate as Quarter-master to the Reserve.

Lieutenant Young, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to receive charge of the Guide and Intelligence Department, under Major Stevenson.

* Lieutenant McMahon, of His Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons, to have charge of the Dawk Department with the forces.

Major-General Wood's nomination of Lieutenant Moore to act as Brigade-Major to the troops in the district of Benares, vice Hiatt resigned, is confirmed, and to have effect from the 4th instant, until the resumption of the duties of that office by Major of Brigade Pester.

The following temporary appointments made by Colonel Ochterlony commanding the Third Division Field Army, are confirmed from the 1st instant.

Captain Martin, 2d battalion 6th Native Infantry, to command the Light Infantry Battalion.

Lieutenant and acting Adjutant Gabb, of the 2d battalion 1st Regiment, to be Adjutant to the Light Infantry battalion.

Lieutenant Watkins to act as Adjutant to the 2d battalion 1st Native Infantry, vice Gabb.

Lieutenant Aubert to act as Adjutant to the 1st battalion 19th Regiment, vice Doveton, appointed Brigade Quarter-Master.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.
(No. 22.)

* Confirmed to the 1st instant, the date of Lieutenant Stewart's appointment in Division Orders.

(No. 22 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Lieut.-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th instant, enclosing the draft of a General Order proposed to be issued by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, for forming and brigading the corps in the several divisions of the forces employed against Nepaul, and I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency, that the Governor-General is pleased to sanction the several extra appointments and allowances incident to the arrangements detailed in the draft, the tenour of which is entirely approved.

I have, &c.

Camp Powayne,
20th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 22
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 23 in Enclosure No. 3.)





To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the dates noted in the margin.*

2. The tenour of your letter to Rajah Sunsar Chund, of which a copy and translation are enclosed in your despatch (of the 3d October), received the approbation of the Governor-General, as being strictly applicable to the correct view of the question taken by you at the time. The reply of the Rajah of Keltoor or Belaspore to your communication to him of the proclamation, as reported in your despatch (of the 2d November), having pointed out an object to which the arms of Rajah Sunsar Chund can be directed with advantage to the views of the British Government, and the tenour of Sunsar Chund's answer to your letter, evincing that his disposition to act against the Goorkas, if required, was undiminished, his Lordship highly approves your prompt and judicious resolution to invite Sunsar Chund to attack the Rajah of Keltoor without delay. It is superfluous to suggest to your knowledge and experience the importance of affording to Rajah Runjeet Sing the most distinct and satisfactory assurances, that in availing ourselves of the co-operation of Rajah Sunsar Chund, the British Government is actuated by no views directed against the interests of the former chief. You will probably deem it advisable to address Captain Birch on this subject; and the Governor-General, therefore, has not thought it necessary to transmit any instructions directly to that officer.

3. The Governor-General has derived great satisfaction from your report of the zeal and alacrity manifested by Rajah Ram Surn, in bringing forward the means which he possesses of usefully aiding your operations; and his Lordship trusts that his example will speedily be followed, both by the other expelled Rajahs and by the inhabitants of the hills. The general tenour of your despatch (dated 7th November) is not, however, calculated to encourage any sanguine expectations on that head: at the same time, his Lordship is of opinion, that it is yet too soon to form a decisive judgment of the real disposition of the chiefs and inhabitants of that country. His Lordship's sentiments on this subject are generally adverted to in the instructions to Mr. Metcalfe, of which a copy is enclosed for your information. Those instructions are founded, you will observe, on the information contained in your despatch (dated 7th November) relative to the supposed disposition of the chiefs and people of the hills, and to the tenour of Runjore Sing Thappah's late communication to you; and I am directed to refer you to them for a knowledge of his Lordship's sentiments on those points.

4. No interruption will be given to the  of your operations, by any negotiation which Runjore Sing may open  Mr. Metcalfe, whether the object be a pacification between the two States  is considered more probable, the accomplishment of some point of  interest.

5. To

* 3d October, and 2d and 7th November 1814.

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27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 23
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

5. To return to your despatch (dated 3d October), I am directed to observe to you, that the information recently obtained relative to Sraenuggur, corroborating the opinions expressed by you on the present and former occasions, has satisfied his Lordship of the inutility of retaining that country in the hands of the British Government, in the event of its reduction by our arms, either with a view to commercial advantages or to any other purpose of public interest; and that his Lordship proposes, after the success which may reasonably be hoped to attend the renewal of operations in the Deyrah-doon shall have established our superiority in that country, to afford the support of the British Government to the exiled Rajah, and invite the exertions of the inhabitants in his cause.

6. The circumstance stated in the concluding paragraph of your despatch now replied to, has excited the surprise and displeasure of the Governor-General, and must have arisen from a total misconception, on the part of Mr. Rutherford, of the nature of the duty which was assigned to him, of collecting information relative to the Nepaulese territory likely to become the scene of military operations. The sentiments of the Governor-General will be communicated without delay to Mr. Rutherford, who will be most positively enjoined to abstain from the repetition of a procedure so entirely beyond his official competency.

7. You have correctly supposed that no correspondence of this nature would have been authorized, without a communication to you of its cause and objects; still less, that any interference would have been permitted, on the part of another officer, in those affairs which have been conducted by you, in a manner so honourable to your own character, and so eminently conducive to the public interest, and which has repeatedly obtained for you the recorded approbation of the Government.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
21st November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 24
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 24 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 12th instant, reporting the tenour of a communication received by you from Runjore Sing Thappa, and of your intended reply. As connected with the subject of your despatch, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Colonel Ochterlony (dated the 7th instant) to provide against the possible case of it not having been transmitted through you, in consequence of Colonel Ochterlony's actual position.

2. The Governor General is disposed to infer, from the tenour of Runjore Sing Thappa's communication to Colonel Ochterlony and to yourself, that he will depute an agent to you with certain propositions, either on his own behalf or on the part of his Government. The latter his Lordship does not conceive will be of a tenour which can be listened to under present circumstances; but you will, of course, receive and transmit them, whatever they may be.

3. You are apprized, by my letter of the 3d of October to Colonel Ochterlony, of the grounds on which the Governor-General founded a belief, that Ummer Sing Thappa might make overtures to the British Government, of a nature tending to his separation from the interests of Nepaul. Information of a similar complexion has since been received from another quarter; and his Lordship considers it probable that any public mission with which an agent on the part of Runjore Sing Thappa may be charged, will be merely the ostensible cause of his deputation, and that the actual object of it will be to serve some personal interest of his own or his father's. It is desirable, therefore, that you should be in possession of the sentiments and instructions of the Governor General, relative to the language which, in this event, is to be held to Runjore Sing or his agent.

4. The

4. The disposition formerly entertained by the Governor-General, to give a favourable ear to any overtures from Ummer Sing Thappa or his son, of a nature to secure their separation from the interests of the Nepaulese, is undiminished, and has even been increased, by the apparent backwardness of the inhabitants of the hills between the Jumna and the Sutleje to rise against the Goorkas: a circumstance which, at the same time, affords more ready and ample means of fulfilling any expectations which Ummer Sing or his son may entertain, as the price of their defection from the Government of Nepaul.

5. His Lordship is aware, that the indifference evinced by the chiefs and people of the hills, at the date of the last advices from Colonel Ochterlony (the 11th instant), is not conclusive with respect to their real inclinations. The dread of the vengeance of the Goorkas in the event of the ill success, and of their ultimate return under their yoke, the impression necessarily produced by the unfortunate affair of Kalunga, and the want of time, on the other hand, for the early success of Colonel Ochterlony's operations to produce its full effect, sufficiently account for the inactivity and apparent apathy of the hill people, without at once ascribing to them an absolute indifference to the cause. Their real disposition must shortly be brought to the test; and if they shall still maintain their present undecided line of conduct, the Governor-General will consider the British Government to be exonerated from the obligation of fulfilling the promise made by the proclamation, that promise resting distinctly on the condition of active assistance. In this event, then, the Governor-General would have no hesitation in guaranteeing the whole of that tract, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned, to Ummer Sing or his son Runjore Sing Thappa, as an independent sovereignty, on the condition of his separating himself from the interests of Nepaul and entering into engagements with the British Government.

6. The exceptions adverted to are:

1. Such forts or places on the frontier as it may be judged advisable to retain in our own hands.
2. The territory of any chiefs who, like the Rajah of Plasser, formerly of Hindore, may, by zealous exertions in our cause, establish a claim to the benefit of the proclamation.

To the above extent, therefore, you are authorized to pledge the faith and guarantee of the British Government to Runjore Sing, or Ummer Sing, on the condition above expressed, provided the conduct of the Hill Chiefs and the inhabitants of the country shall continue to be such as to render null the promise held out in the proclamation.

7. The engagements to be entered into by Ummer Sing or Runjore Sing in the case supposed, would correspond generally with those which it was intended to require from the Native Hill Chiefs in the event of their restoration. Some additional stipulations, adopted to the difference between his situation and that of the petty Chiefs, then in contemplation, might become expedient; but these may form the subject of future consideration and discussion.

8. The Governor-General does not discern any objection to this arrangement, founded on the apprehension of future treachery on the part of Ummer Sing or his son, and of their intrigues or collusion with the Government of Nepaul, as the intervention of the British authority in Kamaon, and such part of Sreenuggur as may be retained, would effectually bar any prejudicial intercourse between them.

9. If the conduct of the Chiefs and people of the hills shall be such as to render it incumbent on the British Government to act up to the proclamation, some less valuable consideration than that projected may still be sufficient to the separation of Ummer Sing or Runjore Sing, or both, from the Nepaulese Government. The observations and instructions contained in the despatch to Colonel Ochterlony, referred to in the third paragraph, are generally applicable to this case. Under any circumstances, it may be expected that a considerable part of the hill territory may be available for the benefit of Ummer Sing or his son; and the Government possesses other means of rewarding their

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

—
(Enclosure 24
in No. 3.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

conduct and securing their good will, by an assignment of lands in a different quarter, or by a pecuniary grant.

10. You will observe, that Runjore Sing Thappa proposes to Colonel Ochterlony the suspension of hostilities until his return from Delhi, and a similar proposition may be expected to be made to you. To such a proposition you will be pleased to reply, that a suspension of hostilities pending a negotiation, the issue of which is uncertain, cannot be admitted, and that the sooner he declares himself in our favour the more favourable will be the terms which he will receive.

11. In the event of your receipt of this despatch before the return of Runjore Sing's Hircarrahs, it will be advisable to add a few lines to your letter to him, expressive of your readiness to receive any communication which he may have to make to you.

12. The Governor-General deeming it proper that you should be in possession of the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony of the 3d ultimo, already referred to in this despatch, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of them.

13. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to Colonel Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
21st November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 25
in No. 3.)
Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

(No. 25 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit a Persian translation (the original of which, in the Newar character, is in my possession) of a letter from Bho Deo Jeessee, purokut (spiritual director) to the Ex-Rajah of Kamaon, relative to transactions in that province. The heads of intelligence are as follow :—

In Almora only three companies at present, but succours expected from Nepaul. On this account, an immediate attack recommended. One thousand men now more efficient than four thousand hereafter. Ummer Sing writes to Bum Sah to levy troops, taking one in four. Wells are sinking in the different forts, and stores of provisions and ammunition have been collected. Our attack attributed to the machinations of the Ex-Rajah of Kamaon and Ummer Khan Mewattee. A strong fortified position constructed at Chhurra Lekh, one coss south of Almora; and another at Sittola, two coss north-east of the same city. The Goorkali troops at Kotah, and threaten a descent upon Cossipoor and Roodepoor.

That part of the above account relative to the Rajah of Kamaon, and the attack of Roodepoor and Cossipoor, is, I suspect, in some degree framed to suit the Rajah's particular views.

In the third paragraph of my letter of the 14th ultimo, I intimated my intention of submitting, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, some observations regarding the plan of the war; but the preparation of my report on that subject, in the detailed and connected form which I was desirous of giving it to render it fit to meet his Lordship's eye, has been found impracticable, under the complete occupation of my time by the duties of the Commissariat.

I shall, therefore, only offer a few suggestions on this subject, in as concise a manner as possible.

Since the development of his Lordship's plans to the westward, I find I have few points to notice, which do not either appear to have been already amply provided for by his Excellency's arrangements, or may not be collected from my previous communications relative to the routes in that quarter.

Besides the occupation of the gauts on the Jumna, by detachments from the force invading the Dhoon, it has been suggested to me that a part should enter

enter by the gaut of Koosheelpoor, near Jaumta Gurhee,* to the west of the Jumna, for the purpose of defending the line of that river, and compelling Ummer Sing to return in a northerly direction. Of the expediency of preventing, as much as possible, the retreat of that chief to the eastward, and forcing him to back upon the hostile tribes and sterile countries to the north, there can, I imagine, be little question; though of the practicability of contributing essentially to the attainment of that object by the movement above-mentioned, I am, of course, not competent to judge.

With a view to the same effect, a detachment might be pushed forward from Deyra over the mountains by Jaumta Gurhee. Under the march of the main body of the army to Sreenuggur, a force might be advanced into the Rowain district.

From all accounts that I have been able to collect, I have reason to believe that the army of Ummer Sing, unless reduced to the utmost extremity, will not attempt any route much to the north of the last-mentioned district.

Ramoalie, south-east of Rowain, is the residence of one of my Gomash-tahs, in the province of Gurhwall; and as this man is a native of the country, and withal very intelligent, he will be able to give essential aid on the present occasion. As the army of the Dhoon may be expected soon to be in possession of Sreenuggur, and eventually to extend its conquests to the eastward, I should imagine that the measure of advancing a force against that capital by the Kotedwarch Pass will be no longer necessary. With the exception of the forts of Lingoor Gurh and Lobeh, there are no other points occupied by troops between that line and Almora; and these would, in all probability, be evacuated on the advance of our armies on that city and on Sreenuggur. It might still, however, be advisable to direct a detachment to dislodge the garrison of Lingoor Gurh, and then pursue its march upon Almora. The effect of this would be, to keep open the communication with the whole line of our frontier from Hurdwar to Chilkea, and by passing through Lobeh, to deprive the enemy of the resources of one of its richest and most populous districts.

With regard to Kamaon, I conclude, from the Commissariat preparations at this place, that it is intended to march upon Almora by the Chilkea Pass. On this plan I take the liberty of observing, that if such a modification of it were adopted, as that the attack in this quarter should become merely a diversion in favour of the main attack, which should advance from Belherree by the Chumpouttee Road, many advantages would be gained. The following are the grounds of my opinion.

By confining our attack to Chilkea, we will give the enemy the advantage of opposing us in a position of his own chusing, and in a part of the country where we have been long expected, and where preparations have been made to receive us. All the aids to be derived from the natives of the country will be lost to us, as attempts are making to drive them back from the frontier. The approach to Almora, in its immediate vicinity, from this quarter is unfavourable to the assailants, and the attack of the forts of Lal Maudi and Kala Maudi must be undertaken under still more disadvantageous circumstances. In the event of the enemy being driven from all those positions, he will still possess the great advantage of retiring upon his resources in Kali Kamaon, without the possibility of being obstructed in his retreat, until he shall have traversed the whole extent of territory from Gurhwall to our line of operations in the Betteeah frontier. Kali Kamaon is one of the richest and most populous districts on the hills, and the purgunna of Shor, Chumpouttee, &c. in that quarter, have always been considered the foundation and seat of the sovereignty of Kamaon. The face of the country is mostly table-land, and the inhabitants particularly brave and warlike. Their character for valour is so well established, that some of them, in conversation with me a month ago, effected to treat with contempt the idea of our obtaining possession of the country without the co-operation of the Zemindars of Kali Kamaon. They are, besides, so devotedly attached to the family of the Ex-Rajah, that if he were to accompany the detachment from Belherree, I am fully convinced

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Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure 25
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

* Vide Forts.

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in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

(I speak advisedly and with caution) we should carry with us a great part of the population of the province.

These Kamnijas would prove of great service, by acting as scouts to watch the motions of the enemy, in order to prevent ambuscades and night attacks, and by making secret and forced marches for the purpose of creating sungahs, and occupying commanding positions in his rear. By pursuing this route, we should meet with a feeble, if any resistance, on entering the territory, and should find abundant supplies of provisions for the army; a consideration almost sufficient of itself to determine the expediency of this movement. In the event of the diversion by the Chilkea route being converted into a real attack and proving successful, so as to compel the enemy to retreat to the eastward, the force from Belherree would be able to intercept him, by advancing from Chumpouttee to Neulee Gaut on the Sardha, the road by which he would probably endeavour to retire in the direction of Nepaul. The whole of the road by Belherree to Almora is one of the best in the hills, and may even be travelled by elephants; though I do not mean to recommend that they should be relied on. Such are the reasons which appear to me to render it advisable to invade the district of Kamaon by the Chumpouttee Road, in preference to confining our attack entirely to Chilkea. In the conduct of this movement some pains ought to be taken to deceive the enemy in regard to the real points of attack. Supposing the whole force to march from Moradabad, it might encamp at a short distance from hence on the Cossipoor road; and starting again in the night, a part might proceed by long marches, in the direction of Pulcebhheet, and the remainder advance wholly upon Chilkea. The intelligence of our march would be conveyed instantly to Almora; and the enemy, judging of our intention from the direction of our first movement, would bring their whole force to bear upon the latter point, and long before they could rectify this error, the Belherree detachment would have gained the Killarao Pass. As a further blind to the enemy, the latter force might, as it approached Belherree, give out that it intended to march upon Dipael by Bunbussa Gaut.

With regard to their numerous fortified positions, or Gurhees as they are denominated, I am assured that it will be the policy of the enemy to induce us to attack all these, and convert the campaign into a war of posts. In fact, this is the mode of warfare generally practised in the hills; and it is obvious that if we are induced to adopt it, the advantage, in all such affairs, will, *a priori*, be on the side of the enemy. The advance of the army will be likewise greatly retarded by such operations: a consequence to be deprecated, in proportion as the successful issue of the campaign may be supposed to depend upon the rapidity with which we are enabled to penetrate into the interior of the enemy's country. On this account, I am induced to notice an opinion which has been frequently and earnestly urged to me by several natives of the hills, *viz.* that instead of occupying ourselves with the reduction of these places, especially of such as are on the frontier, we ought to push on to the higher mountains, and leave merely small parties to watch the garrisons, in case of their attempting to interrupt our communications with the plains or cut off our convoys of provisions. It is confidently affirmed, that the garrisons would soon be compelled to evacuate their positions, as they are all scantily furnished with provisions, and the active hostility of the natives would effectually prevent any supplies being conveyed to them. A much smaller force would suffice for this duty than would be required to lay siege to these places, while the delay and probable loss in men would be saved. In submitting these observations, I have been impelled solely by an idea, that as they are founded upon points of local knowledge and information, they might possibly be of some use to his Excellency in planning the operations of the campaign in this quarter. They are offered, therefore, with diffidence and respect; conscious of my ignorance of military affairs, and trusting that his Lordship will indulgently acquit me of the presumptuous intention of expressing opinions on subjects foreign to my particular province, and to the general nature of my studies and pursuits.

I have, &c.

Moradabad.
23d October 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD
The

The following Notices of Forts, &c. have been lately obtained from Individuals employed by me to procure Information.

Forts of Dhornee and Mornee. The first of these is stated to be about four coss from Nahun to the south-west, in the first range of hills, but seven months ago was in ruins.

The latter is in good repair and occupied. Its gateway is to the east. Its walls are of stone, and rise about fifteen feet high to the east, north, and west; but to the south it is raised to a considerable height, in order to form apartments for the accommodation of the Rajah of Sirmoor, who used to reside here, and after his expulsion from Nahun defended himself in it for some time. It is provided with one gun. Water is brought from a spring about a coss off, and kept in a reservoir. There are two roads to it from the plains, which wind round to the right and left, and advance along the hills on a level with the fort.

A fortified position is said to be constructing at Kuthol, in Kalee Kamaon, and a company of soldiers ordered to garrison it. The detachment at Kotah, near Chilkeea, has left that place, and occupied a post about three coss higher up the hill, and which used to be employed as a military position. The fort of Labeih has been repaired and garrisoned.

A considerable party of soldiers have been advanced to Khurkhuree, the post immediately above Hurdwar, and another is stated to be concealed in the forests about Luckhur gaut.

A servant of mine, who has just come from Barahaut by Deyra, writes from Nujeebabad, that one company has been sent to Pouta gaut on the Jumna, and another to the Timlee gaut; that Ummer Sing has directed Zuhur Sing Soobehdar to make an attack upon Hurdwar by night. At Sreenuggur Kajee Bukhtawar has collected about six hundred men. A party of troops is posted in the vicinity of Calsie, and a bridge is constructing at Terhee over the Baghereettee, on the road from Deyra to Sreenuggur, and other bridges on the Jumna above Calsie, with the intention, doubtless, of facilitating the retreat of Ummer Sing to the eastward. A vigorous stand is intended to be made at Nala Panee, where a force is collecting, consisting of individuals taken from the families of all the principal zemindars.

Four men, inhabitants of Barahaut in Rowain, have this day arrived at Moradabad; and being intimately acquainted with the topography of that country will be of great service as guides. From the few questions which I have put to them, I have obtained the confirmation of what I have expressed above, *viz.* that Ummer Sing will be compelled to retreat through Rowain, and that no other road will be practicable for him. They also state, that he must cross the Jumna at Juddoo ka Langa, as noticed in the routes formerly transmitted, though not on account of the river, but because there is no other pass through the mountains. It is merely possible for them at any time to go over the mountains; but if opposed by the inhabitants, which would certainly be the case, altogether impracticable. The natives of that district are represented to be of a fierce and untameable disposition, and in only nominal subjection to the Nepaulese.

(No. 26 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and am happy to observe, that any of my communications have met with the approbation of his Excellency the Governor-General.

2. The expression of his Excellency's displeasure at some parts of my conduct, has left upon my mind a becoming impression of sorrow and regret for the error into which I have fallen; and whilst I acknowledge, with gratitude, the indulgent construction which is given to it, I trust his Excellency will accept the assurance of my anxiety and care to avoid a similar mistake in future.

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I shall

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

Enclosure 25
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure 26
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 26
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

I shall lose no time in communicating, for the information of the Governor-General, the result of my message to Bum Sah, which, from some collateral information transmitted to me, I have every reason to expect will prove favourable.

3. With regard to the special agents to whom it is the intention of the Governor-General to entrust the discussion and settlement of our political relations with the western States at present in subjection to the Government of Nepal, I beg leave to observe, that I shall, of course, afford to that gentleman every information which I may possess, with equal zeal and alacrity, though necessarily not without the same feelings of pride and self-gratification, as if his Excellency had conferred on me the honour of conducting this branch of diplomacy.

Moradabad,
30th October 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

(Enclosure 27
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

(No. 27 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. With reference to the fifth paragraph of your despatch of the 12th August, authorizing the entertainment of people acquainted with the localities of Nepal, I have the honour to observe, that from the uncertain and irregular nature of the expense likely to be incurred on that account, I am unable to form but a loose estimate of its amount. It cannot, however, be any considerable sum, as the greater part of the individuals engaged in that department are either long established servants of the Cossipore Factory, or others who will be employed in the Commissariat. The exclusive charge for the purpose in question may be estimated thus :

A Pundit, or Writer and Interpreter of correspondence in the Sanscrit and Newai language	Rupees 100
An English writer	40
A Jemadar and Hirkarrahs, petty presents and rewards for intelligence brought, stationary, &c.	60
Total per month.....	200

The first is a situation requiring peculiar attainments, and the salary attached to it has been estimated with regard to that circumstance, and to the importance of the trust which it will be necessary to repose in the person holding it. In fact, on the ability and fidelity with which he may execute the duties of his office, will depend mainly the success of my correspondence with the natives of the hills, and the value of the information to be derived through that means. The person whom I have appointed to this situation is a young Brahmin, a native Urroopshesir, who has been long in my service, and is known to many English gentlemen of this part of the country. He is well versed in the literature of his tribe, acquainted with the manners, customs, written languages, and spoken dialect of the natives of the hills, and from having been employed by me in the Nepal territory, sometimes on commercial business and at other times on missions to their chiefs, for the purpose of obtaining protection and redress against the exactions of subordinate officers, possesses considerable local knowledge of the country itself. In fact, the salary of this individual and those of the Hirkarrahs, which last is liable to fluctuation, will probably constitute the whole expense, as I expect to be able to conduct the English and Persian correspondence by means of other establishments which are at my command.

2. I beg leave to avail myself of the present opportunity to offer to his Excellency the Governor-General my congratulations on the success which has attended the opening of the campaign in the occupation of Deyra. The reports which I have received from that quarter, give an animated and gratifying description of the joy and happiness which the English invasion and anticipated destruction of the Goorkalee power has diffused through all classes of the natives

natives of the hills. Notwithstanding the presence of their oppressors, the Zemindars have secreted a great deal of their grain, and it is said that the Nepaul army is likely to suffer much from this circumstance. It is given out, that Runjoor Sing, after sustaining the first attack of our troops in the neighbourhood of Nahun, will, in the event of being defeated, divide his force into several parties and retire into Gurhwall. By this plan, his father, with the main army, will be left to attack our force towards Hunkhee, while he himself will have leisure to reorganize his troops, make fresh levies, collect the revenues of the eastern districts, and be ready to support Ummer Sing in his retreat in the same direction. Indeed, from several reports that I have received, it would appear to be the design of these Chiefs to retire as fast as possible upon Gurhwall, being unable to make head against the united forces of the British Government and of the numerous Hill Rajahs preparing to attack them. On this account, several pressing letters have just been received by Laul Sing, the Ex-Rajah of Kamaon, from Sunsar Chund and Rajah Ram Surn, evidently urging him to prevail upon the English to secure the possession of Kamaon and the eastern districts of Gurhwall, and cut off the armies of Ummer Sing and his son from the resources of these provinces. This counsel appears to me so sound, and is strengthened by so much concurring evidence derived from this quarter, that I cannot refrain from expressing to his Excellency my opinion of the expediency of taking immediate measures for the invasion of the enemy's territory in this quarter. A very small force would be sufficient. Kamaon is at present quite open and defenceless: six hundred men may be stated as the extreme amount of the troops at present there. The march of troops from this post, and the despatch of jhupans and other equipments to the detachments under General Gillespie and Colonel Ochterlony, appear to have in some degree lulled the apprehension of an attack by the Chilkeea gaut. This I infer, from the circumstance of a detachment having been very recently sent from Almora to reinforce the garrison at Oolka Gurhee, near Sreenuggur. The whole population of the neighbouring provinces are now satisfied with the sincerity of our designs against the country, and some individuals have openly declared their attachment to our cause, and withdrawn with their families from the hills into our territory. Of these I ought to mention the name of Newal Sing Mulra, Zemindar of Chukkhata, and chief of one of the twelve Mahals of Kamaon. This man, who will be with me in a day or two, pledges himself to render great assistance in furnishing supplies, and he has the means of doing so. Ram Kishen and Jeawanuna, Dewan and Moonshee of Bum Sah, have been sounding the Darogah of the Chilkeea fair, on the chance of retaining their jagheers and the means of conciliating our favour, so as to secure that object. As for the Commissariat, every thing is ready to the extent of my instructions. It is particularly recommended to destroy or obtain possession of the bridges in the Kalee, which have been constructed at several different points.

3. I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that my servant has returned from Bum Sah with a very satisfactory answer to my letter. In his reply, after alluding to the interception of his correspondence, and mildly complaining of this departure from the relations of friendship which has so long subsisted between us, he observes that the bearer will communicate the rest, and begs that an immediate answer may be sent. On questioning my servant as to the nature of the conversation which passed between him and Bum Sah, he said, that after requesting permission to communicate with him in secret, and finding themselves alone, he observed: "You now see that the English are at war with your Government, and you know that no Hindoostanee State can make head against their power. In this case, what are your intentions: do you adhere to the cause of your Country, or will you attach yourself to that of the British?" The Soobah observed: "Do you make this proposition from yourself or your master?" He replied, "From both." Bum Sah then inquired if he had brought any letter from me on the subject, and on being told that he had not observed: "You know that I have for twenty years maintained a friendship with the English gentlemen, and I wish to do so still. Go immediately and bring a written answer on this subject, with the seal and signature of your master; but be aware of mentioning a syllable of this conversation to the Dewan or Moon-

" shee,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 27
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

“ shee, and especially to Sirdar Unjeet or Ruhmut Zoonz Kajee and Bhind-
“ haree Kajee.” The latter are officers in command under him.

(Enclosure 27
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

From the foregoing conversation, and especially from the thoughtful air which Bum Sah assumed when the proposition was communicated to him, I entertain no doubts of his being fully disposed to attach himself to our interests; though the great personal danger to which he would be exposed by the detection of his secret correspondence with us, necessarily renders him extremely guarded in the disclosure of his sentiments. On this account, and also because his Excellency has not been pleased to confide the conduct of this negotiation to me, by authorizing me to make any distinct propositions to him, I have confined myself, in the answer despatched this morning, to a general expression of the favourable disposition of his Excellency the Governor-General towards him; to the notice of my sending him, under my seal and signature, a confirmation of the verbal communication of my servant; and to a request that he will, immediately on the receipt of my letter, despatch to me at Moradabad a person in his confidence, fully informed of his views and wishes, and empowered to discuss and settle all points to which they may relate.

This man may be expected in eight or ten days, when I shall direct him to wait the arrival of his Excellency at this station. In the mean time, the favourable disposition of the Chief of Almora may be satisfactorily deduced, from the circumstance of the hill peasants resorting in the usual manner to the Chilkeea fair, as if no disputes subsisted between the two countries, from seven to eight hundred arriving every market day,

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
1st November 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

(Enclosure 28
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

(No. 28 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Sir:

I beg leave to transmit some particulars of information received from the hills. That part which relates to the Mohunt and his coadjutors at Dherah, if true, is of some importance; and as you have not yet intimated to me the name of the special Agent with whom I am to communicate, I have sent a copy of the enclosed intelligence to Major Stevenson, who will mention it to Colonel Mawbey or Mr. Fraser.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
13th November 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

HEADS of Intelligence from Nepaul.

The Mohunt, Hur Sewur, at Deyrah, in conjunction with the Zemindars, Hurkur Rawut, Daloo Rawut, Kubla Rawut, Soorgun Negee, and Indurmunnee Dewan, communicate to the garrison of Nala Panee daily information of all our movements, and send supplies of every kind into the fort by night. This is the reason of our not getting possession of Nala Panee. Indurmunnee assembled the Zemindars at the village of Nabuda, and ordered them not to assist the English. The Mohunt and the others are proprietors of the Dhoon, and therefore averse to the establishments of our power; and until they are prevented from assisting the garrison and using their influence, we cannot get possession of the fort, nor will the natives come forward to join us.

A supply of treasure is coming from Nepaul which ought to be intercepted. Two hundred men are at Lingoor gurrh, and in the neighbourhood of Kotedwarah. Some soldiers are stated to be in the forests near Chilkeea, and a plan has been laid to plunder the place. Others say, that there is no serious design of this nature, and that soldiers are put there to prevent people from proceeding by the Khotel road, where they may see the fort building at Mulack, under the superintendence of Rewunt Kajee.

(No. 29 in Enclosure No. 3.)
To T. Rutherford, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec 1814.

(Enclosure 29
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the dates noted in the margin.*

2. The information communicated in your despatches above acknowledged is useful, and for the most part satisfactory, and the suggestions and observations which they contain are considered to be very creditable to your zeal and public spirit.

3. With respect to your communications with Bum-Sah, it is not necessary to make any observations, since the conduct of all political affairs connected with Kamaon has been vested in the hands of an officer regularly empowered and instructed to transact them. You will, of course, have furnished Mr. Gardner with a detailed statement of your communications with Bum-Sah, or any other Goorka Chiefs, or Chiefs of the ancient Hill families, or the Zemindars or people of the Hills, calculated to aid him in the execution of the duty assigned to him.

4. You are authorized to charge in a contingent bill, such part of the establishment specified in your letter of the 1st instant, as you may have found it necessary to entertain, in excess to your ordinary establishment; and to transmit the bill to me, for the purpose of being sanctioned by the Governor-General.

5. The deputation of Mr. Gardner, and the exclusive reference which will now be made to him on points connected with those inquiries which were pointed out to your attention in my first communications, will probably render unnecessary the continuance of that intercourse with the Chiefs and people of the hills, which would require the further maintenance of any part of the establishment above adverted to; except in as far as it may be required for the duties of the Commissariat, or other public duties assigned to you, in which case they will be of course charged to the proper department.

6. The Governor-General entirely approves your transmission to Mr. Stevenson of the intelligence reported in your despatch of the 13th instant, with a view to its communication to Colonel Mawbey, and Mr. Fraser.

7. The Governor-General has directed me to transmit to you the enclosed translations of papers received from Colonel Ochterlony. His Lordship cannot refrain from expressing the surprize and disapprobation excited in his mind by the tenour of your letter to Rajah Ram Surn, which cannot be referred to any authority or instructions which you have received from the Governor-General, and which was entirely beyond the sphere of your official competency. His Lordship can only suppose, that your having addressed a Chief whom you must have known to be in regular communication with Colonel Ochterlony, and your notification to him of an intention, on the part of the British-Government, to communicate with him through you on the subject of the recovering of his Fort, proceeded from an entire misconception of the tenour and scope of the duty which was assigned to you, of collecting information relative to the Nepaulese territories, likely to become the scene of military operations. His Lordship deems it necessary to direct, that you will abstain from such correspondence, more especially, with Chiefs with whom a regular channel of communication has been already established.

8. In concluding this Letter, the Governor-General directs me to express the regret with which he has felt it necessary to censure some part of your proceedings during the last few months, and to assure you of his approbation of the manner in which you have executed his instructions, relative to the collection of information and intelligence. His Lordship is persuaded that considerable public benefit must result from the application of the zeal, activity, and industry, which you have displayed in this duty to the departments to which your exclusive attention will now be directed.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowley,
21st November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 30)

* 23d and 30th October, and 1st and 13th November.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 30 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

(Enclosure 30
in No. 3.)

Letter from
with Enclosures

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed original despatch, dated the 31st ultimo, received from Major-General Wood, commanding the district of Benares, and to request the same may be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in the political department.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp Lucknow,
4th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

P.S. If copies of the original enclosures should be required for record in your department, they will be furnished on your returning the papers herewith transmitted.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I beg leave to forward without delay the accompanying papers from Mr. Martin, Judge and Magistrate at Goruckpore. I ventured, on a former reference from the Magistrate, to suggest the propriety of his issuing purwannahs to the inhabitants of the Terraie, to resist the authority of the Nepaulese, and to prevent the importation of grain into Nepal.

Although such proceedings may be deemed to be acts of hostility, I yet trust I may be considered to have only acted up to the spirit of the proceedings of the early part of the year, and to the instructions I have received : but the subject now pressed on me by Mr. Martin involves so many difficulties, that I have avoided giving any opinion, until I may be favoured with specific instructions on the subject from Head-Quarters.

I have, &c.

Benares,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) JOHN S. WOOD,
Major-General.

P.S. In consequence of heavy rain for the last three days, I fear the march of the troops must be postponed for a couple of days : that of the ordnance and stores from Chunar still longer.

To Major-General Wood, commanding at Benares.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters from Lieutenant Bruce, Assistant Commissary-General, to my address, under date the 25th and 27th instant, and of a letter addressed by me to that gentleman on the 26th current.

2. The object of this reference is to request your instructions, in regard to the propriety of issuing a proclamation, offering protection for themselves and their families to any hill people who may enter into the service as porters. The measure would probably be attended with some success : but there are, I conceive, two objections to it ; the one, that it may be considered by the Nepaulese as an act of hostility, and induce them to retaliate by committing depredation on the frontier ; the other, that it would involve the necessity of providing for the wants of a whole family for the services of one man, and might perhaps induce them to believe that Government was bound either permanently to provide for them, or to stipulate that they should be allowed to return to their former possessions without molestation.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
28th October 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To

To R. Martin, Esq., Judge and Magistrate, Goruckpore.

Sir :

Permit me to state to you, that in the instructions I have received, relative to such arrangements as depend upon the Commissariat, preparatory to military operations in this quarter, the provision of hill porters, for the carriage of a certain proportion of the supplies, is enjoined as an object of primary and of most essential importance. Since my arrival at this place, I have endeavoured most anxiously to effect this object hitherto without success. The cause of the failure I have every reason to ascribe to the apprehension, on the part of the hill people, that by entering into our service, they leave their families exposed to the severe retaliation of their own Government; and there appears to be ground to conclude, that if those people were suffered to bring their families along with them, under assurance of protection from our Government, the difficulties at present existing in this respect would be in a great degree obviated.

On this subject I request to be favoured with your advice and assistance.

I have, &c.

Second Commissariat Division Office,
Goruckpore,
25th October 1814.

(Signed) D. BRUCE,
Assistant Commissary-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 30
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant D. Bruce, Assistant Commissary-General, Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date; and, in reply, beg leave to assure you, that I will not fail to use my utmost endeavours, to procure as many as possible of the description of men whom you require for the conveyance of supplies.

2. I beg leave to suggest, that your sending Peons to Lowtnu, Pallee, and Nitchlapt, for the purpose of entertaining hill porters, would probably be attended with success to a certain extent; and in the event of your adopting this measure, I will direct the Police Darogahs of those tannahs to afford them every assistance in their power.

3. Were I to issue a proclamation, assuring the inhabitants of the hills of protection from the British Government for themselves and their families, in the event of their entering into your service, it would, I conceive, be considered as an act of hostility by the Nepaulese, and might be retaliated by their plundering the frontier villages, before troops could proceed from this place for their protection: I do not, therefore, wish to adopt that measure, at all events, without a previous reference to General Wood on the subject. The General has, I understand, already left Benares on his way to this place. I shall shortly, therefore, have an opportunity of consulting him personally on the subject; but should you think it desirable to avoid the delay, I will immediately write to him, and forward a copy of this letter.

I am, &c.

Goruckpore,
26th October 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To R. Martin, Esq., Judge and Magistrate, Goruckpore.

Sir :

Allow me to remark, that your instructions addressed to the police officers, mentioned in your favour of yesterday, will, I can have no doubt, be attended by the best effect. May I request you will do me the favour to issue them.

Should you agree with me in opinion, that the measure proposed would tend to remove the difficulties at present experienced in procuring the hill porters (constituting so important a part of the arrangements now forming), I beg leave to suggest the advantage of obtaining the Major-General's opinion and decision as early as possible.

I have, &c.

Second Commissariat Division Office,
Goruckpore,
27th October 1814.

(Signed) D. BRUCE,
Assistant Commissary General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 31 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

(Enclosure 31
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing an original letter from Major-General Wood, and the correspondence which accompanied it, between the Major-General the Magistrate of Goruckpore, and Lieutenant Bruce, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.

2. The Governor-General having judged it to be proper to issue instructions to the Magistrate on the subject of Major-General Wood's reference, I am directed to furnish you with the enclosed copy of those instructions, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 32
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 32 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Roger Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. A copy of your correspondence with Major-General Wood and Lieutenant Bruce, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, relative to the encouragement to be held out to the hill people engaging as porters, having been submitted to the Governor-General, I am directed to communicate to you his Lordship's instructions on that subject.

2. The objection to the measure suggested by Lieutenant Bruce, on the ground of its amounting to a declaration of hostilities against the Nepaulese, does not, under present circumstances, possess any force; nor would his Lordship, indeed, have considered it to be decisive at an earlier period.

3. With respect to the other ground of objection stated by you, his Lordship observes, that the nature of the encouragement recommended to be held out to the hill porters does not amount to a promise of permanent employment or a provision for life. Security to themselves and their families against the consequences of their taking service with the English Government, appears to be the extent of the expectation which it has been proposed to be held out to them; and if an asylum in the Honourable Company's provinces be the best mode of effecting that object, according to their conceptions, the Governor-General would not hesitate to guarantee it.

4. If, on consulting with Major-General Wood, you shall find that, in his opinion, a proclamation to the foregoing effect is still expedient, his Excellency desires that you will issue it without delay.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 33
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

(No. 33 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

It being highly expedient, at the present moment, to support the operations carrying on to the north-west, by such reinforcements of troops as can be drawn from the posts whence they can be spared with least inconvenience to the service, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief directs me to say, that he has desired the three flank companies of the first battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry at this place to be in readiness to follow the march of Head-quarters to Seharunpore, in the hope that his Excellency the Governor-General will be pleased to induce the sanction of the Nawaub Vizier to the measure of temporarily withdrawing those companies from this part of his Excellency's territories, which appear to be in a state of perfect tranquillity at this moment.

Two companies of the above battalion are detached to Shahabad, in the Honourable Company's district of Bareilly; and as the Mamunder, whose motions they

they were intended to watch, has not made his appearance for a long time, the Commander-in-Chief is inclined to think these companies may be remanded to Seetapore, or perhaps directed to join the flank companies on their march upwards, without any great danger of interrupting the tranquillity of the limits of Oude and Bareilly: but, to this point, the Magistrate of the latter zillah, expected shortly in his Excellency's camp, will be able to speak decidedly.

The Commander-in-Chief would also recommend the parties now on duty in the eastern purgunnahs of the Bareilly district being withdrawn to the Headquarters of their corps, which, with some reduction in the civil guards at Bareilly, would render three more flank companies available, making in all a reinforcement of eight companies applicable to the north-western service.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Seetapore,
15th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 34 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to inform you that a communication, to the effect suggested by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has this day been made to the Resident at Lucknow, relative to the flank companies of the first battalion of the Fifteenth, and the two detached companies at Shahabad in this district.

2. The Governor-General understanding, from the communications of the Magistrate, that there is no objection to recalling the parties of troops detached from the battalion at Bareilly to the eastern parts of the district, and ordering them to join the Head-quarters of the corps, his Lordship is pleased to sanction the arrangement referred to in the concluding paragraph of your letter now acknowledged.

3. The Magistrate and Collector have already been instructed to reduce their guard as far as may be practicable; and the Governor-General feels assured, that every effort will be made by those officers to relieve the troops from civil duties in the present exigency, as far as is in their power.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 35 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter from the Adjutant-General, under date the 15th instant, and to desire that you will state to his Excellency the Vizier the wish of the Governor-General to avail himself of the services of the flank companies of the first battalion of the Fifteenth, and eventually of the two other companies of that battalion now at Shahabad, in the district of Bareilly, and obtain his Excellency's assent to that temporary arrangement.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 36 in Enclosure, No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Governor-General, copy of the instructions which his Excellency has deemed it proper to furnish to Major-General

[3 I]

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 33
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General

(Enclosure 34
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal,
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

General Marley, for his general guidance in the conduct of the operations against Nepaul and its Capital, which has been entrusted to him. No further instructions of a military nature appear to be required, or indeed can well be given, in the present state of affairs.

2. The only one of the enclosures referred to in my letter to General Marley, which it has been deemed necessary to forward to you, is the abstract of the different routes leading into Nepaul, which has been carefully prepared in this department, from the collective body of valuable information which has been transmitted to it at different times from your office, that of the Surveyor-General, and the different military officers who have been employed in arranging and collecting information regarding Nepaul and the routes leading to it. Of the enclosures the originals are in your office, with exception of those received direct from the Surveyor, and copies of which I shall hereafter have the honour of forwarding to you.

3. The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend, that the instructions necessary to give effect to the measures described in the seventeenth and nineteenth paragraphs of my letter to Major-General Marley may be transmitted to Major Bradshaw, Commissioner for Nepaul Affairs, and to the Judicial and Revenue authorities in Tirhoot and Sarun, as far as those authorities may be concerned, or have it in their power to aid the advance of the army, and to assist in the establishment of the British sovereignty in the Terraie.

4. His Excellency trusts the Right Honourable the Governor-General will be pleased to confirm and sanction the discretional power conveyed to Major-General Marley by the forty-eighth paragraph of my letter, to authorize extraordinary expenses.

5. The Commander-in-Chief has, with the sanction of the Governor-General, appointed Lieutenant Pickersgill, who has been so long employed on the northern frontier, and who has evinced the most active industry and zeal, and great intelligence in collecting and digesting topographical information regarding the frontier, and the routes leading into Nepaul, to the charge of the guide and intelligence department under the Deputy Quarter-master General with Major-General Marley's division, an arrangement from which his Excellency anticipates great advantage to the service. The Commander-in-Chief would beg leave to suggest, that this appointment be communicated to the Commissioner, with the desire of the Governor-General that such men as are likely to be useful, as faithful and intelligent guides, may be made over to Lieutenant Pickersgill, and that every facility be given him to collect and attach men of that description to the department to be entrusted to him under the Deputy Quarter-master General. His Excellency further begs leave to suggest, that such sums as may be required by Lieutenant Pickersgill for the subsistence of these guides, and for rewarding them for any important intelligence they may communicate, be advanced by Major Bradshaw, until such time as Lieutenant Pickersgill joins General Marley's division.

6. The intelligence which it will be the more immediate duty of Lieutenant Pickersgill to obtain, will, of course, have reference chiefly to military objects and localities. For intelligence of a political or more general nature, his Excellency concludes Major-General Marley will still have to look to Major Bradshaw.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp, at Mahowle,
16th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Marley, commanding a Division of the Army proceeding
against Nepaul.

Sir :

1. The season for military operations on the northern frontier being now arrived, the troops it was the Commander-in-Chief's intention to place at your disposal, for effecting the service entrusted to your direction by my letter of the 28th of August last, being, his Excellency concludes from the reports received

Bygal
Secret Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure.

received of their movements, by this time assembled at Dinapore, the field ordnance, ammunition, and stores being also arrived there from the Presidency, or shortly to arrive, and the Assistant-Commissary-General of the division having reported, under date the 18th ultimo, that the department would be fully prepared to take the field as soon after the 1st November as his Excellency might think proper to direct, it only remains for the Commander-in-Chief to issue his orders for the advance of your division, and to furnish you with the instructions promised in the tenth paragraph of my letter of the 28th of August last.

2. The corps, departments, and staff composing your division, together with the ordnance to be attached to it, are detailed in the statement annexed to this letter; and presuming that the troops will be completely equipped, as well with the extra articles of clothing ordered to be provided for them, as with every other requisite for taking the field, and that the whole division, with its train and establishments, will, with exception of such individual officers, military and medical, as may not have had time to join it, be in readiness to cross the Ganges as soon after the 15th instant as you shall judge it expedient to issue orders for the purpose, under the instructions herein conveyed to you, the Commander-in-Chief directs that you accordingly cross the river with your division, the earliest day subsequent to the above period on which your arrangements for the purpose can be completed; and proceeding in one or more columns, as you may judge expedient, by either of the routes indicated in the margin,* or any other you may have good reason for preferring, direct your march from Maissy, if you take that route, which upon the whole appears preferable, upon the southern point of the Tuppah of Punchrotah, which projects considerably below the general line of boundary between the British and Nepaul States. The ground is there represented to be extensive and high, the water good and abundant, and the position in every respect well suited for the assembly of the army, preparatory to its forward movement in the directions hereafter indicated, in prosecution of the main object of the expedition entrusted to your direction. That object is, you are aware, by forcing a march to Catmandoo, the enemy's capital, to break his power, and to reduce him to those terms of submission, which a due regard for its own security will require the British Government to exact; and of the nature and tenour of which, its Political Agent and yourself will be made fully apprized from the proper department.

3. Combined with this movement upon the capital of Nepaul, will be various attacks directed on other points of its dominions, and which the Commander-in-Chief here directs me to mention for your information.

4. A force from the Benares district is now in motion towards Goruckpore, under the orders of Major-General Wood, and destined, after recovering the Terraie, to push on to Jansein and Palpa, and if successful, to communicate with you by his right, through Goorka Proper, entering that Province, if circumstances should be favourable to the design, and thereby supporting your operations, which may also be ultimately and eventually directed against that Province, after you have obtained possession of the capital of Nepaul.

5. A detachment will be sent into the Almora or Kamaon country, from Rohilcund, for the purpose of taking possession of that country in the name of the British Government.

6. A part of the Second Division of the Field Army, under the personal command of Major-General Gillespie, is at this moment in motion to occupy the enemy's conquests in the Gurhwall or Sreenuggur country, and in conjunction with the Third Division of the Field Army, under Colonel Ochterlony, to cut off the retreat of the enemy's western army under Ummer Sing Thappa, which is posted not far from the Suttleje river, and which there is reason to hope may be soon compelled to surrender or disperse.

7. To the eastward of the Koosi river, and of the scene of your operations, a diversion will be made, in the direction of Beejapore and the Moorung, as soon as the necessary arrangements for the purpose can be made.

8. There

* First Route: By Rajepore, crossing the Ganges below its confluence with the Gunduck. Lingiah, or Muzzufferpore, to Maissy.—Second Route: By Chupprah and Betteah.—N.B. The first route seems preferable.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 3^d
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

8. There are various routes leading from the plains of North Bahar, between the Gunduck and Koosi rivers into Nepaul, and all more or less directly or circuitously terminating at Catmandoo. The whole of these routes are represented as being extremely difficult, and most of them impracticable for troops with artillery. Difficult as they are, the difficulties are well known to be greatly exaggerated, and in some instances there is reason to believe have no foundation, but in the false rumours which a jealous policy finds it its interest to circulate on this head.

9. After every inquiry that it was practicable to make on this subject, and comparing the several routes that have been received at Head-Quarters, it appears to the Commander-in-Chief that the weight of evidence and of local knowledge is in favour of the under-mentioned routes, between the Rapti west and the Baugmutty east, including the channels and both banks of those rivers, offering the fairest prospect of access into the valley of Nepaul.

1st. By or along the bed of the Baugmutty, from Hurryharpore to Peeotar, and from thence into the valley of Nepaul by the western bank of the Baugmutty, or over the mountains Kooorea Dhar or Peeotar, both on its eastern banks.

2d. By Hetowra or Etounda, through the defile of Dhoka Phede, and over the Cheesapannee mountain.

10. This last route is esteemed the most difficult, but the full extent of its difficulties are accurately known; and as considerable doubt yet hangs over the reported practicability for troops of the routes into the valley from Peeotar, although no doubt of the existence of the routes themselves remains, it may ultimately be necessary to penetrate to the valley, by the difficult defile of Dhoka Phede and passage of the Cheesapannee mountain.

11. Various other routes there are leading into the valley of Nepaul, from the Baugmutty river east, to the Rapti west, within the further banks of which rivers your approach will be confined; unless you should ascertain, when at Hetowra that the Cheriagattee range of mountains may be advantageously turned, by a route which is said to lead in a north-west direction from the valley of the Rapti to Chitlong, in the valley called Lahori Nepaul, or Little Nepaul.

12. Of the principal of these routes you will be pleased to receive the enclosed abstract, marked A,* which with the documents, map, and sketches referred to in it, will convey to you all the material information regarding those routes at present in possession of Head-Quarters.*

13. Although the channel of the Baugmutty river appears, from all the information that has been as yet collected, to afford the easiest and most direct access into the valley of Nepaul, that information cannot be sufficiently relied on, to induce a positive and exclusive determination in favour of this route. The same degree of uncertainty hangs over all the other routes, with exception of that over the Cheesapannee mountain and through the defile of Bheem Phede, with the difficulties and peculiarities of which we are acquainted from actual survey. Instead, therefore, of laying down any particular route or routes, by which the division of the army under your command is to penetrate into the valley of Nepaul, the Commander-in-Chief has only indicated the principal roads and avenues leading to it which have come to his knowledge, and by some one or more of which you cannot fail, in his Excellency's opinion, to reach your destination, leaving it to your judgment ultimately to determine the routes by which that object may be obtained. You will be furnished with all the topographical information which Head-Quarters possesses, regarding the scene of your operations and its peculiar localities. You will, moreover, have with you two of the principal sources from which that information has been derived, Major Bradshaw, the Political Agent of Government, who has been upwards of a year stationed on the Nepaulese frontier, and who has acquired very accurate and extensive knowledge of it, and Lieutenant Pickersgill, Surveyor

* The Enclosures referred to in the Paper A. will either form numbers in this despatch, or be subsequently transmitted to Major-General Marley, in charge of the Deputy Quarter-master General.

Surveyor of the Northern Frontier, and who will be appointed Surveyor of the route of your division, and of the guide and route intelligence department. Thus aided, and with the power of commanding these military means, by which alone a country can be explored, the practicability of its routes accurately ascertained, and its peculiar difficulties or facilities, with reference to military operations laid open and traced, you will be enabled to seize the whole in one comprehensive view, to avoid or surmount the difficulties, and avail yourself of the facilities the country may present. His Excellency here alludes to reconnoitring by active and intelligent officers, whose eye and accurate examination can alone determine those doubtful points of locality, upon the selection of which so much depends in war, particularly in a mountainous country. The Engineer and Survey Departments with your division will be respectable and efficient, and afford the means of making the reconnoissances above alluded to, which must, of course, be always supported by detachments of suitable strength.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 8.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General.
with Enclosure.

14. Upon the intelligent employment of the means above described, and the observance of all those precautions which military rules prescribe for opening and conducting the march of armies and detachments, you must depend for ascertaining the real nature of the country through which you have to pass, its difficulties, and how to be overcome or obviated, and not exclusively upon information derived from any other source, which however valuable and useful, must be liable to error, and can only be received as a general guide, and as facilitating a nearer and more perfect examination.

15. During your progress from Dinapore, your attention will necessarily be directed to the establishment of your dépôts in security, and the general protection of the country, by means of that part of the Chumparun battalion which will be exclusively reserved for its defence, and of such other troops as it may be in his Excellency's power to place at your disposal; in providing and arranging, in concert with Major Bradshaw and the several heads of departments, the means of transporting the ordnance, carriages, ammunition Commissariat, and medical stores, after you have entered the hills, and when our ordinary resources in draught and carriages, of which you will have the full use to the bottom of the hills, shall cease to become available, either wholly or in part. The employment of those resources, however, whether elephants, bullocks, carts, or hackeries, is not to be hastily relinquished, or the resources themselves removed to an inconvenient distance from the first line of your operations, but kept at your most contiguous dépôts, in readiness to advance, should you find, by actual experience of the nature of the routes you may select, that they can be rendered available for the purpose of assisting the movements of the army, and which his Excellency thinks they may, in a greater degree than has been generally expected. Elephants may accompany the army the whole way to Nepaul, you will, therefore, be careful to take with you all the valuable animals of this description attached to your division.

16. The Commissariat Department being reported in complete readiness for the service in prospect, the general scale of its preparations so extensive, and the authority for supplying what may yet be wanted so unlimited, it is unnecessary for the Commander-in-Chief to give any further directions on that head. The great difficulty will be, not the procuring of supplies, but to limit the quantities of them to be carried with the army, to what may be requisite for its consumption for a given period, at the conclusion of which there must be a certainty of that consumption being replaced, which can be effected by the judicious establishment of dépôts, and the maintenance of sufficient cattle or hill porters for the conveyance of the provisions. Betteah, his Excellency observes, has been well chosen as one dépôt; and Hetowrah, when occupied and secured, he always intended should be converted into another. Some intermediate dépôts will be required, in a direction more to the eastward; but not extending far from the eastern bank of the Baugmutty. On the positions of these dépôts, the Commander-in-Chief requests you will confer with Major Bradshaw, who possesses an intimate knowledge of that frontier.

17. That officer has been instructed to afford you every facility and assistance in procuring hill porters, bearers, doolies, and any other resources, which can be derived either from the Terraie or the enemy's country. You may confi-

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dently rely on Major Bradshaw's cordial co-operation, and active and zealous services in any way in which they can be rendered useful throughout the campaign, in which he will accompany you as the Governor-General's Agent for Political Affairs.

18. The Commander-in-Chief wishes all the troops should retain the full benefit of their camp equipage to the foot of the hills, or as long as it may be practicable to afford them that accommodation, either on the regulated or a reduced proportion adapted to local circumstances and exigencies, as long as the same may be consistent with the effectual and active prosecution of the service. All superfluous camp equipage, baggage (both of officers and men) as well as stores, should be lodged in the nearest dépôts, in order that they may be in readiness to be sent forward, whenever circumstances will allow of .

19. Immediately on your preparing to advance towards the position above pointed out for the assembly of the army, you will be pleased to push forward a reinforcement to Major Bradshaw, unless you should have already done so, in pursuance of the authority conveyed to you by my letter of the 31st ultimo, sufficient to enable that officer to advance the whole line of British troops, which have been for some time established on the frontier, as far as the track of forests which extends between Goorpassrah west, and Lowkut on the Baugmutty east, separating in a manner the southern open and more cultivated parts of the Nepaulese Terraie from the northern and least inhabited portion of it. This reinforcement, joined to the troops already at the Major's disposal, and supported by the approach of your division to the frontier, may enable him to occupy the whole Terraie, and establish the British sovereignty in it by the time of your arrival in that tract, which would not only facilitate your operations, but render any great delay of your division in the Terraie unnecessary, and enable you to proceed at once to effect the ulterior objects of the expedition. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, recommends the above measure to your earliest attention, and that you communicate on the subject with Major Bradshaw, who will be advised, without delay, of this part of the intended plan of operations.

20. The division being assembled in the position already described, your train and supplies collected, and first chain of your dépôts established, and all preparatory arrangements made for advancing, the Commander-in-Chief desires that a detachment be formed, adequate to the reduction of the enemy's fort of Hurryhurpore, situated about three coss from the east bank of the Baugmutty River,* and which, as well as another route you will find described in the documents referred to in the margin.† You will perceive, by the information transmitted to Head-Quarters, that this fort is represented as no-wise formidable. Upon this information, supported or corrected by the more accurate intelligence you will receive on the frontier, you will regulate the strength, composition, and equipment of the detachment, which must, as its objects implies, not only be able to maintain itself on its march to Hurryhurpore, but after leaving an adequate garrison in that small post, prosecute its route to join the main body of your division in the valley of Muckwanpore, or on some point on the Baugmutty east of it. It is indispensable, this detachment should be commanded by an officer of experience, and accustomed to detached Indian service.

21. The Commander-in-Chief would wish, subject to the qualification hereafter mentioned, that a light detachment, incumbered as little as possible with ordnance, stores or baggage, should proceed by Joorghoorry through the Suktee pass to Chaghurha Choorghurha Maudy (the Muckwanpore-mari of Colonel Kirkpatrick,‡) and which is represented as three coss distant from
Hetowrah

* Some accounts (among others, Colonel Kirkpatrick) place it immediately on that river. The village of Hurryhurpore is certainly near its bank: it is placed in the body of the latter, on the authority of the present Surveyor-General.

† Lieutenant Pickersgill's answers to queries, enclosed in Major Bradshaw's despatch of the 14th October, incidentally in the extract from Dr. Buchanan's letter of the 19th August, and in the routes furnished by Major Bradshaw.—Second Route: Nurkutteeah to Hurryhurpore.

‡ Fifty-nine miles, by Colonel Kirkpatrick's Itinerary.

Hetowrah and two coss from the forts of Muckwanpore. The object which the Commander-in-Chief would propose in sending this detachment, would be to clear the country between the Buckiah and the Bechiaka of any parties of the enemy which might come down that tract, with a view of getting into the rear of the army, as well as to cover the right of the line of march of the main body of the division under your personal command, which his Excellency proposes should advance by Goorpassrah and the Bechiaka to Etounda. With this centre detachment should be sent as large a portion of irregulars as circumstances will permit.

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22. Should you find the formation of this centre detachment weaken too much either that destined against Hurryhurpore or the column under your immediate command, or that from any other cause it would be inexpedient, you will, in either of those cases, consider yourself at perfect liberty to dispense with it.

23. The main division of your force, including its train and equipments, will, as already intimated, proceed by the Bechiaka or Goorpassrah road to Hetowrah, where you will establish a field dépôt; and until Muckwanpore falls, a field hospital also, should the state of the sick of the army require that measure. The position of Hetowrah is important. All the principal roads from the east and west terminate there; and his Excellency supposes, with an established post in that situation, no information respecting any of these roads could be long wanting. There is here a brick building surrounding a square court, which it is understood might, with a little pains, be strengthened into a very convenient dépôt. You will be pleased to give directions to the field Engineer to have it converted into a dépôt, and to have the position generally strengthened, by such temporary field works as may be necessary for its security, and that of the dépôt and party to be stationed there, particularly after the further advance of the army. It appears no great difficulty would attend the transport of six-pounders to Hetowrah. In this case, the two now with Major Bradshaw, and two more from Dinapore, with a due proportion of ammunition and stores, might be advanced to that point, and mounted on the works which are to be thrown up for the security of the dépôt.

24. After settling the arrangements for the security of Hetowrah in train, and depositing there whatever stores or supplies may not be immediately required with the army, you will enter the valley of Muckwanpore, which your centre column will have entered about the time of your arrival at Hetowrah, and proceeded to the reduction of the forts of that name, to which the enemy is understood to attach the greatest importance, and the possession of which, as well as of Hurryhurpore, is essential to the security of your further advance.

25. For information regarding the forts and topography of Muckwanpore, at present possessed by Head Quarters, I am to refer you to the sketch and documents mentioned in the margin.*

26. On your arrival in the valley of Muckwanpore, one of the earliest objects of attention should be to explore its eastern limits and the country beyond it to the Baugmutty, with a view of occupying a post on that river, as nearly on a line with Muckwanpore as may be practicable, otherwise at some eligible point below that line on the same river.

The advantages of such a post would be: 1st. The complete security of your positions and operations in the valley of Muckwanpore. 2d. The same security to the column marching on Hurryhurpore and to the attack of that fort, by depriving the enemy of the facilities he will otherwise possess of pouring down from the valley and capital, by a route reported to be both direct and easy, whatever troops he may choose and have it in his power to send against the detachment advancing on Hurryhurpore, or to reinforce that post. 3d. Security to the subsequent junction of that detachment with your division. 4th. It would afford certain and easy means of ascertaining the reported practicability of the route by the channel and banks of the Baugmutty.

27. It

* Military Sketch of Muckwanpore, and note descriptive of the forts, accompanying Major Bradshaw's despatch of the 2d October, and in various parts of Lieutenant Pickersgill's communications.

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27. It is unnecessary for the Commander-in-Chief to say more, to induce your attention to the early establishment of a strong position either of the directions above-mentioned.

28. That there is a practicable communication between Muckwanpore and Hurryhupore, is asserted by all persons who have been examined by Major Bradshaw and Lieutenant Pickersgill, and believed on evidence deemed sufficiently credible; but the particulars of the route are yet wanting. The distance is variously reported, but never represented to be more than twelve coss or less than seven. To ascertain, open, and secure this communication, will be another of the important objects to engage your attention, on reaching Hetowrah on the valley of Muckwanpore.

29. The Commander-in-Chief desires it may be distinctly understood by you, that his Excellency considers the establishment of a fortified post at Hetowrah, and the possession of the hill forts of Muckwanpore and Hurryhupore, as indispensable objects to be obtained, before any further advance be made into the Nepaul country from Muckwanpore.

30. The solid basis which the occupation of three points above indicated would give to the line of your operations against the valley and capital of Nepaul, would afford them every security, and at the same time render retreat safe and easy, if retreat should ever become necessary; a necessity the Commander-in-Chief does not contemplate as in the least probable, but the possibility of which can never be prudently excluded from military calculations.

31. The forts of Muckwanpore and Hurryhupore will not, the Commander-in-Chief trusts, be able to hold out long against the means that may be employed for their reduction. The fort of Hurryhupore, I am here directed to remind you, was once carried by a Bengal detachment, under every disadvantage of adverse season, of deficient means and equipments, of famine and sickness. By this observation, the Commander-in-Chief does not mean to excite you to order any hazardous attack upon Hurryhupore, which post may be found essentially more strong than our intelligence has represented. Nothing is to be left to chance which can be rendered secure by patience and skill; and our advantage in point of artillery, both as to means and science, is never to be out of your contemplation, in any measure which you may direct.

32. Reverting again to the reported practicability and directness of the route from Catmandoo by the Baugmutty, to the reputed distance between that capital and Hurryhupore, which is stated to be no more than fifteen coss, and to the consequent facility which the enemy will possess of bringing the whole of his force, if he pleases, against the detachment moving on Hurryhupore, and should he gain early intelligence (as he no doubt would) of its approach.

33. The Commander-in-Chief considers it expedient, that the detachment destined for Hurryhupore should make no movement indicative of that destination, until the column under your immediate command shall have reached Hetowrah, when you will proceed immediately to take the measures already pointed out, for intercepting the enemy's communication by the Baugmutty route. You will, therefore, be pleased to regulate the time for the advance of the Hurryhupore detachment, by the day on which you may calculate your division will arrive at Hetowrah from the position in Punchrotah. Your column and the central detachment, should you ultimately determine on forming the latter, will advance from the above point at the same time, and as soon as your arrangements for the purpose are completed.

34. The forts of Muckwanpore and Hurryhupore reduced, occupied by adequate garrisons, and made dépôts for the supply of the army, during and after its further advance, it will then remain to be determined, by what route that advance shall be made. On this important point, his Excellency has no doubt but your previous inquiries, the correct intelligence which will be obtained on the fall of the forts, and the researches of your own officers, will have enabled you to come to a decision, by the time proper for making a forward movement from Muckwanpore. That decision is one which the Commander-in-Chief must

must leave to your own judgment and selection : and his Excellency does so, in full confidence that both these qualities will be successfully exercised on the occasion.

35. You will, therefore, consider yourself authorized to take such route as you may, under all circumstances, deem the most eligible, whether east, or west, or north of Hetowrah, from which point all the routes to Catmandoo in those directions appear to diverge.

36. Should none of the routes east or west of Hetowrah, including that by Baugmutty, appear to be practicable, or should the difficulties and disadvantages attending a march by those routes appear greater than what are known to await troops passing by the Cheesapannee route,* the latter must, of necessity, be attempted, with all the exertion and all the precaution the nature of the enterprise requires.

37. After the reduction of Hurryharpore, the detachment employed before it must, leaving the fort garrisoned as already directed, proceed to join your division. At what point and by what route, must be determined by local circumstances, of which a judgment can only be formed on the scene of action. By whatever route the British troops shall descend into the valley of Nepaul, the Commander-in-Chief strongly recommends that the advance upon the enemy's capital, or to wherever the principal station of the enemy's army may be, be made with your collected force and the whole of your artillery.

38. The service now entrusted to you is of a peculiarly important nature. We are about to engage in hostilities with a new power, whose insolence and aggression have defied us to arms. The maintenance of the established renown of our country in Asia, the future security of a vast portion of our dominions, and the prevention of future wars of a similar character, will greatly depend on a speedy and successful issue to the approaching contest. Of all the operations now in progress against Nepaul, none can more effectually contribute towards bringing about such an issue, than the accomplishment of the important and honourable part assigned to you in the general plan. The division under your command has been equipped with great pains and at a very heavy expence to the State. It is, his Excellency hopes he may say, efficient in corps, in officers, in all its departments and branches, and adequate in numbers to meet whatever force is likely to be opposed to it. Considering the character and quality of that force, in proportion as the object against which its efforts are to be directed, is important, and the means to render them effectual have been extensive, the expectation which the Commander-in-Chief and the Government entertain, of success, is high ; an expectation which his Excellency feels confident will not be disappointed.

39. It is not to be concealed, that the service entrusted to you is of an arduous character, and that besides the valour which is the distinguishing quality of British troops in the field, it will require, for a time at least, the exercise of patience and fortitude, under exposure, fatigue, recurring difficulties, and laborious exertion. Peculiar vigilance will also be indispensable, in a country which, according to the conception formed of it, must present uncommon facilities for sudden attack. The obstacles and the difficulties are chiefly, if not only, those which the nature of the country offers, and the expertness with which the enemy will endeavour to turn them to his advantage. These difficulties and obstacles lie, however, within no very great compass, not extending beyond twenty-five miles, and they cannot prove insuperable to the ardour and zeal of British troops. Whatever they may prove, his Excellency is assured you will feel the imperious necessity there is for surmounting them, and that, actuated by the weighty considerations already adduced, and by a due sense of the responsibility with which the confidence of your Government has honoured you, you will consider perseverance the most indispensable of duties, as long as success may appear attainable.

40. Inconvenience

* For an account of the Cheesapannee route and fort, you will be pleased to refer to Dr. Buchanan's, Colonel Crawford's and Francis Neville's description of them; to Major Bradshaw's sketch and description of Cheesapannee, contained in his despatch of the 29th October; and to Lieutenant Pickergill's communications, *passim*.

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40. Inconvenience will be experienced, no doubt, by the native troops, from the severity of a climate to which they are not habituated, and the exposure to it, which the difficulties of the service in effecting the passage of the defiles and mountains, before entering the valley of Nepaul, may exact from them. Against this inconvenience and hardship, the bounty of the Government has, with its usual solicitude for the welfare of its native troops, endeavoured to provide, as well as time would admit, by authorizing the supply of the articles of warm clothing, which you are aware have been for some time in preparation, and are now ordered to be distributed. This precaution, and the care that has been taken to place the Commissariat and Medical Departments of the expedition on the most efficient footing, joined to the attention you will see paid to every circumstance that can effect the health of the troops, European and Native, will, the Commander-in-Chief trusts, maintain them in full vigour and efficiency for any service they may have to perform.

41. The Commander-in-Chief is aware, how much the zeal, spirit, and alacrity of the native troops are susceptible of being stimulated, particularly in arduous and novel situations, by their European officers. Animated by their example, and encouraged by their care and attention, the Commander-in-Chief confidently anticipates the same devotion and fidelity to the British Government, the same sacrifice of prejudices, when required by duty and the interests of the State, the same patient indurance of privation and fatigue, as well as the same valour in action, which on the shores of Egypt and Java have acquired for the Bengal Native Infantry a just and lasting renown, will be again conspicuously displayed in the mountains of Nepaul.

42. The peculiar character which war assumes in a country at once mountainous and woody, will readily suggest to your experience the peculiar precautions and measures required to conduct it with success. Of those, the Commander-in-Chief will only remind you, that the principal are, the most accurate information of the nature of the country, the diversity of its surface, its rivers and streams, the influence which the seasons have on them, the passes, defiles, and the windings through which they communicate with each other. This knowledge must not rest, as already stated, on information previously acquired or casually derived from guides and the inhabitants of the country, but must be obtained, particularly before any movement of consequence is made, by sending intelligent officers, accompanied by the best guides, to examine themselves the routes by which it is proposed the army should pass or any particular movement be made. An unceasing vigilance and alertness in every quarter of your camp, position, or line of march; the pre-occupation of heights which command them, or of defiles by which they may be approached; a constant attention to the communications in your rear, and with any detachments which you may have made. When compelled to dislodge the enemy from the defiles, heights, or entrances into valleys, which he may have occupied in strength, the Commander-in-Chief recommends your engaging and distracting his attention by false attacks, and endeavouring at the same time to find out some avenues or paths (which are always to be found in mountains, however steep and rugged) by which he may be turned. In these situations, the able and patient application of your artillery, your shells in particular, will be found of the most effectual use.

43. The peculiar character of the enemy, and his mode of warfare, likewise demand corresponding precautions on your part. The Goorka troops are represented to be active, hardy, capable of enduring great fatigue and privations, of making uncommonly long and rapid marches. They fight well behind their fastnesses and stockades, and are reputed brave; but it is to be observed, their bravery has as yet been only tried against the unwarlike tribes whom they have subdued around them. They are cruel, rapacious, and treacherous in the extreme, and are, as well as their Government, detested in the countries now subject to their controul: a circumstance greatly in favour of the invading army, improved as it will be by the contrast which that army will exhibit in its conduct to the people and the country.

44. The Goorka troops are, moreover, celebrated for their expertness and activity in night attacks, and their dexterity in forming ambuscades; and the former

former is stated to be one of their favourite modes of warfare. The fact suggests to the Commander-in-Chief the expediency of the troops, European and Native, when likely to be opposed to the enemy, being apprised of the above circumstance, and warned, in consequence, to peculiar vigilance and alertness in all picquets, outlying duties, and advanced posts, particularly during the night.

45. The Commander-in-Chief has frequently had occasion to observe in the course of service, the security derived from causing large fires to be kept up during the night, about two hundred yards in front of the picquets. Any body passing between them is bewildered by the glare, and at the same time sufficiently exposed to be a fair mark for the fire of artillery from the outposts.

46. Another precaution which the Commander-in-Chief thinks it may not be superfluous to suggest, considering the nature of the country you will have to enter, and the peculiar modes of warfare by which it will be defended, is not to bring your columns under the fire of matchlocks from adjacent heights, where musketry could produce little effect in return. Such an exposed situation can only be prevented by a succession of advanced guards, when the use of flanking parties may be impracticable.

47. Upon all political measures and arrangements connected with the war, you will receive instructions hereafter. You will likewise be put in possession of whatever information Head Quarters at present has, regarding the enemy's forts and military strength in general. On the latter branch of the subject you will, however, on your approach to the frontier, derive more accurate knowledge from your communications with Major Bradshaw, than it is now possible to convey to you from this.

48. You will be pleased to consider yourself as warranted by the Commander-in-Chief to incur any expense, or to authorize its being incurred, whether for intelligence or secret service, or any other purpose indispensably requisite for the due and full performance of the service entrusted to you. In the discharge of this trust, you will be careful to adhere to the regulations of the service, which require that all disbursements of the public money should be vouched and attested in the most satisfactory manner. The distance at which you are now removed from Head Quarters, and which will every day increase, will preclude a reference to the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, on many points on which it might, under circumstances, be proper to make them. In all cases where dispatch or an immediate decision is required, particularly on all points connected with the equipments, preparations for service, and movement of the division under your command, the Commander-in-Chief desires you will act at once with promptitude and decision, and as you may judge best for the good of the public service. References at such a moment, and on such matters, to the distant authority of the Commander-in-Chief, could only be productive of a delay injurious to the public interests. You will, of course, report your acts and proceedings for the information and confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief and of Government, as the case may be.

49. You are aware that when the Commander-in-Chief was at Patna, his Excellency authorized a considerable augmentation to the Patna Provincial Battalion.* The principal object in doing so was to enable that corps to furnish guards for the protection of the cantonments, magazines, native lines, and the numerous small guards that the course of the service will require in the vicinity of Dinapore. You will, therefore, be pleased to call upon Captain Peach to furnish you with a detail from his corps, to the amount of three hundred men, to be employed as above directed, after the march of the regular troops from Dinapore.

50. To these may be added such weakly or convalescent men, European and Native, as may not proceed with the division. The sick will likewise join them as they recover; and the Commander-in-Chief will have no objection to your adding, if you think it necessary, a very small detail from each native corps to the department proposed to be formed as above, for the purposes already

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* Three hundred and fifty-five, with a proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

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already expressed. An officer will, his Excellency presumes, be left in charge of the sick and other men of his Majesty's Twenty-fourth, who may not accompany the corps; and a steady European officer should be left in charge of the whole of the native detail and of the cantonments of Dinapore. An Assistant Surgeon should also be left.

51. The detail of Golundauze sent from Cawnpore to Dinapore was intended to man two field-pieces, to be held in readiness at Dinapore for any emergent or eventual service that might occur in that quarter, and his Excellency thinks they should be reserved for that purpose.

52. The Commander-in-Chief has directed the left wing of the second battalion to proceed to Dinapore, and the commanding officer to place himself under your orders. This wing you may direct to follow in the rear of your march, bringing up any convoy which may not have been in readiness to move with you. You will dispose of it on the frontier as you may judge best for the service; and you are even authorized to add it to your division, if you find it necessary. In this latter case, the wing must be equipped as the other corps are.

53. The Surveyor-General was directed, in an early stage of the measures now in progress, to prepare for your use a topographical map of the valley of Nepaul, one of the route from Seegowly to Catmandoo by Goorpussrah, and one of that part of the Nepaulese territories lying between our boundary and the Snowy Mountains, and bounded by the rivers Teistah east and Gunduck west. By a communication received from Colonel Crawford, dated the 29th ultimo, his Excellency is happy to find those maps were completed and delivered in charge for your use to Captain Hodgson, Surveyor to the expedition. His Excellency recommends your intrusting the charge of these maps, and generally of all topographical sketches and documents, to Major Casement, the Deputy Quarter-master General.

I have, &c.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Lucknow,
6th November 1814..

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

SUMMARY ABSTRACT of the principal Routes leading into the Valley of Nepaul from the Baugmutty River East to the Raptee River West.

The following detail may be considered to have for its fundamental or base line the tract lying between the Baugmutty River east and the town of Ramnuggur west, and intermediately connected by the towns of Barah, Gwchi, and Goorpussrah.

To the northward of, and nearly parallel to this line, is a low range of hills, which pass under the general name of the Chureea Ghati, over which are several gauts and passages leading along the beds of small streams and water-courses.

Commencing from Ramnuggur west, and proceeding along this range in an eastwardly direction, the following passes successively occur: *viz.* Masaum, Koundrary, Bachiaka or Gooreea, Belepethæ, Suhtee, Bukhia, and Baugmutty.*

With the exception of that by the Baugmutty, the roads through all these passes concentrate to the northward of the Chureea Gautee Hills at two points, *viz.* Hetowra or Etounda, and Muckwanpore; which latter is situated about six or seven miles to the eastward of the former.

Hetowra is fourteen miles to the north-east of Bichiaka, and is placed at the foot of a hilly ridge, at the point where the Raptee enters the Muckwanpore valley.

The

* Vide different routes from Goorpussrah, &c. and Joorjoory, particularly the accounts of those routes by Colonel Crawford and Doctor Buchanan, and by Frances Neville, and of the Joorjoory route by Colonel Kirkpatrick.

The communication between Hetowrah and Muckwanpore is considered free from obstructions, is maintained through a narrow valley washed by the Kurra Nuddee.

From these two points* the roads diverge in the direction of Nepaul to the towns of Chitlong, Phurphing, or Tunjeen, which are the three principal places situated near the passes on the south-west and southern quarters of the valley.

1st. *From Hetowrah.*†—The road leads northerly along the bed of the Raptée to Dhoka Phede and Bheemphedi, whence it is continued to Cheesapanee, També Khana, and Murkhoo. Between these two latter places the road divides. The right, or eastern branch, leading by Phurphing, enters the valley of Nepaul about six miles to the southward of Patun. The left, or western road, is continued by Chitlong, and after the Chandagara gaut enters the valley by Thankot, about six miles to the westward of Catmandoo.

These two are the best known and most frequented roads, and as they have been traversed by the officers who were deputed on embassies to Nepaul, the nature of them has been fully detailed.

2nd. *From Muckwanpore.*—After ascending the Choorcea Gauti range, there is little or no descent into the valley lying between it and Muckwanpore. From this place there is a direct communication with the three passes into Nepaul.

The first‡ meets the Chitlong road at Bheemphedi, by the way of Boorhan Choura and Phoolbaree. This route is considered difficult, and its practicability for cattle of any description is doubtful.

The second,§ passing the village and gaut of Nundrama Mahadeo, communicates with Phurphing. This is more favourably represented; but the Nundrama pass may be attended with difficulty. It is stated to be a coss in length, and the road confined to the channel of a narrow stream closed in by high rocky banks.

The third|| proceeds in an easterly direction to Panus and Ambus, whence by an inclination to the northward, it falls upon the Baugmutty at Tunjeen. This is considered comparatively easy and perfectly accessible to cattle of all descriptions, camels excepted.

In the second route from the village of Eupcen (noted thus in the margin¶) a road skirts off diagonally to the north-west, and passing a place called Deoralli, gains the Chitlong road at the foot of the Cheesapanee hill.

There

* Hetowrah and Muckwanpore.

	Miles.	Fur.
† From Hetowrah to Bheemphedi	14	0
..... Cheesapanee	7	0
..... També Khana	5	7
..... Murkhoo	1	1

Between these two places the road separates.

From També to Catmandoo, <i>via</i> Phurphing,	23	0
..... <i>via</i> Chitlong	19	0

The former is the only one by which elephants can pass.

‡ Vide No. 29 Lieutenant Pickersgill's routes of 26th September.

	Coss.
§ From Muckwanpore to Nundrama Mahadeo	3
.... Cupeen	4½
.... Sooberkote	4½
.... Phurphing	3

Vide No. 2. of Major Bradshaw's despatch of 2d October. It was by this pass that the Gcorhas came down on Goorgun Khan's army, and obliged it to retreat from Muckwanpore.

	Coss.
|| From Muckwanpore Panus	5°
.... Ambus	3
.... Tunjeen	5

Vide No. 3. Major Bradshaw's despatch of 14th September.

¶ Vide No. 3 of Major Bradshaw's despatch of 2d October.

Recd
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter
27 Dec. 1811.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

There are, undoubtedly, many other similar cross communications between these roads,* the nature and practicability of which can only be satisfactorily ascertained by inquiries on the spot.

From the above routes it would appear, that Chitlong, Phurphing, and Tunjeen, are the three ultimate points, one of which it is necessary to gain preparatory to the ingress into the valley of Nepaul.

The latter† may be doubly important, as it maintains an easy communication with Muckwanpore; and being situated on the east bank of the Baugmutty, it threatens the valley in several directions.

The former existence of a road along the Baugmutty is supported by general report and belief; and as the best mountainous roads, in general, follow the course of rivers, it is not unreasonable to infer, that one in that direction was formerly practicable.

How far the jealousy and suspicions of the Goorkas may have induced them to throw impediments and obstructions in its way, the position at Tunjeen is well calculated to authenticate; but admitting the passage by the Baugmutty to be attended with difficulties,§ the entrance into the valley may be effected by the passes of Pecootra or Koonreea Dhur.

As connected with the operations on the side of Hurryhurpore, the discovery of a route or passage by the Baugmutty becomes of increased importance; and it may assist inquiry to notice the information already acquired on that head.||

The documents to which the marginal notes refer¶ are of too general and uncertain a nature to be assumed as positive evidence; but they offer the highest encouragement to further investigation on a point, so materially connected with combined movements on both sides of the river. The information acquired on the spot will, undoubtedly, lead to a knowledge of the natural and artificial obstructions which may be expected, and it will shew whether the passage can be rendered practicable, either wholly or in part. Under the latter supposition, it may be necessary to state at what points the easiest communications are likely to be effected.

In Colonel Crawford's Map, the villages of Joozoor, Paulbass, Ambus, Kairany, and Tunjeen, occur either immediately on or near the eastern bank, and Lamatar, Doonga, and Shisniari, on the western bank of the Baugmutty.

By the way of Pavers, which would appear to be the Paulbass of Colonel Crawford, a road totally free from obstructions is noticed by Major Bradshaw,** and it probably leads to the eastward, through the valley of Muckwanpore, which according to Colonel Kirkpatrick,†† stretches out six or seven miles in that direction.

In this case, the valley must extend nearly to the Baugmutty, which cannot be more than nine or ten miles from the Fort of Muckwanpore in an easterly direction.

From

* Vide No. 4 of Major Bradshaw's despatch of 2d October, in which another cross route is described from Dhurhooa Kot to Bheemphedi, by the Mhadoobur pass.

† It was by the Tunjeen road that Itun Bahadur Sah reached Muckwanpore, when he fled from Nepaul. A porter with a load leaving Nepaul in the morning can reach Tunjeen in the evening by the ordinary rate of travelling. Vide conclusion of No. 3. of Major Bradshaw's despatch 14th September.

‡ Vide No. 3. of Major Bradshaw's despatch of 14th September, in which he found a detailed route of the passage by the Baugmutty. from Tunjeen to Catmandoo.

§ Vide No. 4 of Lieutenant Pickersgill's routes, contained in Major Bradshaw's despatch of 14th October.

|| Vide No. 9, Gutch of Hurryhurpoor, in Major Bradshaw's despatch of the 23d August. Vide Extract of Doctor Buchanan's letter of 19th August 1814.

¶ Vide Lieutenant Pickersgill's despatch 24th August; No. 2 of Major Bradshaw's despatch of the 14th September; and No. 1 of Lieutenant Pickersgill's routes, contained in Major Bradshaw's despatch of 14th October.

** Vide commencement of Major Bradshaw's despatch of the 23d August.

†† Vide Memoir, page 23.

From Joorjoory, which is situated on the Buckhia River, Hurryhurpore lies twenty-two miles and a half east, and Muckwanpore seventeen miles and three furlongs north.

Assuming the line subtended by the two former as the base of a triangle, and Joorjoory and Muckwanpore as the perpendicular, the hypotheneuse giving the horizontal distance between Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore will be about twenty-eight miles and three furlongs.*

The intercourse between these two forts † is readily maintained to the southward of the Chooria Ghatee range, but the connexion to the northward cannot be satisfactorily traced, from any information which has hitherto appeared.

It therefore remains to be ascertained, how far the Baugmutty may be practicable, what connexion exists between Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore, and whether any direct road, independent of the Baugmutty one, leads from the Fort of Hurryhurpore into the valley of Nepaul.

(No. 37 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the accompanying copies of a letter, to my address, from Captain Latter, commanding on the frontier east of the Koosi, dated the 2d instant, and of one addressed by that officer to the Magistrate of Zillah Purneah, and to request you will be pleased to submit them to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that orders may be issued to the Magistrate of Purneah to give effect to Captain Latter's arrangement.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bumrowly,
21st November 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my letter of this date to the Judge and Magistrate of Purneah, and

I am, &c.

Tetalya,
2d November 1814.

(Signed)

BARREE LATTER,
Commanding Native Infantry East of the Koosi.

To C. R. Martin, Esq., Judge and Magistrate, Zillah Purneah.

Sir:

1. As the position of Bheemghur, which is at present occupied by a Subadar's party from the Purneah Provincial Battalion, appears to me, by its advanced situation, to be liable to be attacked by superior force, I have to request the favour of your informing me what number of Police Burkundauzes are stationed in its vicinity; for if not sufficient for defensive purposes, it becomes absolutely necessary to reinforce the party without loss of time.

2. I have received reports from the different guards, that the Police Darogahs and others attached to their tannahs are in the habit of requiring the Sepoys to attend them as orderlies, and to accompany them as part of their asswarree. Since this practice is totally inconsistent with every principle of military discipline, I have to request that it may be discontinued.

3. As

* By Major Bradshaw's information, twelve coss is the greatest distance allowed by the natives between Hurryhurpore and Muckwanpore.

† Vide No. 2 of Lieutenant Pickersgill's routes, contained in Major Bradshaw's despatch of the 14th October.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure 37
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 37
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

3. As the Nepal Government must be considered in no other light than an avowed enemy, it becomes necessary that the guards stationed on the frontier should be looked upon as military posts, and not subject to the orders and controul of the Police Darogahs or their Jemadars, who appear to assume an authority over the native commissioned officers altogether unusual.

4. The instructions with which each guard has been furnished, are generally to aid and assist the civil authorities to the utmost of their power, whenever called upon; to proceed instantly to the spot from whence any alarm may be given, and to repel any body of armed men which may enter the British territory, either for the sake of plunder or with avowed hostile intention. That if attacked by a superior force, to fall back upon the nearest guard or point of support, and to give information of the same to the different parties in the vicinity, that the intelligence may be communicated to me with the utmost expedition. The guards have also been instructed to obey any orders they may receive, either directly from you or the Collector of the District, reporting the circumstances to me by the first favourable opportunity.

5. It appears, from the reports transmitted to me, that each guard has small parties detached from it to different places, some of which are at the distance of seven or eight coss from the main body. Although this circumstance, with which I was totally unacquainted, might have been unobjectionable when first ordered, it becomes, when viewed with reference to a state of open and avowed hostility with an active and powerful enemy, not only inexpedient, but dangerous to the safety of the parties so detached; and I must, therefore, beg of you to furnish me with a detail of all the guards which have been detached, at the requisition of the Civil Authorities, from the following posts, *viz.* Behadore Gunge, Seesoo Gaehohy, Kurriu Ranlee, Moodwanny, and Beemghur; stating, at the same time, the instructions with which they have been furnished, and under which they are now acting.

6. It is not my intention to withdraw or make any alteration in the disposition of these small parties, until I am favoured with your reply. I would, however, suggest, in the mean time, that if such small parties are required for the purpose of police, they should consist entirely of Burkundauzes, and that the military guards should, as much as possible, be kept collected, in order that they may move in force in whatever direction their presence is required.

I have, &c.

Tetalya,
2d November 1814.

(Signed)

B. LATTER,
Captain commanding N.I. East of the Koosi.

(Enclosure 38
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 38 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing the copy of one addressed by Captain Latter to the Magistrate of Purneah, under date the 2d instant, and to request you to submit to his Excellency the Commander in Chief the enclosed copy of instructions issued on this date to the Magistrate of that district, and to the Magistrates of Dinapore and Rungpore.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 39
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 39 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To C. R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Purneah.

Sir :

1. The defence of the northern frontier of the Honourable Company's territories eastward of the river Koosi, together with the conduct of any offensive operations which it may be found expedient to undertake against the Nepaulese in that quarter, having been entrusted to Captain Latter, commanding the Rungpore

Rungpore Battalion, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to desire that you will afford to Captain Latter every degree of aid and co-operation, which your official situation will enable you to give him in the execution of the service with which he is charged.

2. A copy of the letter addressed to you by Captain Latter on the 2d instant has been submitted to the Governor-General, who feels assured that you will have readily complied with the suggestions and applications contained in it, more especially with regard to the objectionable practices adverted to in the second and third paragraphs. You will be pleased to issue the most positive orders to your Darogahs and police officers, never to require the services of the Sepoys in the manner stated, nor to assume the authority which they are stated to have exercised over the military parties detached in aid of the police.

3. The Governor-General is satisfied that every requisite support from the military force in the district will be readily afforded, as far as circumstances may render it practicable.

4. The suggestion contained in the sixth paragraph of Captain Latter's letter, relative to the employment of burkundauzes, is entirely approved by the Governor-General, who is pleased to authorize you to entertain such additional establishments of that description as may be necessary, with a view to relieve the troops, and enable the commanding officer to avail himself of the largest disposable force practicable for military purposes only.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 40 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To the Magistrates of Rungpore and Dinapore.

Sir:

1. The defence of the northern frontier of the Honourable Company's territories eastward of the river Koosi, together with the conduct of any offensive operations which it may be found expedient to undertake against the Nepaulese in that quarter, having been entrusted to Captain Latter commanding the Rungpore Battalion, I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to desire that you will afford to Captain Latter every degree of aid and co-operation which your official situation will enable you to give him, in the execution of the service with which he is charged.

2. The Governor-General is satisfied that every requisite support from the military force in the district, in aid of the police, will be readily afforded, as far as circumstances may render it practicable; but his Excellency considers it to be desirable that you should employ burkundauzes in all cases in which that description of people can be substituted for sepoy: and his Excellency is pleased to authorize you to entertain such additional establishments of that description as may be necessary, with a view to relieve the troops, and enable the commanding officer to avail himself of the largest disposable force practicable for military purposes only.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 41 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, in order to be laid before the Governor-General, a copy of a letter, under date the 10th instant, received from Colonel Ochterlony, together with a copy of my reply to it, and to his despatch of the 7th instant, containing the orders regarding the Goorka prisoners alluded in mine to your address of the 19th instant.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bissupore,
22d November 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

[3 N]

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 39
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 40
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 41
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 41
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, that two eighteen-pounders, four sixes, two mortars, and two howitzers, with the equipment which Major Macleod, commanding artillery, thinks indispensable to take forward for immediate use, with the second battalion of the Sixth, and five companies of the second battalion of the Nineteenth regiments, were reported to me last night as being in the advanced position at Burrahgong. I yesterday directed every thing combustible in the fort of Nalagur to be destroyed, preparatory to the six-pounder tumbrils, service ammunition of infantry battalions, and stores of every kind being lodged therein; and I have every reason to expect the breach will be reported practicable for the carriages by sun-set this afternoon, in which case it is probable the whole may be lodged in the fort in the course of to-morrow, which will enable me to move in the evening with the two battalions to the camp in advance.

I have directed a Subadar's party to remain in charge of the fort.

Captain Swittenham, with one troop of cavalry and the Goorka prisoners, marched for Ludianah this morning; and to-morrow the other troop, accompanied by two tomans of the irregular infantry of the Putteala battalion will march for the same place, giving escort to part of our treasure, which it is found inconvenient to carry forward.

In reply to O'Brien's letter, which I have the honour to enclose, I desired him to attack, as soon as possible, the Keyloorea or Belaspore districts.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Nalagur,
10th November 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

To Colonel Ochterlony,

Sir

I received your kind letter, and am happy to hear you are arrived in the mountains. I received a letter that arrived to the Raje on the 4th of the month, and the Raje was very well pleased at the letter, and has ordered all his troops to be in readiness, and also ordered me to get one light piece of cannon and round and grape to be in readiness to march at the smallest notice. The Raje says, if you send at twelve o'clock at night he will be very well pleased to march to meet you, to be of what service he can to you and the Honourable Company.

Suganpore, Coort Congoor,
4th November 1814.

(Signed) W. O'BRIEN.

To Colonel Ochterlony, Commanding Third Division, Field Army.

Sir :

1. I have now the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to reply specifically to such points in your despatches of the 7th and 10th instant as seem to his Excellency to demand it.

2. The Commander-in-Chief approves your having assured the Subadar and Goorka prisoners of service, at the rate of pay received from their own Government, under the prudent precautions by which that assurance was accompanied. His Excellency was likewise happy to observe the desire evinced by the Subadar to accompany you, and which you very properly declined acquiescing in.

3. The Commander-in-Chief would think it politic to adopt any measure which had a tendency, particularly at the outset of the contest, to disorganize or break up the enemy's force, as that of occasionally entertaining detached bodies of it evidently has; but the characteristic treachery of the natives of Goorka Proper would render such a measure, if pursued to any extent, and without using the utmost precaution, extremely hazardous. Could the Goorkas be discriminated from the other various tribes of which the armies of Nepaul are composed, and many of whom, it is said, serve in them with reluctance, the measure in question might be resorted to, whenever recommended

mended by policy or the circumstances of the moment, without incurring the danger which seems to attach to the unrestricted grant of service to the troops of Nepaul, and still more to their employment with ours. The Commander-in-Chief understands the Goorka troops; those properly so called, are markedly distinguished by dialect, appearance, and other peculiarities, from the natives of the other countries, of which the Nepaul army is in a great degree formed; and these distinguishing features may possibly, in most cases, serve as a discriminating criterion.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 41
No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

4. The Commander-in-Chief is sensible how safely it may be left to your judgment and prudence to adopt the measure in question or not; as in your opinion it may at any time tend to advance the progress of our arms and the general interests of Government, or to produce a contrary effect; and His Excellency therefore confides the matter to your discretion, satisfied with having indicated what appears to him to be the chief evil to which the measure is liable, and against which it will be necessary to guard. In doubtful or difficult cases, which may appear to you to require the decision and orders of the Commander-in-Chief or of the Governor-General, you may render any assurance of provision or service which you may deem fit to hold out at the moment to the troops of the enemy, subject to the ratification or approval of superior authority, and refer the subject to Head Quarters.

5. The Commander-in-Chief is happy to perceive from O'Brien's letter, which was enclosed in your despatch of the 10th instant, and the orders you transmitted him in reply, that a very useful diversion is likely to be made in your favour in the Belaspore quarter. Adverting to the situation in which O'Brien stands towards his own country, as a deserter from its army, and to the penalty to which he is thereby liable, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief thinks it would be advisable and proper, now that he is about to co-operate in our cause, that a free pardon should be extended to him, in consideration of the zeal which he has shewn and his readiness to obey your orders. The Commander-in-Chief accordingly authorizes and empowers you to convey, in his name, a free pardon to O'Brien, with an assurance of future favour, according as you may report his exertions and services to deserve. The Commander-in-Chief leaves it you to grant, according as you may judge best, this pardon to O'Brien at once, or to convey to him an assurance that you will obtain both that and the further favour and countenance of the Commander-in-Chief, in proportion to the service he may render you.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head Quarters, camp Bumrowly,
21st November 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 42 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of 20th October, enclosing a copy of your correspondence with Colonel Ochterlony, relative to the expediency of inviting the co-operation of Rajah Sunsar Chund against the Goorkas.

2. My despatch of this date to Colonel Ochterlony will apprize you of the sentiments of the Governor-General on this point, under the change of circumstances which has occurred, and will supersede the necessity of any specific reply to your despatch now acknowledged. It is only necessary, therefore, to state, that the tenour of your letter of the 20th October to Colonel Ochterlony is considered by his Lordship to be extremely judicious and proper, under the circumstances in which it was written.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
21st November 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 42
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 43 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 43
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Major-Gen. Wood.

Sir :

On the evening of the 6th instant I had the honour to receive your public despatch, dated the 31st ultimo, including three other papers, *viz.* copy of a letter to Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow, extract of a letter of Colonel Ochterlony, and a proclamation to the chiefs and inhabitants of the country heretofore forming the Choubeesa Raj and the Barusee Raj. I am at the same time to acknowledge the receipt of the Persian and Hindoostanee copies of the above-mentioned proclamation by yesterday's dawk. They have since been forwarded, agreeably to instructions, for the perusal of Mr. Brooke, the Governor-General's Agent at Benares, who acquaints me that the Moolavee, Abdool Khadir Khan, will immediately leave Benares, and that I may expect to see him on my arrival at Goruckpore on the 15th current.

I feel highly honoured by the mark of confidence which has been placed in me by the Right Honourable the Governor-General; and I request that you will do me the favour to present my respectful assurances to his Lordship, that no zeal nor diligence shall be wanting, on my part, to fulfil the instructions which I have received.

I have, &c.

Jaunpore,
8th November 1814.

(Signed)

JOHN S. WOOD,
Major-General.

(Enclosure 44
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

(No. 44 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir :

I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that the instructions conveyed in your despatch of the 23d ultimo, relative to the province of Kamaon, reached me, through the Resident at Delhi, on the...instant, at Dutcher, to the westward of Kurnoul, whence I immediately marched, and am proceeding with all haste towards Moradabad, at which place I hope to arrive on the 16th instant, when I shall lose no time in entering upon the duties, the conduct of which his Excellency the Governor-General has done me the honour to intrust to me.

I have, &c.

Camp, Sirdhana,
10th November 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant Resident at Delhi.

Enclosure 45
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

(No. 45 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, my arrival at this place, which I reached by dawk yesterday.

2. I shall do myself the honour of addressing you more at length to-morrow, upon such points as I have been enabled to make myself acquainted with, connected with my duties in this quarter.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
15th November 1814.

(Signed)

E. GARDNER,
Second Assistant Resident at Delhi.

(No. 46 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.(Enclosure 46
in No. 3.)Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

1. I had yesterday the honour to acquaint you with my arrival at this place.

2. As yet, I have had but little time or opportunity for making myself acquainted, in any way that would warrant a decided opinion, with the objects I was directed first to give my attention ; but, from conversations which I have held with Mr. Rutherford, who appears to have acquired, as far as circumstances permitted, a knowledge of the state of affairs in Kamaon, and from the general impression which his communications have made, I am led to entertain hopes of succeeding in an attempt to open a communication with Bum Sah, which although I am not sanguine in my expectation of its being attended with the success to be wished for, will perhaps serve to establish the important fact, of Bum Sah's real intentions and disposition.

3. The intelligence on this point that I have been enabled to collect is very contradictory. A person in the employ of Mr. Rutherford, who, it seems, was sent to Bum Sah, on the occasion of some letters which had been intercepted by that gentleman's servants, is stated to have been received with much kindness and consideration, and to have been honoured with marks of the Soobah's liberality. This man, too, I am told, bore a letter of no very equivocal nature ; the answer to which, if he has replied to it in writing, will, of course, be of much consequence. Some time must elapse, however, before he can return.

4. At the same time, with the above information, Bum Sah is represented as issuing orders to raise some companies of troops, and to erect and repair some holds in the road from Ohilheea gaut to Almora, and is said to be engaged in making other preparations for defence. It appears, also, that there are other military officers in the province, apparently under the immediate orders and controul of Ummer Sing Kagee, commanding the Goorka forces to the westward of the Jumna ; so that it is problematical, if such be the case, how far Bum Sah may have it in his power to deliver up to us his Province, however ill affected he may be towards his own Government, and however well inclined to favour our attempts upon the country.

5. Whatever advantages, however, may be eventually derived from Bum Sah's co-operation and assistance, it is superfluous in me to remark, that his exertions alone, even though he should dare to act unsupported by a military force on our part, can be attended with little effect, and lead to no very important result. It is said the inhabitants of Kamaon, are desirous of a change of masters, and are only waiting for encouragement to evince their wishes and dispositions. At any rate, whether the object in view can be effected by a pacific arrangement, in the first instance, with Bum Sah, as far as his influence will go, or whether it will be necessary to occupy the Province by force of arms, a strong preparatory demonstration in this neighbourhood, and the actual presence of a respectable force in this quarter, will doubtless greatly tend to facilitate any negotiation which he may be disposed to enter into, or that failing, be ready to act with that promptitude which the case may require. I trust his Excellency the Governor-General will pardon my alluding to what I am aware is under his Lordship's consideration.

6. Under the above impression, I purpose availing myself of the permission of his Excellency the Governor-General to move on to Cossipore, and endeavouring from that place to get conveyed a general kind of letter to Bum Sah, which may lead to the discovery of his real intentions, and whether he be disposed, or is at liberty, to enter into any communications or discussions. I shall not, however, be hasty in so doing, but await some further confirmation of Bum Sah's supposed willingness to co-operate with us, which will be easier obtained at Cossipore, in the vicinity of Chilkea, than at this place.

7. Rajah Loll Sing is at present at Cossipore. He does not appear to be intriguing in any particular way with the inhabitants of the hills, though there is no doubt that he is in correspondence with those that he considers as attached to him, and as the adherents of his cause ; and it must be supposed, with some

Bengal
Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure 46
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

views to his own immediate advantage and benefit. On this subject, however, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you more particularly hereafter.

8. Hustee Doll Sah has, I understand, been removed from, or at least has quitted, his command in Deolah, and is said to have proceeded towards the frontier bordering upon Goruckpore. I have not heard that any chief of note has succeeded him.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
16th November 1814.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Second Assistant, Resident at Delhi.

(Enclosure 47
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 47 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 10th, 15th, and 16th instant, and to convey to you the Governor-General's approbation of your proceedings and intentions, as stated in the despatch of the last-mentioned date.

2. There is no point comprehended in your despatches, now acknowledged, which requires instructions from the Governor-General; and any speculation on the probable result of your endeavour to open a communication with Bum Sah, or on his disposition and power to be serviceable in the promotion of our views in Kamaon, would be premature. His Lordship directs me to inform you, however, with reference to the observations contained in the fourth paragraph of your despatch of the 16th, that any preparations for a serious attack on Kamaon must be deferred, until the success of our operations to the westward shall render available, for the former service, a portion of the force now employed in that quarter.

3. His Lordship apprehends, that even a demonstration of any consequence cannot be made at the present moment; nor is it clear that it would be expedient, without the means of eventually following it up by a serious movement, or of accompanying it by a real attack from another quarter.

4. The Governor-General is not aware, whether you are in possession of a despatch to my address from Mr. Fraser, communicating valuable information relative to Kamaon, and deeming it advisable that its contents should be known to you, I have been desired to transmit to you the enclosed extract.*

5. His Lordship expects to reach Moradabad on the 2d of next month, and is desirous that you should meet him at that station, if the state of your negotiations shall admit of your leaving Cossipore at that time.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bumrowly,
22d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 44
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

(No. 48 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

I received, on the morning of the 14th instant,† directions from the Resident at Delhi to proceed to Hurdwar, for the purpose of executing the instructions contained in your despatches to his address, of the 30th of September and 5th instant.

In obedience to these orders, I reached Hurdwar on the evening of the 16th; and during the course of this day I have seen and conversed with Hurruck Deo Jotshee, the person alluded to in your letters to Mr. Metcalfe.

I talked upon most of the subjects detailed in your letter in a cursory manner, at first, without informing Hurruck Deo of the object of my mission; and

* Paragraph 3 to 13 and enclosure, as far as relates to Kamaon.

† At Bursut, near Panneput.

and I believe he was not aware that my inquiries arose from any other motive, than natural curiosity about the countries noticed, and events now arising and almost in view. I ascertained, however, from his manner and expression, at least to the extent of his individual opinion and knowledge, that the principal objects in contemplation would not prove of difficult attainment. On these separate objects of inquiry, and on the measures of co-operation to be effected in the district of Gurhwall, and eventually in Kamaon, I shall do myself the honour to address you at length to-morrow.

It appears that the projected offensive operations against the Nepaulese frontiers and conquests in this quarter has been public for nearly a month, and some slight measures for defence and resistance in the passes through the hills into the valley of Dhoon have been taken. My arrival at Hurdwar, and communication with Hurruck Deo Jotshec, has been imparted to the officers of the Gooika Government in Dhoon by several people who have intercourse with, and are known to Ummer Sing Thappa; but the force in this quarter is mean and ineffectual to the last degree.

The surviving representatives of the Sreenuggur family are, I understand, in attendance upon Sir Edward Colebrooke at Furruckabad. An uncle of the present Ex-Rajah, one of the youth at Furruckabad, is a prisoner at Nepaul, and the females of the family, with one or two of the officers of the late Government, are resident here.

I have, in consequence of the instructions contained in your despatch to Mr. Metcalfe, abstained altogether from communication with that family; but this degree of delicacy and reserve has been, in some measure, injured, by the exertions made by them, in consequence of requisitions for Hill people to carry, I conjecture, ammunition and supplies for the detachment about to advance; and indeed it would have been very difficult, without an interference of this nature, to obtain this necessary description of camp followers, or if the expression can be allowed, of carriage, for the furtherance of the approaching operations. The requisitions I allude to, and the assistance and immediate exertion of this family, had taken place before my arrival here. As it has occurred principally through the medium of native agents, it is of less consequence; but the eagerness and anxiety which has been thus evinced expresses plainly the expectations which have arisen. The circumstances of the Rajah being at Furruckabad, however, obviates the immediate inconvenience which might have been otherwise occasioned.

I have, &c.

Hurdwar,
17th October 1814.

(Signed) W. FRASER,
First Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

(No. 49 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort William.

Sir:

1. In the third paragraph of your letter of the 30th ultimo, to the address of Mr. Metcalfe, the sentiments of that gentleman are required on points mentioned in instructions addressed to Colonel Ochterlony. From the tenour of the paragraph, I conclude that the opinion of the Governor-General, upon the measure of reinstating the expelled Rajah of Sreenuggur, or annexing the country of Gurhwall to the British dominions, will be considerably influenced by information to be afforded on these heads. I am sorry I have not received a copy of that despatch, which would have directed the inquiries deemed necessary; but I have endeavoured to remedy the loss, by communicating all the knowledge I have as yet acquired, regarding the family of Sreenuggur and the country of Gurhwall, in the form of a memorandum and notes, which admit of more detail and explanation than can be put consistently within the compass of a regular despatch.

2. From this memorandum you will observe, that on the point of right no uncertainty prevails. If the Governor-General resolves that the hereditary Rajah of Sreenuggur shall be restored, the young man now at Furruckabad, Soodarsun-Sah, is the presumptive claimant.

3. The

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3. The information which I have received from Hurruk Dec Jotshee, and from a person called Toolaram, formerly in the service of the Sreenuggur family, leads me to imagine, that the motive with which the Governor-General has considered the expediency of retaining a part or the whole of the country of Gurhwall, or the valley of Sreenuggur, and to annex it to the British possessions, would, in general, be more applicable to the province or district of Kamaon. I understand that the trade and intercourse through that country into Bootan and the western regions of the Chinese Empire is more regular, extensive, and continued, than that which passes by the route of Sreenuggur; that the roads through the hills are more accessible, that they remain a longer time unobstructed, and that the articles imported are more valuable and the distance from the trading stations in the one country to those in the other less considerable; that the people are more civilized, and the physical difficulties more easily surmounted.

4. You will be pleased to observe, that as yet the extent of my knowledge on this point must be very circumscribed. Few people are found at Hurdwar acquainted with the trade; but a pretty strong proof of the truth of the supposition is, that the large towns in the district of Moradabad and Bareilly, which are situated on the skirts of forests covering the plains for some distance, and sloping down from the hills of Kamaon, are the principal emporiums, and that several merchants of note are found in the capital of Kamaon, Almora, and in the Kamaon country; whereas, the intercourse with Sreenuggur is confined chiefly to the frontiers, and to an interchange mutually beneficial of corn for salt. The principal marts are held in Kamaon, and a thoroughfare is established which does not exist in any part of Gurhwall. It is true, that the most practicable pass in the Snowy Mountains lies within the confines of Gurhwall; but from thence the roads strike off towards Kamaon, running across that district to Rohilcund.

5. From that pass the route to Sreenuggur, by Badreenath, is difficult, and impracticable for cattle; whereas the ways passing through Kamaon from Netlee Mana gaut are frequented, and traversed by the small breed of Bootan horses.

6. Little need be said of the obstructions to commerce from the disposition or character of the people. The paramount strength of this Government, after the reduction of the Nepaulese power, must render impediments of this nature equally controulable, whether the countries are restored to their original hereditary possessors, or finally annexed to the dominions of Britain. Should the former expelled Princes be reinstated, they cannot remain ignorant of the state of dependence in which their weakness and shattered power must place them, and the friendly and feudatory relations by which they will become linked and attached to the Government; and although the regions are by nature so very inaccessible, late and passing events will have shewn how ineffectual such situations are, unaided by a spirit of unanimity, bravery, and freedom to resist a right of controul, so justly and naturally established.

7. In addition to these, and many similar reasons, which might be brought forward to strengthen the proposition that Kamaon is more eligible apparently than Gurhwall, as a connecting province between India and the countries to the east, the circumstance of the extinction of the direct line of the ancient Princes of that Province, the conquest and retention of what might be denominated an unclaimed country, would not attach surmise or conjecture; at the same time, that a restitution to the immediate and lineal heir of a very old and well-known family, of its hereditary possessions, would disarm jealousy, and shield from remark or reflection, measures which are too often, and so unjustly and improperly, considered to be adopted with a spirit of encroachment and ambition, while the character for justice, liberality, and policy of the Government, would be promoted and upheld.

8. I hazard these conjectures without reserve, because I consider it to be my duty to lay before the Governor-General, as well what may be called the matter of expediency and the facts which guide the opinion, as those which are required to argue the question at large. In making such remarks, I perhaps overstep the limits of propriety, and those laid down in your instructions, within which

I was

I was required to confine my inquiries and communications; but considering myself to be placed in a manner acting for another, and required to impart sentiments on matters upon which it is not possible Mr. Metcalfe should become immediately informed, I discharge a delicate and arduous duty, in speaking, in his stead, my individual opinion.

9. Should the Right Honourable the Governor-General be pleased to approve of these remarks, I shall not require to solicit his indulgent consideration towards the motive which directed their expression.

10. To the memorandum and notes I have already alluded to, I request you will refer in general for more particular and pointed detail, on the immediate matters of inquiry contained in your despatches. The simple information it contains is plain, historical and local facts.

11. The sixth paragraph of your letter relates to Hurruck Deo Jotshee. I have found him such as he is mentioned to be in the reports received by Government. Although exceedingly depressed by misfortune and reduced by penury, he still possesses an active, energetic, and enterprising mind. His forefathers, the hereditary landlords of Kamaon, established the predecessors of the last ruling family; and down to the invasion and conquest of that country by the Nepaulese, his house had constantly held the most respectable and the highest offices under the Rajah. From the memorandum relating to the district of Kamaon, you find it easy to judge what his feelings must be on the present state of that country, the claims of Loll Sing, or the eventual gift of the Government to Bum Sah. From this memorandum, likewise, you will perceive what was formerly the state of parties; for, at present, twenty-five years of harsh and grinding tyranny have, under the severe despotism of the Goorka power, levelled and destroyed the strength or animosity of all. Hurruck Deo expresses himself plainly and candidly on the points alluded to in the seventh, eight and ninth paragraphs of your letter. I have ascertained his opinion, without giving him an idea that the restoration of Loll Sing, or conciliation of Bum Sah, was contemplated as a probable event. In the course of frequent conversation, various opportunities have offered to draw from him his opinion, although Bum Sah is himself a mild, and perhaps a loved Governor, the idea of a foreign person ruling in Kamaon, he thinks, would be irksome, disgusting, and depressing to the people, and that such an arrangement would not be productive either of honour or profit to us, or benefit or comfort to the country. Rajah Loll Sing may be said to have nearly as little right; but if a person is to be forced upon the State, even he would be a more acceptable individual, as a native, and descended, although illegally and basely, from one of their former Rajahs. If the British Government consider it to be a just and politic measure to re-establish the legitimate authority of the ancient house, in the person of one of its members, untainted by base blood or deeds of rebellion, a measure which would be most pleasing, soothing, and conciliating to the inhabitants and country, individuals may be found at Percwo, or Jeebec, or Umburpoor; and one being chosen and placed under the direction of the survivors and descendants of the ancient and hereditary officers of the State, might restore the former respectability, and regain the lost name of the kingdom.

12. Although this latter arrangement bears the stamp of justice, reason, and magnanimity, it is obvious the interests of Hurruck Deo would be as certainly promoted by the measure as those of the person chosen, the country, the authority who established him, or the motives controuling the arrangement. It may be therefore termed a biassed suggestion; but the natural feelings and pure impulse of a virtuous, unprejudiced mind, willingly adopts a scheme arrayed with the most attractive and vivid features of noble, disinterested, and generous policy. In the notes to the short historical memorandum will be found an account of the branches of the family in whose favour this proposal has been started.

13. I need add little in reply to the questions implied in the ninth paragraph of your letter. The Right Honourable the Governor-General will judge, finally and upon broader grounds, upon the expediency of holding out prospects to Bum Sah. From the accounts I have received of the force in Kamaon under that Governor, the state of the people, the excessive hatred, disgust, and dissatis-

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faction which prevails throughout against the Nepaulese Government, and also from the extreme depression, humiliation, and degradation of the inhabitants, so natural a consequence of despotic and savage domination and a rule of terror, I have very little hesitation in stating that the opposition or co-operation of Bum Sah, as far as it regards the occupation and possession of Kamaon, is a matter of indifference, and can be attended with consequences of no serious or permanent effect; that, in every point of view, it would be more desirable to oppose him as an enemy, or receive him a willing fugitive, than to encourage his alliance with the most distant expectations of advantage or reward. I am credibly informed, that Bum Sah cannot command in Kamaon the exertions of more than three hundred men, and that on the first entrance of a British detachment, he would find it exceedingly difficult to escape the resentment and fury of the people. Considering, therefore, the meanness of the power which Bum Sah could aid us with, the probable result of directly attacking him, and the high value of the price with which he would be bought, the conclusion is simple. On the point of his readiness to approach the British standard, there is no doubt. He and Ummer Sing are secretly enemies, although they serve openly the same Government, and the first intimation of Ummer Sing being cut off by the occupation of Dhoon, and a general rising in Gurhwall, will throw him at once into our power and upon our generosity; for his escape to the south-east after these events, in the face of the people, would be next to impossible. Self-preservation must force him to yield to our mercy. The same will probably be the fate of Ummer Sing Thappa: deprived of retreat, pressed on all sides, shattered, and cut off in provisions, he will fall a feeble and unresisting victim to rashness, ambition, and despair.

14. I am now to reply to that part of your instructions comprehended in the eleventh and twelfth paragraphs of your letter, particularly and definitely pointed out in your despatch to Mr. Metcalfe's address of the 5th instant, and which is indeed the principal object of my mission to Hurdwar.

15. I lost no time in making inquiries into the state of public feeling amongst the people of Gurhwall. It is almost needless to mention it to be universal hatred, detestation, and abhorrence against the people who have visited the country with afflictions, oppressions, and military executions, perhaps without parallel in any country, and certainly so in India, where contending armies or chiefs most frequently consider the peaceable inhabitants of the country as mutual property, falling of consequence to the victor. Such has not been the case with the Nepaulese in Gurhwall. They had found it perhaps necessary to secure their authority, ruling a large tract solely with the arm of terror, by destroying many of the leading men and respectable landholders in the province. Repeated seditions brought on reiterated persecutions, until disappointment, misery from loss of family and property, despondency, and exile, broke the spirit which nature, situation, and character, imparts to almost all inhabitants of mountainous regions. Thus it must be difficult again to kindle that enthusiasm and active ferment of resistance which once prevailed. Frequent abortive attempts by the exiled Rajah, exciting the people to rise with false promises he had neither the means nor the possibility of performing, which being made in the hope of success from half-measures, without a co-operating movement or simultaneous assistance on his part, could end only in defeat and more extensive disaster. Promises and attempts such as these, which have been repeatedly tried and failed, now operate to repress and render languid, efforts which otherwise would have, at this moment, the most powerful and decisive effect. Nevertheless, I confidently hope that the entrance of the British troops into Dhoon will be an instant and general signal for throwing off an oppressive and destructive yoke, which has so long borne down those unfortunate people.

16. Although I have abstained altogether from communication with the immediate members of the Sreenuggur family, it did not strike me that an equal reserve was to be observed towards the few exiled natives of Gurhwall and Sreenuggur, who had followed their expatriated Chief, particularly as they were principally people of little note, and driven more by the extreme of penury to employ themselves with me, than as former servants of the family, seeking re-establishment and re-instatement of their Rajah. In fact, there was no alternative; none but people of the country could be employed, and none can
be

be said to be independent of or unattached to him. Hurruck Deo has lived so long in the extreme of poverty on the bounty of others, that he could afford no assistance beyond his long experience and intelligent advice. Of this I have fully availed myself; and I consider myself fortunate in having met with a person so perfectly acquainted with the state and character of the people. After the strictest enquiry, I have found but few of the old and faithful adherents of the Sreenuggur house who; still alive, continue attached to that family, and in whom trust could be put to carry on correspondence within the interior of the country. With those few I have opened a guarded intercourse; but the period elapsed is yet much too short to have received from them any satisfactory answers or accounts. On their correspondence I by no means depend for effecting the measure of the highest importance. The interference of the female part even of the family of Sreenuggur in this measure, would have been very powerful; nevertheless, I have strong hopes that the object will be obtained by the simple and direct address I have made to the people of the country, through the medium of all the principal well-known landholders, men of extensive influence, intimately acquainted with the interior of the country, and calculated, from their situation, authority, and patriarchal controul, to effect more completely and universally the operations in contemplation, than persons who, although higher in rank and situation, wanted all the requisites by them so extensively and exclusively possessed. It is probable that these people will receive my instructions about the time the detachment under General Gillespie forces the passes of Dhoon, and by a simultaneous effort cuts off all communication between the east and west, along the courses of the Tonse, Jumna, and Ganges, from the Snowy Mountains to the plains of Hindoostan.

17. You will be pleased to remark, that the communications I allude to are of a nature to which the people of the country will, it is conjectured, give instant and eager attention. They hold out no particular prospect of advantage, beyond the means of emancipation and delivery from the hands of a cruel and oppressive conqueror, which is offered by the advance of our detachments, and the protection of a power paramount over all others. They are addressed to people whose interest it would be to conceal the circumstance, even were they friendly to the Nepaulese, and transmitted by emissaries who will be received every where as harbingers of peace and joy. In fact, no circumstance existed to restrain the direct intercourse. The force in Dhoon, Sreenuggur, and Gurhwall, is quite insignificant. The province might be traversed by our messengers in every direction, without the risk of discovery or seizure; and nothing prevents the perfect execution of the measure, but that want of resolution, and wavering reliance on the certainty of support, which the advance of our troops will immediately remove. I do not expect to be able to give you satisfactory accounts of the successful accomplishment of the measure before the occupation of Dhoon; and for the furtherance and perfect execution of it, I shall deem it my duty to advance as far as Deyrah with the troops, or such place as may appear most central for the ultimate and final conclusion of the arrangement. For this purpose, I have requested the sanction of Mr. Metcalfe to proceed with the detachment advancing, concluding I shall receive information from him if any other duties are to be performed.

18. As the execution of this part of your instructions had a general relation and connexion with the movements of the troops under General Gillespie's command, I consider it my duty to address him, and communicate with him freely on the subject; particularly that no disappointment might be occasioned to the people in the interior from delayed expectation and hope. I shall consider it to be my duty, likewise, to furnish General Gillespie with every information I possess or can acquire.

19. Had it been possible, a very effectual and decisive measure would have been the immediate occupation of Sreenuggur, by the advance of a small detachment through the pass behind Nujeeabad to that Capital. No opposing force is in the way, the road is accessible and easy, and the immediate destruction of the bridges and passes across the Ganges and Aluknunda would have been effected by the confidence instantly inspired on the seizure of that city; at the same time that all intercourse might have been interrupted between Sreenuggur and Kamaon. I make this remark as matter of information, stating the practicability.

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ticability of the measures, not by any means suggesting it, which would be completely out of the line of my duty, and deviating from the course of respectful and submissive deference.

20. I forward this letter, imperfect as it is, under the supposition, that even superficial information on the subjects it relates to, may be of use, and furnish grounds on which instructions for more detailed enquiries may be transmitted.

21. I conclude by requesting you to solicit the indulgent consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in consideration of my being so totally unaccustomed to direct correspondence with the Government, for any inconsistencies in formalities, or perhaps the unusual tenor of this letter.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hurdwar,
20th October 1814.

(Signed) W. FRASER,
First Assistant.

*MEMORANDUM relating to the late Family and Government of the Rajahs of
Sreenuggur and Gurhwall.*

The members of the family residing within the British dominions are :

First. The present exiled Rajah, Soodursun Sah, son of Purdoomun Sah, the late Rajah, the second son of Labut Sah, the only son of Purtub Sah, now resident at Furruckabad, attendant upon Sir Edward Colebrooke.

Second. Deetree Sing, half and bastard brother of Soodursun Sah, attendant upon him.

Third. Prectum Sah,* fourth son of Labut Sah, and brother to the late Rajah, Purdoomun Sah, and uncle to the present Rajah, Soodursun Sah.

Fourth. The two wives of Soodursun Sah, the present Rajah. One, a daughter of the family of the Rajah of Surmore ; the other, the second daughter of Rae Kuremchund of Bhambhor, and the mother of Deetee Sing. These females reside at Jooalapoor near Hurdwar.

Purtub Sah. The great grandfather of Soodursun Sah, became heir of the Rajahship while yet in the womb, and continued to govern all his life. He died at the advanced age of seventy-two. He was succeeded by Labut Sah, who reigned nine years, having become an old man before his father's death.

Labut Sah had four sons, Jykurut Sah, Purdoomun Sah, Purukrum Sah, and Preetum Sah ; and one daughter, who was betrothed to Sunsar-Chund of Kangrah, but never married. She is now in the house of a Brahmin at Hurdwar.

Jykurut Sah, the eldest son of Labut Sah, was born to him by his first Rannee the daughter of the Rana of Kyonthul, Purdoomun Sah, and Purukrum Sah by his second Rannee, the daughter of Kishen Sachin, the Rajah of Doottee ; Preetum Sah by his third Rannee, the daughter of a Rajpoot, of the kingdom of Kamaon.

Jykurut Sah, the eldest son of Labut Sah, was first married to the daughter of a Rajpoot in the Kuthere district, who burnt herself when ten years old with the body of her husband. By her he had no issue ; but he has a son, named Jugut Sing, born of a slave or concubine, about twenty-five years old. This youth is now in the Sreenuggur district, under restraint by the Goorka Government.

Purdoomun Sah, the second son of Labut Sah, was married first to the daughter of a Rajpoot of Soombaa, who lived at Kamaon : she died without issue. Second, to the daughter of a Rajpoot of Sookhet, who also died without issue. Third, to the daughter of a Rajpoot of Goolere, who, in like manner, died without issue. Fourth, to the daughter of a Rajpoot of Kamaon, by whom he had Soodursun Sah, the present Rajah. Purdoomun Sah had also several concubines, one of whom is the mother of Deetee Sing, now living with his half-brother, the Rajah Soodursun Sah.

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* Since ascertained to be a prisoner in Nepaul.

The third son of Labut Sah, Purukrum Sah, was twice married : first, to the niece of the Rajah of Biseturr ; she died without children : second, to the niece of the Rajah of Hindoor. Purukrum Sah had no legal issue. Those he had by his concubines died in infancy.

Preetum Sah, the fourth son of Labut Sah, now a prisoner in Nepaul, was not married in Sreenuggur. Since his captivity, he has received in marriage the daughter of Bum Sah, by a concubine, the present Governor of the province of Kamaon on the part of the Goorka Government. It is not known if Preetum Sah has issue.

Of the four sons of Labut Sah, Preetum Sah alone lives. His eldest son Jykurut Sah, died a natural death.

Purdoomun Sah, the late Rajah, was killed in the last battle he fought for his Government and country with the Goorka power, in the valley of Dhoon ; and Purukrum Sah, the third son, died lately at Hindoor, a fugitive and exile.

Labut Sah was succeeded in his Government by his eldest son.

Jykurut Sah, who governed seven years, died at Deo Prag, and was succeeded by his second brother, Purdoomun Sah, who ruled eighteen years, and lost his life in battle.

Thus, from the time of Purtub Sah until the expulsion of Purdoomun Sah, who lost at the same time his life and kingdom, there has elapsed a period of a hundred and fifteen years of regular hereditary authority and Government ; and this family, since the commencement of its exaltation, counts, including Soondersun Sah, the present Rajah, fifty-six consecutive uninterrupted successions.

During the government of the late expelled Rajah, Purdoomun Sah, the principal and respectable officers of his court were, Ramesur Suhmeeandee, Hurdut and Rumas, Khunooree, Mohun Sing, Budhanee Jydebec, Dungal, and Soree Belas Mowtecat, a Brahmin. Of these people none are now alive. There is a son of Ramesur in the service of the Goorkas ; a cousin of Hurdut and Rumas, also with them ; a young son of Mohun Sing, who resides at his patrimony ; a son of Jydebee, in Sreenuggur ; and a son of Soree Belas, and an elder brother also, in Sreenuggur. Setram, the son of Ramesur, is now a writer or record-keeper in the service of the Goorka Government in the Dhoon district.

After the last defeat and death of Purdoomun Sah, his officers, servants, family, and attendants, followed the exile of Purukrum Sah, his brother, and remained with him, under the protection of a residence in the British dominions, until his death. Since that event, a complete dispersion has taken place. Most of the immediate and old servants of the Government within the last ten years have died. The surviving part of their families, losing the support of a head or master, either returned with the permission of the Goorka Government to their homes, or became scattered by the extreme of penury and distress. Some live in concealment amongst the hills of Gurhwall, and a few are resident in the districts of Meerut and Scharunpore. With the Ex-Rajah, Soodursun Sah, and his half and bastard-brother, Detee Sing, is one Dhaunhul Sing, a man of some influence and respectability, and he is the only person of any note attendant upon them.

An inferior servant, by name Toolaram, and Ramanund, the son of Dhaunhul Sing, attached to Soodursun Sah, are the only efficient officers with the females at Jooalapoor.

NOTES.

1. The commercial intercourse between Gurhwall and Bootan consists chiefly of exports of small quantities of cloth and a good deal of grain, returned by gold, cowtails, nirbes, a medicinal root, Bootan horses of a very small breed, musk, salt, and a small quantity of Chinese cloth. Little or no borax is brought through Gurhwall.

[3 Q]

2. There

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2. There are four passes through the Snowy Mountains leading out of the Gurhwall district. The Lama Nittee pass, leading from the Rorwaeen purgunna; the Nitte Mana pass, leading from Budrenath; the Ghura Nittee pass, also leading from Budrenath and the Deemar purgunnah; the Bhirgao pass, leading from the purgunnah Pyn Kundah. The Lama Nittee and Bhirgao pass continue open for two months in the year; the Nittee Mana pass and Ghura Nittee for six months. These are the principal and most frequented passes in the two districts of Kamaon and Gurhwall, and through them comes most of the borax, the chiefly valuable article of importation from Bootan.

3. The principal return route from Bootan, or for imports from that country, is by the Nittee Mana and Ghura Nittee passes to Budrenath, and thence directly across the district of Kamaon to Casheepoor in Rohilcund.

4. There is no considerable mart or fair in the Gurhwall district. A small quantity of articles is brought through Sreenuggur by the return of pilgrims, who proceed from Hurdwar fair to Budrenath, and meet there the Bootanese merchants.

5. The trade is chiefly carried on by the inhabitants of this and that side of the snowy range: those on this side employing goats and sheep as the means of carriage; those on the other side, small horses.

6. The people employed in the trade are a peaceful, industrious, and harmless race. It is not understood that obstacles from the character or intractibility of the inhabitants are likely to be thrown in the way.

7. This distance from Budrenath to the Nittee Mana pass is a short day's journey; that of Ghura Nittee further.

8. The inhabitants on the route from Budrenath to Sreenuggur and Hurdwar are a tame, inoffensive, passive race. The physical impediments on this route are extreme.

9. There is little or no intercourse with Bootan by the route of Gangotree and the north. The inhabitants of the northern purgunnah or districts of Gurhwall are still an unsubdued, savage, and tartaric race. They have not been subdued by the Goorkas, nor had they been conquered by the Rajahs of Sreenuggur. They abstain from the flesh of horned cattle, but live upon other flesh and fermented liquor. They will eat horse flesh.

10. Although the Nittee Mana and Ghura Nittee pass are situated within the province of Gurhwall, the thoroughfare of trade lies through Kamaon.

11. The country of Gurhwall is, generally speaking, exceedingly impracticable, with the exception of the valley of Dhoon. It is a continued mass of mountains without intermediate dividing valleys. The northern and north-western parts are totally inaccessible, in the face of a wild, savage, and turbulent race. The great rivers run frequently for miles in a deep narrow rapid channel, with perpendicular rocky sides, so precipitous and high that they have never yet been explored by man. The communications through the interior are subject to constant interruption.

12. The revenue of Gurhwall is little or nothing: it never cleared two lacs of rupees. The troops and establishments were paid in land.

13. Gurhwall has fourteen posts or small fortifications. They would be called in European warfare redoubts: of these, only three are occupied by the Goorkas.

14. The whole force now in Gurhwall does not exceed seven hundred men; in a small fort in Dhoon, called Metapanee, two hundred; in Lingogurgur, forty; in Colkha, thirty; in Sreenuggur, two hundred; scattered about on collections, two hundred.

15. The districts of Gurhwall, skirting its western frontier, and partly bounded by the Jumna, are Dhoon, Jounpore, Rowaeen, Fatih Purbut, Punch Purbut.

16. The inhabitants of Punch Purbut, Fatih Purbut, and Rowaeen, which districts touch the Snowy Mountains and the Jumna, are a hardy, independent,

dent, active, and restless race. The retreating troops of Ummer will find it almost impossible to pass through their districts.

17. There are six passes by joolahs, swinging bridges, or boats on the Jumna, from the Snowy Mountains down to the débouché of the river into the plains of Hindoostan. 1st, Ruwaeen-gurh; 2d, Jounpore; 3d, Katha Puthur; 4th, Umberree gaut; 5th, Phoolguttee; 6th, Rujput. The four last, I conjecture, will be occupied by the British detachments: the upper ones, by the people of the country.

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(Enclosure 49
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser,
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18. The gauts on the Ganges are more numerous: those on the Aluknunda exceed them even.

19. The flying troops of Ummer Sing, stopt in their passage through Dhoon, must retreat by the upper passes, *viz.* those above and excluding Katha Puthur.

20. The roads through the central division of Gurhwall, principally traversing the division of Jounpore, are practicable and frequented; but it is expected that the destruction of the bridges and blocking up passes will place insurmountable difficulties in the way.

21. The people are very poorly supplied with arms. Little reliance is to be placed on their personal opposition to even small bodies of retreating troops; but scattered and dispersed, and single men, will be apprehended or cut up.

22. A final blow might be struck at Sreenuggur, by the advance of a small detachment to the Capital, by the pass behind Nujeebabad or the road to the east of the Ganges. It is understood that there is no opposing force in the way. This measure would give confidence to Gurhwall and Kamaon and raise the people of the countries.

23. Of the former respectable officers of the Sreenuggur family, seven or eight still remain; and of them, six are in the service of the Goorka Government. A great number have been put to death.

24. A great proportion of the powerful and respectable Zemindars have been cut off. The few who remain live in constant state of alarm, depression, and distrust. Many are fugitives and conceal themselves in the mountains.

25. It is unnecessary to say how popular and decisive an effect the restoration of the hereditary Rajah would have.

26. The knowledge which may now be acquired of the country and its inhabitants, would completely obviate the risk of failure, in the event of future military operations, in consequence of any act of ungrateful treachery or rebellion hereafter.

27. The restored family, made feudatory adherents of the British Government, would be held in awe and fear, by openness to attack of their most valuable possession Dhoon, penetrable in every direction.

MEMORANDUM relating to Kamaon.

The late family of the Kamaon Rajah originally came from Jhansee near Allahabad.

The first Rajah, a Rajpoot by birth, Korchund, was taken from Jhansee at the age of sixteen or seventeen. His son, grandson, and great-grandson, succeeded, when the line became extinct. On this event a second person, descendant direct from the uncle of Korchund, by name Geeanchund, was brought from Jhansee and put upon the throne. Geeanchund made many conquests and additions to his Rajship, and his government descended regularly through five hereditary steps to Kalyanchund, who founded Almora, the capital of the kingdom. Kalyanchund was succeeded by Roderchund, his son, who reigned in the time of Akbar. Roadurchund's son, Luchmuchund, and Luchmuchund's son, Bijuchund, both succeeded to their inheritance. When their line becoming extinct, the Rajship went to the son of Neelsing Gosain Baz Bahadoarchund. The grandson of Roadurchund's second son, Baz Bahadoar, fought

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fought in the Deckan in the service of Shah Jehan. He was succeeded by Oodotchund and his son Guanchund, his grandson, Jugulchund, of spurious birth, and great-grandson, also a bastard, Deebeechund. With this man the immediate male race of Neelsing Gosain became extinct; but the son of the daughter of Guanchund, who had been married to the Rajah of Peeplee, Adjeetchund, was set up. Adjeetchund was treacherously put to death, and succeeded by Kalyanchund, the grandson by the second son of Oodotchund, who was followed by his son Deepchund, murdered by Mohun Sing, the elder brother of the present Rajah Loll Sing.

Baz Bahadoarchund had, by a dancing-woman, Puhar Sing, to whose son Hurree Sing, were legal issue Mohun Sing and Loll Sing. They being of spurious origin are not entitled to the succession. There are now alive in Purean, a village in purgunnah Kotah of Kamaon, direct and legal descendants of Oodotchund, the son of Baz Bahadoarchund, who was the great grandson of Roadurchund; and in Jeebee village, purgunnah Shoar of Kamaon, direct and legal descendants of Lutchmuchund the son of Roadurchund. Besides these, many exist of the family of Roadurchund, but of spurious and low birth.

Until the latter years of Kalyanchund, the Kingdom and Government of Kamaon continued flourishing. Three years before his death he was wounded by the Rohillas, under Alli Mohummed Khan, and the country plundered and desolated; but they were ultimately defeated and driven out by Bukshee Suo-Deo, the father of Hurruck Deo Jotshec or Jotushee. After this event, and six or seven months before his death, Kalyanchund delivered over the Government, and his son, Deepchund, in the presence of all the Chiefs and elders of the country, to Suo Deo, declaring, by word of mouth and by a written document, that the kingdom, power, and authority, all were placed in his hands, to be used and exercised in the name of his son Deepchund. Suo Deo then ruled in Kamaon, in the name of Deepchund, for twenty-five years, and was at last killed in a private quarrel. His eldest son, Jy Kishen, succeeded him in his office and situation as Prime Minister and Viceroy, in which he continued for two years and a half, when a son was born to Deepchund, the Rajah. On this event, the mother of the boy considering that in consequence of bearing a son she had some claim on the Regency, intrigued with Hafiz Rahmut Khan of Rampore, through Jodha Sing of Kathere, to whose son the daughter of the Rajah was betrothed, and who was a favourite servant of Hafiz Rahmut Khan, to set aside the authority and Vice-royalty of Jy Kishen, who retaining his officers, should obey the command of the Rannee. Through the interest of Jodha Sing, Hafiz Rahmut was prevailed upon to speak to Jy Kishen, and he, in disgust and disappointment, resigned all his situations and retired from the Government. The Rannee then bestowed the situation of Bukshee, or head of the Army, upon Mohun Sing, the post of Prime Minister upon Kishen Sing, the Rajah's bastard brother, and the Viceroyalty on Purmanund, a paramour of her own. Jodha Sing gained the management of Casheepoor, a large purgunnah. About a year after this, the Rannee deprived Mohun Sing of his appointment and the ensigns of his office, bestowing them upon her favourite Purmanund, and Mohun Sing fled to the Rohillas, and through the assistance of Doondee Khan, of Bissonlee, who was jealous of the power and influence Hafiz Rahmut exercised in Kamaon, gathered a body of troops, and the Rohillas attacked the Capital, Almora, defeated the Rannee's troops and eight months after his expulsion obtained possession of the Rajah's and the Rannee's persons, and established himself in the Government. One of his first acts was to put to death Purmanund, his first enemy; and about two years afterwards, during which time he continued quite paramount, he put the Rannee to death. When this act was known, Hafiz Ramut Khan again sent an army with Kishen Sing, the brother of the Rajah, who had fled when the Rannee was killed by Mohun Sing, and put authority into the hands of Kishen Sing, who with the assistance of Jy Kishen and the whole respectable officers of the Government, carried on the business for four or five years. Mohun Sing had fled to the Camp of Zabita Khan, and subsequently to that of Shuja oo Doulah. Kishen Sing, the Viceroy of the Rajah, fell into bad hands, and paying attention to favourites, dishonoured many of the old respectable servants of the Government. These people considering that Mohun Sing, although expelled, would not desist

desist from disturbance and intrigue, agreed to call him, and put the Government into his hands, to be exercised in the name of the Rajah, and with the assistance and advice of Jy Kishen. Mohun Sing being thus placed in power, in the course of the second year put the Rajah and all his family in confinement, treacherously murdered Jy Kishen, and established himself firmly in the Government. This usurpation seemed bad in the eyes of the Rajah of Gurhwall and Dootee. They leagued with discontented people of Kamaon. The injured family of Jy Kishen, one of the oldest and most respectable of the high officers of Kamaon, collected a large force, defeated and expelled the usurper, and established Purdoomun Sah, the second son of Labut Sah, the then Rajah of Gurhwall, upon the Rajship. Purdoomun Sah reigned nine years, propped by the old officers of the State, amongst whom the most noted was Joanund, Gudadhar, and Hurruck Deo, of the family of Suo Deo, and Jy Kishen. After this lapse of time, Labut Sah, the Rajah of Sreenuggur, dying, the brothers Jykurut Sah, who had succeeded to the Rajship of Gurhwall on the death of his father Labut Sah, and Purdoomun Sah, who had been set up in Kamaon, quarrelled. Jykurut Sah was desirous of establishing Mohun Sing in Kamaon, to the prejudice of his brother, having been bribed by him, and Purdoomun Sah was naturally anxious to expell his elder brother and establish his young and full brother, Purukrum Sah, at Sreenuggur. In the mean time, Jykurut Sah died, and Purdoomun Sah leaving Kamaon against the will of all, went to take possession of Gurhwall. He wished, indeed, to leave his younger brother, Purukrum Sah, in Kamaon, but he was equally desirous of seizing upon Gurhwall. This strife continuing, both left Kamaon in charge of Hurruck Deo, and shortly after uniting with Mohun Sing, fixed him there. Hurruck Deo being driven out, collected an army in the districts of Casheepoor and Roadurpoor, again attacked Mohun Sing, took him prisoner, and placed him in confinement; and in retributive justice for the murder of the late Rajah and all his family, had him put to death. He did not continue many months in possession of the country, when Loll Sing, the brother of Mohun Sing, receiving the assistance of Fyzoolah Khan of Rampoor, entered Kamaon, and drove Kurruck Deo and his party to the frontier of Gurhwall, where receiving assistance from Purdoomun Sah, he repelled the invading Rohillahs and regained possession of Almora, the capital, Purukrum Sah, however, always unsteady and unreasonable, took the part of Loll Sing, and Hurruck Deo, deprived of his assistance, retired with honour to Sreenuggur. Loll Sing did not, however, long reign. A year or a year and a half after, the Goorka power invaded the country, when all the discontented people, and particularly the family of Jy Kishen and Hurruck Deo, took refuge with them, and rejoiced in Loll Sing's final expulsion. It is now twenty-five years since that event, during which period all parties have been quashed, and of the numerous former contending individuals none but Loll Sing and Hurruck Deo remain.

NOTES.

1. From this short detail, it is very easy to see what relative situation Hurruck Deo and Loll Sing are in. The one, a murderer and usurper; the other, if his deeds have been the result of honourable conduct and magnanimous revenge against the destroyer of his master, deserving of praise and support; if so an intriguing and overbearing minister, worthy of restraint and punishment.

2. The party of Loll Sing are supported and exalted by Bum Sah. The party of Hurruck Deo, that is, of the Jotshee family and the adherents of the last rightful Rajah, Deepchund, kept down and repressed

3. A lac and twenty-five thousand rupees a year, with subsistence for four thousand men, constituted the whole power of Kamaon of old. It may now give a lac and a half to the Goorkas with great oppression.

4. There are a great number of expatriated inhabitants of Kamaon resident at Casheepoor, in the Moradabad district. All those whose lands, estates, or property have been confiscated and persons proscribed, retreat thither, but retain a correspondence with their country.

5. The inferior detail of officers of the late Government have been raised by Bum Sah, and all the respectable families and hereditary ministers destroyed and expelled.

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Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 49
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser,
with Enclosure.

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Letter from
Mr. Fraser,
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6. The inhabitants are in general supposed to be in a state of extreme dejection and discontent; for although Bum Sah, individually, is of a mild character, the rule of the Goorka power has all along been tyrannical, oppressive, and military. The people in particular, inhabiting the south-east portion of the province, who were formerly a warlike and independent race, are eager for revenge and insurrection.

7. The countries of Goorka and Kamaon are restrained by the strength of Ummer Sing's imposing force to the north and the power of Nepaul to the south. Between two heavy evils no alternative is left but abject submission, which is ensured by a very small force.

8. It is the opinion of Hurruck Deo, that to give the country to Bum Sah would be a measure more obnoxious than the restoration of Loll Sing. Although he is personally, as a Governor, beloved, he is a foreigner and a conquerer.

9. To retain the country annexed as a British province, would be a more popular act than giving it to either of these persons.

10. The most eligible and grateful measure to the people of Kamaon would be, to set up a lineal and legal descendant of the ancient family, under the protection of the British Government, and to restore the exiled families to their possessions and homes.

11. There are lineal descendants in Purewa village, purgunna Kotah, of the stock of Luchmuchund, the son of Rajah Roadurchund.

12. There are lineal descendants of the house in village Juvee, purgunnah Shor, of the seed of Kalyanchund, the father of Roadurchund.

13. In failure of these, there is a son or sons of the daughters of Deepchund, the late Rajah, murdered by Mohun Sing, who were married to Soobhkurrum Sing and Koost Sing, the sons of Jodha Sing, a Rajpoot of the district of Katheree in Moradabad.

14. The precedent of Adjetchund's son established on the Musnud, born of the daughter of Guanchund, the son of Oodotchund, exists for such an arrangement.

15. People of base origin have also reigned, as Jugulchund, the son of Guanchund, and Deebeeckund, his bastard.

16. In the Snowy Mountains to the north-east of Kamaon, there are only two frequented passes: Joar to the north-west, and Darna to the south-east. They are less practicable than the two great passes from the district of Gurwall, but more used in traffic.

17. There are two principal marts in the Kamaon districts for the produce of Bootan. One, that of Bagheeshur, which is frequented two or three times in the year, in Magh, in the days of Sankranti, in Phalguna on the fourteenth day, and in Jyaishta on the sixteenth day of that month. The other, at Chylatec, which is attended once in the year, in the month of Chaitra, on the day of the full moon. This fair lasts ten days. There are none such held in Gurwall. From these places merchandize is sent to Casheepoor, Moradabad, and Bareilly, and all the towns in the plains of Rohilcund.

18. There is no question on the advantages possessed by Kamaon over Gurwall, as a connecting district between India and Tartary, Bootan and China, as to the easiness of passage and convenience of intercourse.

19. At the fairs mentioned are sold borax, salt, gold, musk, cowtails, nirbesu, amedicinal root, shawls, blankets, fine and coarse wool, shawl-wool. A great quantity of shawl-wool is carried from the hills to Cashmere, manufactured and returned in shawl-cloth. The road or route passes through plains behind the Snowy Mountains.

20. The preceding information was obtained from Hurruck Deo, who in political matters must be considered an interested person. The historical and statistical facts may be relied upon.

21. People

21. People have been invited from Casheepoor who will supply more detailed and later accounts, and will give accurate information of the present position of affairs in Kamaon.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 30 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Head-quarters.

Sir :

(Enclosure 30
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr Fraser.

1. With the sanction of Mr. Metcalfe and Major-General Gillespie's permission, I have advanced from Hurdwar to Deyrah in Dhoon, and I am now present with Major-General Gillespie's force.

2. My intercourse with the inhabitants to the northward has been, since my arrival, more extended. The principal landholders and inhabitants of Dhoon have joined me; but those departed, and still under the controul of the authority of the Goorkas, do not yet feel sufficiently confident in their strength, and the natural strength of their country, to commence upon the defensive measures which have been suggested to them.

3. The reduction of the hill fort of Kalunga, or Nalapanee, will, I expect, have a decisive effect, and turn the scale; for hitherto the communication has not been interrupted through the interior from Sreenuggur to Kalunga, and from Kalunga by Bijraut to Nahun. In fact, the people are looking on to see the result of our first contest in the field.

4. In the mean time, the small detachments about Sreenuggur, and between Sreenuggur and Kamaon, are concentrating on their points of assembly. The most beneficial effects would result from the advance of a detachment in that direction.

5. It has been reported, that the bridges on the Tonse are destroyed. The district of Jounsar, through which that river runs, is inhabited by a warlike and brave people, who being in consequence more severely treated by the Goorka armies, are eager for revenge. The Jumna is fordable at every point above Kalsee, and such a measure as destroying the bridges would be ineffectual upon its course. Reliance must, therefore, be put upon the means of stopping retreating troops, held out by breaking up the roads, and if possible, destroying the bridges upon the Ganges and Aluknunda.

6. The inhabitants of the Gurhwall province have been deprived of their arms by the Goorka Government: an active opposition, therefore, cannot be expected from them; but their refusal to assist the passage and conduct of flying bodies of troops, and if possible, placing artificial obstructions, in aid of the great physical interruptions which nature has planted for their defence, may prove highly beneficial to us, and decisive against the enemy.

7. Exclusive of the simple measure of an address to the feelings and passions of the people of the mountainous districts, I have sent on some persons of enterprize and discretion, to communicate with them more directly, and if possible, to form and raise small parties, to carry on with expedition, and with a face of confidence, the measures of defence and opposition proposed; even, if necessary, to act as light troops, to hang upon precipices, and harrass the flanks and rear of flying bodies.

8. The apparent apathy, or perhaps, if more truly stated, the inability of the people alone to co-operate in the plans of Government, and with the movements of our regular troops, urged this expedient, which, I humbly hope, may meet with the approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

9. As yet, none of the officers of the late Sreenuggur Government have come in. I had expected two people of this description, but they seem evidently to await the result of an attack upon Kalunga; and although well informed men might discover the inevitable consequence of present operations, the natural wariness and temporizing policy of the Asiatic character often proves conquerable, even in strong minds, and among people more intimately acquainted with the Bettceah government and nation.

10. I have

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 50
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

10. I have not received any late intelligence from Kamaon. I consider the people in that district more likely to assist and co-operate with our troops than those of Gurhwall.

11. I most respectfully submit to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the urgent expediency of determining, as soon as possible, on the measures of retaining either the provinces of Gurhwall or Kamaon, or re-establishing the presumptive heirs of their expelled chiefs.

30th mp, Llohrah,
Ocober 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. FRASER,
First Assistant Delhi Resident.

(Enclosure 51
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 51 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To W. Fraser, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 17th, 20th, and 30th ultimo, reporting your proceedings in execution of the instructions with which you were furnished through the Resident at Delhi.

2. Your despatches, especially that of the 20th ultimo, with the memorandum enclosed in it, have been perused by the Governor-General with peculiar interest, and are considered by his Lordship to reflect the highest credit on your ability, judgment, industry, and zeal, and to contain a valuable stock of the most useful information on the several points to which your enquiries have been directed.

3. The facts and opinions stated by you, relative to the commercial importance of Sreenuggur, confirm the information received from other quarters by the Governor-General, since the despatch of the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony and Mr. Metcalfe of the 30th September, and has satisfied the Governor-General of the inutility of retaining that country, in the event of its reduction by our arms, with any view to the advancement of our commercial interests. The possession of the country, generally, by the Honourable Company, was never considered to be advisable in any other point of view ; and his Lordship has accordingly relinquished the design of annexing to the British dominions the valley of Sreenuggur, although the possession of the Deyrah Dhoon, and the passes on the rivers on either side of it, may still be deemed advisable, on the grounds stated in my despatch of the 23d ultimo to the Resident at Delhi, and the letter to the Adjutant-General enclosed in it. The final decision of this point may, however, be reserved for future consideration, without interfering with the execution of the intention which the Governor-General has adopted, in consequence of the resolution above stated, to re-establish in his hereditary estates, with certain exceptions, the exiled representative of the ancient reigning family of Sreenuggur.

4. That person, who you are aware is at present residing at Furruckabad, will accordingly be invited to proceed to the British camp in the Dhoon, for the purpose of encouraging by his presence the disposition to throw off the Goorka yoke, and restore the former line of Princes, which the anticipated restoration of our military superiority in that country may be expected to bring into activity.

5. That the presence of the Rajah will have a powerful influence on the conduct of the former subjects of his family, the tenour of your despatches will not permit the Governor-General to doubt ; and although the direct effect of this influence on the success of our arms cannot, under the actual condition and personal character of the Rajah and the depressed and unarmed state of the people, generally be of much importance, there is no doubt that it will favourably dispose them to our views, and by different collateral means, tend to promote the expulsion of the Goorka power. The restoration of the ancient family will moreover constitute the best arrangement which can be devised for the future Government of the country ; and under the determinations of the Governor-General not to avail himself of the right which the British Government would derive from the conquest of Sreenuggur to annex it

it to the dominions of the Honourable Company, perhaps the only one, which would be equally recommended by considerations of justice and policy.

6. On the arrival of the Rajah, therefore, you will encourage him to take such measures as may be best adapted to the promotion of the object in view. The choice of these measures his Lordship leaves with confidence to your judgment, in concert with the Commanding Officer of the Forces in Sreenuggur, with whom you will, of course, communicate confidently on all points.

7. The determination which may eventually be formed of retaining the whole or a part of the Deyrah Dhoon, and the possible necessity, at all events of its entire occupation by the British Government, until the termination of hostilities with the Goorkas will suggest to you the necessity of a previous explanation with the Rajah on these points, in order to avoid future misconception or misunderstanding.

8. In all respects, not affected by the resolution now communicated to you, the instructions with which you are already furnished will remain in force.

9. The Governor-General will be glad to hear the success of your endeavours to stimulate the inhabitants of the hills north of the Dhoon, and the posts which may be occupied by our troops to oppose the retreat of Ummer Sing, who may still attempt that operation, notwithstanding the character which the war must now assume for a time; in consequence of the disastrous failure at Kalunga.

10. His Lordship directs me to express his hope, that the consequences of the wound which you received on that occasion will not be such as to prevent your continuance with the army, or at least in the territory in which your services are so likely to be beneficial to the interests of Government.

11. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to the Resident at Delhi, who will be directed to add any suggestion which may occur to him on the points to which it relates.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 52 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions which have this day been addressed to Mr. Fraser, and to request that you will, in conformity to the intimation stated at the conclusion of them, communicate to Mr. Fraser any additional observations and suggestions which may occur to you on the subject.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 53 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Agent of the Governor-General in the Ceded Provinces.

Sir :

1. Information which has reached the Governor-General rendering it expedient, in his Lordship's opinion, that the representative of the ancient line of the Rajahs of Sreenuggur, now residing at Furruckabad, should be invited to proceed to join the British army in the Deyrah Dhoon with the least practicable delay, I am directed to desire that you will recommend to him to proceed thither as soon as possible, and in the most expeditious manner, informing him that the intentions of Government in his favour will be made known to him in detail by Mr. Fraser, at present with the force in the Dhoon, to whom you will give the Rajah an introduction.

[3 S]

2. You

Bengal
Secret Letter.,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 51
in No. 3.)

Letter from:
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 52
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 53
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

2. You are authorized to furnish him with such supplies of cash as may be necessary to enable him to undertake the journey.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

(No. 54 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To. C. M. Ricketts, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir :

The more favourable and encouraging accounts which have recently reached Head Quarters, of the practicability of some of the routes leading into the valley of Muckwanpore, in which the forts of that name are situated, the reason there is to think the valley itself will be found to extend to the Baugnatty, and the character the war is likely to assume for a time, in consequence of the unfortunate events before Kalunga in the Dhoon, have determined the Commander-in-Chief to have a battering train lodged in some place of security immediately in the rear of the line by which Major-General Marley has been ordered to advance into the Nepaul territories, that if required, and it be possible to move it, the Major-General may have it at his disposal.

A moderate battering train, consisting of four 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, and two 5½-inch howitzers, with a due proportion of ammunition and stores, will have left Cawnpore yesterday, to proceed by the route of Fyzabad and Goruckpore to Bettceah, whence it may be subsequently advanced to Hetowra, if Major-General Marley think proper.

The above route lies on almost a direct line from Cawnpore, and the road is understood to be good nearly all the way ; but as there are two large, and several small rivers to be passed, the aid of the local Authorities will be necessary to facilitate and expedite the progress of the train, particularly from the circumstance of the number of wheel-carriages by which it is accompanied.

The Commander-in-Chief begs leave, therefore, to recommend, that notice may be immediately given of the march of this train, in the direction above-mentioned, to the Resident at Lucknow and the Judicial and Revenue Authorities in Goruckpore and Sarun, with the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that the most prompt and effectual assistance may be afforded to the train in its progress through their respective jurisdictions ; particularly at the passage of the rivers Goomty,* Gogra, Rapti, and Gunduck, where the greatest difficulties may be expected, if a sufficient number of boats are not previously provided, and a proportion of them platform boats for the guns and carriages.

The advance of this train being an object of considerable public importance, the Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend, that the particular attention of the Authorities above mentioned be called to that circumstance, and to the occasions above adverted to, on which the aid of their local influence and authority will be most required.

Lieutenant-Fireworker Scott will proceed in charge of the train from Cawnpore to Fyzabad, where Lieutenant Pereira will join it with some details from Allahabad, and assume the command of the whole as senior.

These officers will, of course, advise the several Civil Authorities of their approach, as required by the Regulations.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

No. 55-56

* The train will probably cross the Goomty by the bridge at Lucknow.

(No. 55—56 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

1. I am directed to inform you, that a battering train, of the composition stated in the margin,* will have left Cawnpore yesterday, under the command of Lieutenant-Fireworker Scott, destined to join the force assembling under the command of Major-General Marley in Bettceah, by the route of Fyzabad and Goruckpore.

2. The early advance of the train being an object of considerable public importance, and the number of wheel carriages with which it is accompanied, and the circumstance of its having several rivers to cross on its route, rendering the aid of the local Authorities requisite to facilitate its progress, I am directed to desire that you will take measures for securing the most prompt and effectual assistance to the progress of the train through the territories of his Excellency the Vizier, especially at the passage of the Goomty and the Gogra, where the greatest difficulties may be expected, if a sufficient number of boats be not previously provided, and a proportion of them platform-boats for the guns and carriages.

3. At Fyzabad the train will be joined by Lieutenant Pereira with some details from Allahabad, and the command of the whole will then devolve on that officer.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Note.—Letters of the same tenor and date were also addressed to the Magistrates of Goruckpore and Sarun.

(No. 57 in Enclosure in No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

Besides Sunhaee Doss I wished to bring forward Bahadur Sing, who for many years filled the office of Dewan at Catmandoo, in the reign of the present Rajah's father.

Yesterday he sent his nephew to inform me that he would meet Meer Jaffer Sah and myself, and give full information of the resources of Nepaul, and of all the roads, of which he has a perfect knowledge. He begged to be excused committing any thing to paper or communicating through any third person.

This man lives twenty-five coss from hence, and could not arrive in less than five or seven days. Meer Jaffer Sah is farther distant in a different direction, performing religious ceremonies, consequent on the death of his wife, but declares his readiness to leave all private affairs, if he can be in any shape useful to the State. I am obliged to go through the Zillahs and purchase colts, and cannot return much before the 10th of next month, though I shall come by Dawk from the furthest point of my journey for the sake of expedition.

You are the best judge of the satisfactoriness of accounts received respecting the strength of the enemy and the practicability of the roads.

If you conceive any thing in either of these points be wanting, this man may perhaps be able to supply the deficiency, and apparently with correctness. I can answer for his attendance by the time Captain Roughsedge will reach Dinapore.

The nephew seemed intelligent, and had been also in the service of the Nepaulese as a Canongoe.

He was informed by a Nepaulese of wealth, Birje Opuddcea, who came to perform ablutions in the Ganges at the time of the late eclipse, that the Rajah had applied to the Emperor of China for assistance, but an answer had not been received.

By

* Four 18-pounders, two 8-inch howitzers, and two 5½-inch howitzers, with a due proportion of ammunition and stores.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 55-56,
in No. 5.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Enclosure
in No. 5.
Letter from
Mr. Moore.

Geagal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1811.

(Enclosure 57
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft.

By the purport of this answer the Nepaulese meant to regulate their conduct. If it were favourable and timely, they would stand the attack ; but if unfavourable or late, they would offer terms, such as giving up all claim to the Terraie, in order to gain time.

The people who possess valuable information will not give it without recompense; and the nephew plainly stated, that if his uncle's intelligence proved valuable, it was hoped he would receive some mark of favour.

As from the man's situation of Dewan he must be thoroughly acquainted with all that is material to be known, and from having property in the Company's territories he becomes a less suspicious source of information than any I have found, I submit to you whether it might not be worth while to hold out encouragement, as for instance some office in the Terrecani, contingent on the positive value of the intelligence as proved by the events.

I have, &c.

Hajepoor,
17th October 1811.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

(Enclosure 58
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 58 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I am directed by the Governor-General to transmit to you, for your information, and such use as you may think it advisable to make of what is stated in it, the enclosed copy of a letter to my address from Mr. Moorcroft, under date the 17th of October.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1811.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 59
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft.

(No. 59 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 5th ultimo, on the 2d instant only, in the upper breeding district, where the purchase of colts will necessarily detain me at least ten days.

However, that the command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General may be executed with all possible despatch, I have requested Mr. Douglas, of Patna, to conduct the inquiries regarding Mr. Neville, and in the event of the absence, inadequacy, or unwillingness of the latter to undertake the business, to ascertain the fitness of some of the servants of the Kashmeree merchant, Ahmed Alli, for the same purpose.

Not having learned the value of Mr. Neville's occupation when I last saw him, I am destitute of some data to reason from ; but am disposed to believe, from what transpired at our interview, that he may expect two or three hundred rupees per month. However, this point will be decided by Mr. Douglas.

From Sunhaee Dos, the man who lately escaped from Nepaul by the forbidden route, Major Bradshaw will have, I trust, received such circumstantial information as shall render further inquiry superfluous. However, in consequence of an invitation from that gentleman to correspond, I have taken the liberty of suggesting the addition of the testimony of Lol Bahadur Sing, a former Dewan in Nepaul, who fled from the punishment of real or imputed delinquency by the same route, subsequently used by his former servant Sunhaee Doss for the same end.

I feel highly gratified in learning, that the Right Honourable the Governor-General has been pleased to affix any value to enquiries which, through limited means, are I fear characterized by the desire of being useful rather than by valuable results, and now interrupted by the indispensable duty of securing the district

district colts from being carried off clandestinely by Mahratta and other interloping dealers.

A late attempt made by one of the border merchants to procure English muskets at any price, of which I was apprized by one of his people, demonstrates the utility of deciding their conduct.

I have, &c.

Gamlahun,
3d November 1814.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent of the Honourable
Company's Stud.

P.S. The arrival of the season of operation will, I trust, justify me in communicating the result of the negotiation with Mr. Neville directly to the officer in command of the eastern expedition.

(No. 60 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To C. M. Ricketts, Esq., Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir :

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to request you will lay before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a letter to my address, dated the 11th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, commanding the second battalion of the seventh Native Infantry, setting forth the difficulty which he experienced in obtaining supplies for his battalion on his march through the Nawaub Vizier's country.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Gujnarrah,
23d November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I beg leave to report to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, my arrival at Shahabad this morning. A day or two previous to my leaving Lucknow, the Resident promised an agent of the Vizier should accompany the battalion, for the purpose of furnishing supplies. I addressed Major Baillie twice on this subject, but I am sorry to say no agent was sent. I therefore deem it my duty to acquaint you, that throughout the Vizier's dominions I experienced great difficulty in procuring supplies. The general excuse was, that no communication had been made to the Jemmadars or Cutwals of the different villages to supply my battalion with grain. At this place only I obtained supplies without difficulty.

I have, &c.

Shahabad,
11th November 1814.

(Signed) D. LYONS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding 2d Battalion
7th Regiment N. I.

Major Baillie, in answer to my letter, said that a second application had been made to the Vizier to send a confidential person with the battalion.

(No. 61 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, enclosing the copy of one to his address from Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, commanding the second battalion Seventh regiment Native Infantry, in order that you may found on it a suitable representation and remonstrance to his Excellency the Vizier, respecting the neglect of his officers in obtaining the requisite supplies for the battalion on its march through his Excellency's territory.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
26th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

[3 T]

(No. 62)

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 60
in No 3.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure 61
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal Secret
Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(No. 62 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure 62
in No. 3.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I now proceed, by command of the Governor-General, to communicate to you his Excellency's instructions, for your guidance in the execution of the duty which, as you were apprized by my despatch of the 15th instant, his Excellency has been pleased to assign to you in Nepaul.

2. Your knowledge of the origin and progress of the differences which have terminated in the present crisis of affairs, and the correct and extensive information which you possess of the situation, resources, and interests of the State of Nepaul, and of the sentiments and views long entertained by the British Government towards that State, render superfluous any reference to past events and transactions, and it is only necessary, therefore, to state the precise views and objects of the Governor-General in the actual condition of affairs, and to prescribe the course of proceeding by which it is his Excellency's wish that the attainment of them should be effected.

3. The enclosed copies of instructions which have been issued to the officers engaged in the conduct of political arrangements and negotiations, connected with the operations in progress in different quarters of the Nepaulese territory, will place you in possession of full information on the several points to which they specially refer. The observations and instructions contained in the despatch of Colonel Ochterlony, of the 30th September, will particularly explain to you the principles on which his Lordship has it in contemplation to act, with regard to the several Hill principalities, on the ruin of which the present empire of the Goorkas has been founded; and you will consider them to be applicable to any cases of a like nature, in which the course of your own proceedings may require you to act, and for which these instructions shall not specially provide.

4. Major-General Marley has been desired by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to communicate to you the instructions addressed to him, under his Excellency's orders, for his guidance in the conduct of the military operations of his division, in concert and unison with which the negotiations and arrangements devolving on you must necessarily be conducted.

5. The first object to be effected is the reduction of the Terraie; and his Lordship learns, by advices from Major-General Marley, that a reinforcement has actually proceeded to join you, for the purpose of enabling you to undertake that operation previously to the concentration, in the positions assigned to them, of the remaining corps forming his division.

6. The general tenour of your reports warrants a hope, that this will not be an object of difficult attainment. If circumstances shall have admitted of your entering on this service previously to your receipt of these instructions, you will have, no doubt, deemed it proper to issue a proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to place themselves under the protection of the British Government, and to pay their revenue to the officers of the Honourable Company. The early promulgation of a proclamation to that effect appears to the Governor-General to be highly expedient.

7. Hostilities having actually commenced with the Nepaulese, the Governor-General does not contemplate any terms of peace which shall restore the Terraie to the dominion of the Nepaulese, and his Lordship has therefore determined that the British authority shall be at once introduced, and declared to be admitted throughout that territory. His Lordship conceives, that a declaration to this effect will tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, and induce them to take a decided part which, under an uncertainty relative to their ultimate destination, could not reasonably be expected.

8. You will accordingly proclaim the formal and permanent annexation of the Low Countries, throughout the whole extent of your command to the dominions of the Honourable Company, as soon as you shall have obtained possession of it. The Magistrates and Collectors of Sarun and Tirhoot will be instructed to be in readiness to assume charge of the portions of the Terraie contiguous to those districts respectively, and to establish the police and revenue officers

officers of the British Government throughout them, as soon as they shall receive notice from you, or from Major-General Marley, that the proper period for adopting that measure is arrived.

9. It is not practicable, at the present moment, to pass any orders relative to the internal management of the territory which may thus be acquired. The local officers will be required to report in detail on all points connected with the resources of the country, the system of revenue and police actually in force, the nature of the landed tenures, and other particulars, a knowledge of which is essential to the adoption of any arrangements of that nature. His Excellency apprehends that the possession of this territory will afford to Government ample means of fulfilling any obligations which it may incur in the course of the war, for the remuneration of services rendered either by its own subjects or those of the Nepaulese Government, whose active exertions in our cause, or defection from the interests of that State, may give them a claim on our justice or liberality.

10. The arrival of Major-General Marley in the Terraie or on the frontier, will, of course, supersede the military command which you at present exercise. You will, on the occurrence of that event, be pleased to assume the designation of Political Agent of the Governor-General in Nepaul, in which capacity it is His Excellency's desire that you should accompany the division under the Major-General's command, for the purpose, as already signified to you, of conducting the political negotiations and arrangements which it will be necessary to combine with the operations of that force.

11. You are accordingly hereby empowered to negotiate and conclude, in the name of the British Government, and subject to the ratification of the Governor-General, or of the Governor-General in Council, any treaty or treaties with the actual Government of Nepaul, or with the Hill Chiefs desirous of connecting themselves with the British Government, for which you may receive the instructions of his Excellency, signified to you under his own hand, or by the Secretary in the Political Department, by his Excellency's command.

12. The next object, after the occupation of the Terraie, to which the operations of Major-General Marley's division will be directed, is the reduction of the fortresses of Muckwanpore, and the expulsion of the Goorka forces and authority from the whole of that territory within the hills, on the general grounds to which your attention has already been pointed. The Governor-General has determined, in the event of this enterprize being successful, to establish in the possessions of his ancestors the exiled representative of the ancient dynasty.

13. All the information in the possession of the Governor concurs in pointing out Rajah Oodu Pertaub Sing, who is now residing in Betteeah, as the undoubted heir of the whole of the territory heretofore forming the principality of Muckwanpore, and extending eastward to the borders of Bootan. The Governor-General proposes to declare his resolution to assist the Rajah in the recovery of the possessions of his ancestors in the hills throughout their whole extent. Further consideration of the subject may suggest the expediency of adding to this Tract a portion of the low lands, either of Terraie or of Morung, which country was also formerly subject to the Rajahs of Muckwanpore; but which, under the arrangements now contemplated by the Governor-General, will, with such exceptions as may be determined on, be annexed to the dominions of the British Government.

14. In thus excluding the low lands from the general restoration of the dominions of Muckwanpore, to the representative of the family formerly ruling there, his Excellency is perfectly satisfied that no obligation of the most strict justice is infringed.

15. In the event of a successful issue of the operations directed to the conquest of Muckwanpore, the whole of that territory will, according to the undisputed construction of the law of nations, as well as to the abstract principles of justice, become the right of the British Government, and will be at its disposal. Its own interests demand that it shall take advantage of its success, to indemnify itself for the expence of the war, by appropriating to that purpose
such

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such a portion of the conquered country as may be best adapted for it. The restoration of the remainder to the heirs of the Muckwanpore family is purely gratuitous; and the vast advantages which they will derive from the partial restoration of the ancient territory of their family, advantages for which they will be indebted solely to the British Government, cannot but be viewed as an ample reward for any service which they, or their adherents, may be able to render in the prosecution of hostilities against the Nepaulese.

16. In point of equity, therefore, there can be no question that the restoration of the ancient family is an act entirely optional. As a measure of policy, however, the Governor-General is disposed to think that their re-establishment in the possession of the portion of their former possessions lying within the hills, is strongly recommended by many considerations. Exclusive of those more general ones already adverted to, the interposition of a friendly and independent power between the British territory and that country which will still remain to the Nepaulese, if the issue of the war shall leave them in the condition of a substantive State, is an object of great importance.

17. The effects of that disposition, on the part of the inhabitants of Muckwanpore, to return under the rule of their ancient line of Princes, which is still supposed to exist, and only to require opportunity and encouragement to call it into activity, may be expected greatly to facilitate the progress of our operations in that country, the mountainous nature of which renders the good will of the inhabitants peculiarly desirable. Such part of the military force of the Nepaulese as is composed of the tribes formerly subject to the chiefs of Muckwanpore, will, it may be expected, participate in the feeling of their countrymen, and readily flock to the standard of their ancient Princes, who will thus be instrumental, both in drawing off a portion of the enemy's force, and in adding to our own a species of troops that may be rendered eminently useful, in guarding passes, conveying supplies, and procuring and communicating intelligence.

18. The attention of the Rajah of Muckwanpore should be specially directed to this object, and he should be advised to hold out the most liberal encouragement to those of his subjects serving in the Nepaulese armies, to quit that service, and engage in his own.

19. With respect to the best means of exciting the inhabitants, generally, to rise in support of the ancient line of these Princes, the Governor-General conceives that you be well able to concert them with the Rajah and his advisers, and you will consider yourself at liberty to exercise your own judgment and discretion in this respect.

20. The publication of a proclamation, similar to that of which a draft is annexed to the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony of the 30th September, would, his Excellency doubts not, produce an useful effect; and if you should concur in this opinion, his Excellency desires that it may be issued, under the joint signatures and seals of Major-General Marley and yourself. Finally, you will consider yourself empowered to pursue such measures, with regard to the Rajah of Muckwanpore, his ministers and subjects, as shall, in your judgment, most effectually promote the views of the Governor-General in adopting their interests, namely, the expulsion of the Goorkas from the country lying between the foot of the hills and the valley of Nepaul, and the further eventual prosecution of hostilities, together with the establishment of a native Government, under the protection and guarantee of the Honourable Company, to the permanent exclusion of the Goorka power and authority.

21. If it shall be found expedient, either with a view to augment the resources or to strengthen the hands of the future Government of Muckwanpore, that any portion of the low lands should be assigned to them, it will be a question, whether those lands should be held on the same independent footing as the hilly tract, or as a dependency of the British Government. The Governor-General is disposed to think that the latter will be most expedient, as placing the whole Terraie under one supreme authority, and securing the direct power and influence of the British Government to the very foot of the hills. The objects for which alone it will be necessary to make the proposed

posed grant to the Rajah of Muckwanpore will be equally well effected, by the grant of the lands in Jagheer, or by their being made an independent possession.

22. The engagement to be entered into with the Rajah of Muckwanpore, in the event of his establishment in the manner proposed, will correspond generally with that prescribed for the other chiefs, in the instructions to Colonel Ochterlony and Major-General Wood. Any additions or alterations suggested by the peculiar circumstances of Muckwanpore will, of course, receive your attention and consideration.

23. You will regard yourself as authorized to make such pecuniary advances to the Rajah of Muckwanpore, as may enable him to enter on the course of measures which he will now pursue, with vigour and effect.

24. The Governor-General has determined to assign to Captain Latter the conduct of any direct communication with the tribe of Kerauts, or other inhabitants of the more eastern portion of the ancient principality of Muckwanpore, as the presence within the range of his command of a corps of that tribe, and the Rajah's brother, and the greater convenience of his position, will afford him a readier mode of communication than can probably be possessed by you. Captain Latter will be directed to report his proceedings to you, and to attend to the suggestions and instructions which he may receive from you.

25. In the present uncertainty with regard to the real views and disposition of Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing, the Rajah of Ramnuggur, it is impossible for the Governor-General to prescribe any definitive line of conduct to be pursued towards that Chief. You already know the inclination of the Governor-General to reward any active and zealous service, on his restoration, under our guarantee, to the possession of Tanhu; and when you shall be satisfied with his conduct, you are authorized to adopt, with regard to him, the same course which you have been desired to pursue towards the Muckwanpore Chief, as far as the cases correspond. You will however observe, that a shew of zeal, and a declaration of attachment to us, when the issue of the war with the Nepaulese may be in fact determined, would be so useless to us, and on his part so devoid of merit, as to leave that tardy decision without any pretention to reward.

26. As the line of our military operations does not lie through Tanhu, the same direct aid cannot be conveniently afforded to Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing as to the Rajah of Muckwanpore, unless Major-General Marley shall deem it expedient to detach a force in that direction. The advance of the British troops into Muckwanpore must necessarily, however, create such a diversion in favour of Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing, as to enable him to avail himself of such resources as he may possess, and of any disposition which may exist among the inhabitants of Tanhu to throw off the Goorka yoke, for the recovery of his hereditary dominions.

27. In one point of view, the possession of Tanhu by a friendly Chief is desirable, namely, the facility which its contiguity to Goorka affords of penetrating through the former country to one of the principal seats of the power and authority of the present rulers of Nepal.

28. With regard to the terms to be required from the Rajah of Tanhu, they will correspond with those above adverted to, modified by any local or special considerations which may suggest a variation.

29. The Governor-General has not failed to advert to the mention made in your despatches of Ram Bhum Paude and his brother, the nephews of the late Damoodhur Paude. It is not quite clear to his Excellency that they will be able to render any essential assistance to our interests; but you will consider yourself to be at liberty to encourage them to exert themselves, under an assurance of protection and reward proportioned to the services which they may perform. Ram Bhum Paude appears to entertain hopes of re-establishing the influence of his family in the administration of Nepal; and if, through the means of the successes of the British arms against Nepal, he should

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accomplish that object his friendship may no doubt be beneficial to the interests of this Government, and contribute to the preservation of future peace and harmony.

30. His suggestion relative to the elevation to power of an elder brother of the present Rajah of Nepaul, who is said to be living, can only become a subject of consideration, in the event of the tardy submission of the actual Government of Nepaul rendering it expedient for us to attempt to produce a revolution in the State.

31. The extinction of the families which heretofore ruled over the three States into which Nepaul was divided before the establishment of the Goorkas in that country, presents no immediate mode of disposing of that territory, should circumstances leave it at our disposal, similar to that contemplated with regard to the other portions of the Goorka dominion heretofore forming independent States. Under the impression which the Governor-General still entertains, that the Goorkas will not defer that submission which can alone form the basis of a pacification between the two States, to so long a period as to draw on themselves their extinction as a substantive and independent Government, their continued possession of the valley is still contemplated by his Excellency. On this point, I shall have the honour to state some further observations in a subsequent part of this despatch. The above remarks apply, in substance, to the territory of Goorka Proper.

32. The possessions of the Goorkas eastward of the valley extend in that direction to the borders of the country of the Deb or Dherma Rajah, generally called Bootan, and are supposed to comprehend the whole tract between the British territory on the south and the Snowy Mountains. The knowledge which Government has been able to obtain of the Nepaulese possessions in that quarter is neither very copious nor precise. The southern portion of this tract comprehending a part of the hilly country, including that of the Kerauts and a part of the low countries of which Morung is the most easterly, is understood to have formerly belonged to the Rajahs of Muckwanpore. It was subsequently divided among the descendants of those Princes; but the cruel policy of the Goorkas having effected the destruction of all the other branches of the family, Rajah Oodu Pertaub Sing may be considered as the legitimate Heir of the whole. According to the plan stated in the twenty-ninth and thirtieth paragraphs, the Governor-General is prepared, in the event of this tract being placed at the disposal of the British Government, to restore it, with the exception of Morung and the low lands, to the Rajah, in like manner as the western division of the territories formerly composing the Muckwanpore Raj.

33. To the northward of the tract just referred to, and adjoining Bootan, are understood to be the territories formerly subject to the Rajah of Siccim. A small part of that territory is still retained by the representative of the former reigning family, but the remainder was conquered by the Goorkas, after some struggle, in which the people of Siccim were assisted by the Bootahs and by the people of Lassa, from which place the dynasty of the princes of Siccim came. Their territory at one time extended southerly, as far as the lowlands adjoining Purneah; but these were wrested from them before the Goorka invasion.

34. The Princes of Siccim are closely connected with the Lamas of Lassa and Bootan, and their restoration to their former possessions would, no doubt, be highly acceptable to the authorities in those countries, and induce them to regard our proceedings with satisfaction. With respect to Lassa, in particular, it will be advisable to endeavour to conciliate that Government, as a means of evincing to the Chinese, whose power is predominant there, the moderation of our views, and to shew that they are directed to no objects of aggrandizement in that quarter.

35. The distance of your position, and the entire occupation of your time by the other arduous duties assigned to you by these instructions, has induced his Excellency the Governor-General to adopt the resolution of entrusting the conduct of any communications or negotiations, which it may be found practicable to open with the Rajah of Siccim or the authorities at Lassa, to Mr.

David

David Scott, the Magistrate of Rungpore; and that gentleman will accordingly be instructed to endeavour to effect the object above stated, and encourage the Rajah of Siccim to attempt the recovery of the possessions wrested from him by the Goorkas, and to act against them in any manner in his power, as well as to excite other chiefs, with whom he may have influence, to do the same. Mr. Scott will also be instructed to endeavour to communicate with the authorities at Lassa, with a view to conveying to them an explanation of the causes of our rupture with the Goorkas, and the general objects to which our arms are directed. Mr. Scott will be directed to correspond with you, and keep you constantly informed of his proceedings, and to attend to any suggestions which you may think proper to convey to him.

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36. With respect to other countries composing the possessions of the Goorkas lying between the valley of Catmandoo and its immediate dependencies on the one hand, and Bootan on the other, the Governor-General does not deem any particular measures to be necessary. It is, indeed, only in the event of a war of extremity with the Goorkas, that any communication or connexion with them can become necessary. The same observation applies to the countries lying between Goorka and the valley of Nepaul and the Himmalaya range.

37. By the number and variety of attacks which the plan of operations concerted against the Nepaulese, aided by the insurrections against their Government which may be expected to follow the first successes of our arms, there is just ground of hope, that an early impression will be made on them, of a nature to induce them to seek a renewal of the relations of peace, on the only terms on which they can now obtain it.

38. I proceed, therefore, to communicate to you the resolutions and instructions of the Governor-General, relative to the terms of peace which his Excellency is disposed to grant to the Nepaulese, in the event of their timely submission.

39. If the actual occurrence of war had been averted by the early acquiescence of the Nepaulese in those demands which were indispensable to the satisfaction and honour of the British Government, the Governor-General would have been disposed to accede to terms of accommodation comparatively favourable; but as hostilities have actually commenced, and a vast charge has been incurred in our preparations, the sacrifices to be demanded from the Nepaulese must be proportioned to the inconvenience, expense, and loss which has been thrown upon the British Government, by their violence, aggression, and injustice.

40. The basis of any pacification which can now be admitted, must be submission, and due atonement for the outrage in Bootwul, accompanied by the surrender into our hands of the officers who perpetrated it, relinquishment of all claim to the disputed lands, indemnity for the expenses of the war, and a recognition of all the engagements which we may have made with the Hill Chiefs, together with a formal and entire renunciation of all claims and pretensions over those countries which may, through our means, be emancipated from their yoke. The enclosed draft of a Treaty has been framed on this principle, and contains the stipulations on which alone the British Government will consent to lay down its arms, and on which you are authorized to conclude a Treaty of Peace with the Rajah of Nepaul or his Vakeels, duly empowered to treat. They will, of course, admit of some modifications in the detail. Such observations as occur to his Lordship, at the present moment, respecting those modifications, are stated in the remarks annexed to each article of the draft. In other cases, when time will not admit of a reference to the Governor-General's authority, you will exercise your own discretion, bearing in mind the fundamental principles which must be the basis of any pacification with the Nepaulese.

41. All the officers employed in negotiating with the Hill Chiefs will communicate to you the earliest intelligence of their proceedings, in order to enable you to render the Treaty of Peace as complete, in that respect, as possible, and leave nothing that can be avoided for subsequent discussion and arrangement. As, however, the engagements which may be concluded at any period of the war, however late, must be maintained, binding the Nepaulese to recognize
all

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all such engagements whatever. The necessary means will be taken for procuring and furnishing that Government with the prescribed schedule of those engagements, at the earliest practicable period of time. It is probable that this clause will be resisted by the Nepaulese negotiators, on the ground of its indefinite nature, and the unknown extent to which they may find themselves committed to relinquish power and authority; but it is a point on which the Governor-General can admit of no relaxation, since it is no less demanded by the obligations of good faith to those whom he may have become pledged, than by considerations of substantial policy.

42. Even supposing the reduction of the valley, and of Catmandoo itself, as well as Goorka, the original seat of their power, previously to any submission or supplication for peace on the part of the enemy, the Governor-General would still be prepared to restore to them those possessions, and even such others as may not come within the operation of the fifth and sixth articles of the enclosed draft. It would not be desirable, in his Excellency's judgment, to drive the Goorkas to desperation, and hazard a prolongation of the war, by excluding the hope of still maintaining themselves as a substantive power, however reduced in dignity, character, and resources.

43. It is scarcely necessary to advert to the arrangements which might become necessary, in the event of a termination of the war, which should extinguish the power and name of the Goorka dynasty. Such a pertinacious resistance, on the part of the enemy, as should involve that result, is not to be calculated on; and if the case were to occur, it must be under circumstances which would require the most cautious and deliberate re-consideration of the whole question, under the altered form which it would assume, and an advertence to many points on which further information would be essential to the formation of a correct judgment.

44. A Peace founded on the principles expressed in the enclosed draft of a Treaty, will meet all the objects which the British Government can desire to attain with relation to Nepaul. Such a peace following a successful war, must reduce the power, resources, and reputation of the Goorkas so low, as probably to prevent them from ever again becoming dangerous or troublesome to the British Government. It is not to be supposed, that they will be able to recover any portion of their former power and resources. Their military reputation will be no less tarnished than their actual strength circumscribed. The restored Chiefs and their subjects having experienced their tyranny and barbarity, will, it may be supposed, strenuously oppose any efforts on the part of the Nepaulese to interfere in their disputes, in the hope of converting them, as heretofore, to their own advantage; and the guarantee of the British Government must deter the Goorkas from attempting to recover their possessions by force. Even if they should have the temerity to do so, the free access which the British Government will have to those countries will enable it to repel and chastise the invaders, without the preparation and expense which has been necessary on the present occasion. The substitution for the overgrown power of the Goorkas of a body of Chiefs bound to us by the ties of gratitude and interest, must contribute greatly to the improvement of our security in that quarter, while the access which we shall have through some of those countries to the Himmalaya range, will open to our commercial and scientific pursuits, not only the interjacent countries, but the vast regions lying at the back of those mountains.

45. The acquisition of the Low Countries along the whole course of the frontier and of the province of Kamaon, may, it is hoped, in a great measure constitute an indemnification for the expences of the war, while the occupation of those posts in the Hills which Government may determine to retain, will materially strengthen our frontier in that quarter, and enable us to maintain that controul over the restored Chiefs, necessary for the preservation of harmony and tranquillity among them.

46. There is one contingency, not adverted to above, which may attend the operations of the forces under the command of Major-General Marley, and which, however improbable its occurrence may be, demands that it should be provided for by precise instructions.

47. There

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47. There is a loose rumour, that the Rajah of Nepaul has applied to China for support, on the ground of his being nominally a dependent on that empire. It is just possible, that the army may be met by a message from some officer of the Chinese Government, stating Nepaul to be under the protection of the Emperor of China, and requiring Major-General Marley to desist from his enterprise. Major-General Marley will, in this event, answer, that from the impossibility of judging whether such an intimation comes from a Chinese officer, or is only an artifice of the enemy, he cannot suspend operations; and that, deeply as he would lament doing an intentional injury to any Chinese troops, whatever opposes him in the field must be considered as the Goorka force, and be treated accordingly. Major-General Marley will then inform the bearer of the message, that he must refer himself to you for any further communications.

48. If he should do so, you will be pleased to address him to the same effect as Major-General Marley, adding, that if the Sirdar of the message be really a Chinese officer, empowered to make such a communication, he has nothing to do but to stand aside, and let the chastisement of the Goorkas take its course. You will convey to him the most distinct assurances, that we have no design of appropriating to ourselves any territory in that quarter, but that our sole object is to punish the insolent aggression of the Nepaulese.

49. If information should actually reach you of a Chinese force having joined the Goorkas or entered their territory, it will be proper for you to address its leader to the foregoing effect. You will not, however, gratuitously seek intercourse on the subject with the officer commanding the Chinese frontier, should he have remained within his own boundaries:

50. I have now communicated to you the general scope of the Governor-General's views, sentiments, and resolutions, with regard both to the political arrangements connected with the progress of our operations, and to the terms of pacification which his Excellency is willing to grant to the Nepaulese.

51. There are, no doubt, many points which may arise in the progress of events, not especially provided for by these instructions. The general knowledge, however, which they will convey to you of the principles of the Governor-General's policy with relation to the Nepaulese, will enable you to adapt your proceeding to those principles, in any unforeseen emergency which may arise, and his Lordship relies with confidence on your prudence, judgment, and discretion, for a sound exercise of the authority hereby conveyed to you.

52. His Excellency is pleased to desire, that you will communicate these instructions to Major-General Marley, and maintain the most confidential and unreserved intercourse with that officer on all points connected with them. The Governor-General is assured that you will be met by Major-General Marley with a corresponding spirit of cordiality, and that you will receive from him every practicable degree of support in your political proceedings, and in maintaining the weight and efficiency of your representative character.

53. You will continue, until further orders, to draw the allowances which you at present receive, charging your actual expenses to the Government in the usual manner.

54. You will, of course, not fail to transmit to the Presidency copies of all your reports and despatches to my address.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
26th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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Treaty of Peace.

(No. 63 in Enclosure No. 3.)

DRAFT.

REMARKS on the Draft of a Treaty of Peace with Nepaul.

TREATY OF PEACE between the Honourable East-India Company and Maha Rajah Bikram Sah (insert titles), Rajah of Nepaul, settled between Major Paris Bradshaw on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and control all their Affairs in the East-Indies, and by.....
....., on the part of Maha Rajah, &c. (insert titles), in virtue of powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepaul.

Requires no remark

WHEREAS war has arisen between the Honourable East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity which, previously to the occurrence of the late differences, have long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE 1.—Requires no remark. Every means will, of course, be taken to expedite the conveyance of the information of the conclusion of peace to distant quarters.

ARTICLE 1.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable East-India Company and the Government of Nepaul, and hostilities shall cease in all quarters, immediately on the receipt of information of the conclusion of this Treaty, intelligence of which shall be expedited by every practicable means.

ARTICLE 2.—This article is indispensable, and can admit of no qualification.

ARTICLE 2.—The Rajah of Nepaul, hereby renounces, for himself, and his heirs and successors, for ever, all claims to the disputed lands, which have for some time past been the subject of discussion between the two States, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the Sovereignty of the whole of those lands.

ARTICLE 3.—The object of this article is sufficiently expressed in the body of the draft. The Governor-General holds it to be indispensable, that the Nepaulese shall agree to deliver up Munraj, who is charged with the murder of our officers in cold blood, as the most appropriate atonement for that atrocious outrage.

ARTICLE 3.—Whereas Munraj Foujdar, an officer in the service of the Nepaulese Government, stands charged with the atrocious murder in cold blood of the police officers of the British Government in Bootwul, an act which, by precluding further amicable discussion between the two States, was the immediate cause of the war; the Rajah of Nepaul hereby agrees to surrender

ARTICLE

render Munraj Foudjar into the hands of the British commanding officer, within.....days from this date, in order that the said Munraj Foudjar shall be subjected to trial for the alleged offence, and to commensurate punishment, if the charge be proved against him.

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ARTICLE 4.—The cession of the lowlands along the extent of our frontier so as to make the base of the hills the boundary of our territory, is indispensable. It will be for future consideration, whether to transfer to the Nabob Vizier such part of the Terraie adjoining his Excellency's territory as may belong to the Nepaulese, or to grant it to the restored Chiefs of the neighbouring hill principalities.

ARTICLE 5.—The total exclusion of the Goorka influence, power, and authority, from the territories west of the Gogra, is indispensable. This will leave at our disposal Kamaon, and will greatly circumscribe the resources of the Goorkas. The Gogra forms a marked boundary, if the limitation should stop there; but it is probable that Dootec, and other countries east of that river, will have risen against the Goorkas, in time to entitle themselves to the benefit of the succeeding article.

ARTICLE 4.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Honourable Company in perpetuity, the whole of the territory recently in the occupation of the Government of Nepaul, situated below the first range of hills from the eastern border of Morung to the Ganges, and renounces all claim or pretension of every description on that territory.

ARTICLE 5.—The Rajah of Nepaul, for himself, his heirs and successors, hereby renounces all claims and pretensions whatsoever over the countries situated to the west of the river Gogra, formerly conquered by the Goorka arms, and engages to withdraw from those countries, within the space of... ..days from this date, any Nepaulese troops which may be still in those countries; and the Rajah hereby binds himself, and his heirs and successors, never to renew his claims or pretensions on those countries.

ARTICLE 6.—Every obligation of good faith and of policy prompts the insertion of an article to this effect. Some observations on its tenour are contained in the body of the instructions to Major Bradshaw. The officers employed to negotiate will transmit, either to Major Bradshaw or to the Governor-General, a list of the Chiefs with whom engagements have been made, or who have risen in arms against the Goorkas, up to the date of their receipt of information of the conclusion of peace. The latter, as well as the former, must be included, as they will equally incur the resentment of the Goorkas.

ARTICLE 6.—Whereas the British Government has entered into engagements of protection and guarantee against the Goorka power with the Chiefs of several Hill principalities lying to the eastward of the Gogra, and has encouraged the inhabitants to assist in restoring the authority of their ancient chiefs, the Rajah of Nepaul hereby recognizes and acknowledges the validity of those engagements, and renounces all claim or pretension over the territories of such Hill Chiefs as may have entered into engagements to the above effect with the Honourable Company, or may have risen against the Goorka power, up to the period when hostilities shall have ceased. A list of all the Chiefs coming within the foregoing description shall be delivered to the Rajah of Nepaul, at the earliest practicable period of time. The Rajah engages never to molest or wage war against those Chiefs who may receive the benefit of this article, and who are under the guarantee of the Honourable Company, nor to interfere in any manner in their disputes, either spontaneously or by invitation; and the

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ARTICLE 7.—This is indispensable, and cannot be resisted on any valid grounds.

ARTICLE 8.—This article rests on the supposition that the Government of Nepaul has the means of making a large pecuniary payment, a point on which information will probably be procurable in a more advanced stage of our operations. The amount and periods of payment must be regulated by information to be received. Major Bradshaw will, however, consider the retention or exclusion of this article to be determinable by his discretion. The hostages must be selected from the Rajah's own family, or that of Bheem Sein.

ARTICLE 9.—The Governor-General has lately received information that Europeans, and even British subjects, have recently been employed in disciplining the Nepaulese troops. If this prove to be the case, and those persons be still in the service of Nepaul, every effort should be made to seize them, and they should be sent down to Fort-William as prisoners.

ARTICLE 10.—The permanent residence of a British Minister at the Court of Nepaul, if that State shall survive the present war, appears to be a very desirable measure. If a British Minister had been resident there of late years, it is probable that the present war would have been avoided. As the object of excluding us from a knowledge of the country, and the passes into it, will no longer be attainable, the residence of a British Minister is not so likely to be viewed with jealousy and alarm as heretofore.

ARTICLE 11.—The renewal of the commercial treaty will perhaps lay the foundation of an improved system of commercial intercourse with Nepaul and the neighbouring countries; but this stipulation is not considered to be indispensable,

the Rajah further agrees, that all differences arising between the State of Nepaul and any of those Principalities shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, which will decide according to justice and right after due examination, and the Rajah further engages to abide by its award.

ARTICLE 7.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to injure or molest, nor to suffer the officers of his Government to injure or molest, any persons residing within the territory which may remain to him, for any part which they may have taken in the present war.

ARTICLE 8.—Whereas the Honourable Company has been exposed to a great expense, by the preparations which it has been compelled to make for the war now happily concluded, the Rajah of Nepaul engages to pay to the British Government the sum of
....., according to the following instalments
The following persons shall be surrendered into the hands of the British Government, as hostages for the liquidation of the above sum, and shall not be liberated until the whole is paid.

ARTICLE 9.—The Rajah engages not to take or retain in his service the subject of any European or American State, nor any subject of the British Government, European or native of India, without the permission of the British Government.

ARTICLE 10.—In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other.

ARTICLE 11.—The treaty of commerce concluded between the two States in 1792, is hereby declared to be renewed in full force; and the contracting parties engage to concert together, for the purpose of introducing into that

indispensable, and may be omitted altogether. A stipulation, in general terms, for a free commercial intercourse between the two States, would, however, be a desirable substitute, if the article, as it at present stands, is omitted.

ARTICLE 12.—Requires no remark. The blanks in this and preceding articles will be filled up by Major Bradshaw according to his discretion. Any delay in the receipt of the ratification by the Rajah beyond the stipulated period, if not satisfactorily accounted for, must be followed by a renewal of hostile operations.—Major Bradshaw will consider these notes to have the force of regular instructions for his guidance.

Camp, Bareilly,
the 26th Nov. 1814.

that treaty such alterations and improvements as may appear to be expedient.

ARTICLE 12.—This treaty shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul withindays from this date, and the ratification delivered to Major Bradshaw, who engages to procure and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General in days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at, on, &c.

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(No. 64 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major-General Marley, commanding a Division of the Army.

Sir :

1. Major Bradshaw having been charged with the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements, which it will be necessary to combine with the operations of the division under your command, and with the negotiation and conclusion of any Treaty of Peace with the Nepaulese, he has been directed to proceed with your division, in the capacity of Political Agent to the Governor-General.

2. Major Bradshaw has been directed to communicate to you the instructions issued to him by command of the Governor-General, for his guidance in the execution of the duty above stated, and to maintain with you the most confidential and unreserved intercourse on all points connected with it. His Excellency is pleased to desire, that you will consider such parts of Major Bradshaw's instructions as may refer to any acts to be performed by you, to convey to you authority and instructions to that effect.

3. The Governor-General is fully assured, that it will be your inclination to preserve the utmost cordiality and harmony of proceeding with Major Bradshaw, and to afford him every practicable degree of support in his political proceedings, and in maintaining the weight and efficiency of his representative character.

4. In the event of any overtures for negotiation being made to you by the Nepaulese Government or any Hill Chief, you will be pleased to refer the parties to Major Bradshaw; and you will, of course, not permit any such overtures to induce you to suspend or relax your military operations, until definitive or preliminary terms of peace shall be actually signed.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
26th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 65 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To David Scott, Esq., Magistrate of Rungpore.

Sir :

1. I have received the commands of the Governor-General to convey to you the following observations and instructions, on the subject of a negotiation connected with the approaching operations against Nepaul, in the conduct of which

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which his Excellency is desirous of availing himself of your talents, address, and zeal.

2. Adjoining the western frontier of Bootan lies a tract of territory, heretofore forming the Raj of Siccim, nearly the whole of which was conquered some years ago by the Goorkas, after some struggle, in which the people of Siccim were assisted by the Booteas and by the people of Lassa, from which latter place the family of the Rajahs of Siccim originally came, The Rajah of Siccim still retains a small portion of his former territory.

3. The enclosed memorandum, extracted from a report submitted to Government by Dr. Buchanan, contains the substance of the information possessed by the Governor-General, relative to the country and its Princes.

4. The Princes of Siccim, being closely connected with the Lamas of Lassa and Bootan, their restoration to their ancient territory would, no doubt, be highly acceptable to the authorities in those countries, and induce them to regard our proceedings with satisfaction. With respect to Lassa, in particular, it will be advisable to conciliate the Government, as a means of evincing to the Chinese, whose power is predominant there, the moderation of our views, and to shew that they are directed to no objects of aggrandizement in that quarter.

5. The endeavours of the Rajah of Siccim to recover the possessions of his ancestors, properly encouraged, may also create a diversion in favour of our arms, and contribute to distract and embarrass the Goorkas, by adding to the number of points at which it is proposed to assail them.

6. His Excellency, adverting to your local situation, is of opinion, that you may have it in your power to open a communication with the Rajah of Siccim, which you will accordingly attempt. If you should succeed in this attempt, you will be pleased to employ every persuasion, to induce him to avail himself of the occupation which the Goorkas will find in other quarters, in consequence of the war with the British Government, to try to recover the possessions wrested from him by the Goorkas, and to excite any other Chiefs, whom he may have the means of influencing, to do the same.

7. You are authorized to assure the Rajah, and through him any other Chiefs who may rise, of the support of the British Government as far as may be practicable, and that a stipulation for their future independence will be introduced into any Treaty of Peace which this Government may conclude with the Nepaulese.

8. It is probable that some adherent or retainer of the family of Siccim may be discoverable in the district under your charge, or in Purneah, who might be an useful messenger on this occasion: if not, you will avail yourself of such means of communication, as you may conceive most likely to succeed.

9. The Governor-General particularly marks the territory wrested from the Rajahs of Siccim by the Goorkas, as that which they are to be invited to recover; because, at a period antecedent to the Goorka invasion, the Rajah of Siccim possessed a territory to the southward, including a portion of the low lands adjoining the zillah of Purnea, of which they were despoiled by the course of the Mussulman conquests, and it is not the intention of the Governor-General that any part of that territory should revert to the Rajah of Siccim: this limitation, therefore, must be distinctly indicated.

10. His Excellency further desires that you will be pleased to endeavour to open a channel of communication with the administration of Lassa, in order to afford the means of conveying to the authorities there such an intimation of the origin and objects of our proceedings towards the Nepaulese, and the encouragement which it is proposed to afford to the Rajah of Siccim, as shall enable them to appreciate the justice and moderation of our conduct. A similar communication might also be conveyed to the Deb Rajah.

11. It is not necessary that either of these communications should assume the appearance of a regular mission. The deputation of a decent person to each Court, furnished with the necessary information, and known at the same time to proceed from an English authority, will enable you to convey the communication

cation in an authentic and satisfactory manner, without the parade of a formal mission.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
2th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

P.S. In order to enable you to make the communication prescribed in the tenth paragraph, I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed declaration, issued under the authority of the Governor-General.

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EXTRACT from a Report from Dr. Buchanan.

The Lapehas dwell between the Kan Kayi and Teista: their manners are nearly similar to the above. They have chosen a Bhoteea, or Tibet Chief, and the Lamas have made considerable progress. Their capital is called Siccim, or Sakim Bhot.

Tibet and Bhot, or Bhotan, are inhabited by the same race and speak the same language.

The Lamas are Boudhist Monks, who have, nominally at least, forsaken the pleasures of the world. They reject the doctrine of Cast, and admit a person of any nation into the order. They consider themselves under the authority of Sakya Gomba, who came from India about the beginning of our era, and resides at Lassa in perpetual youth, and is not therefore an Avatar. The Dherma Rajah, or spiritual Chief, of what we call Bhotan, is considered as an incarnation of a Bouddh, who has obtained divinity; and they believe that, at the death of the body it inhabits, it passes into the body of another child, and continues there through life, which is also believed of the Tishu Lama, the spiritual guide of the Chinese, who resides at Digarchi, and among others. The ordinary Lamas pretend only to be saints. No books are prohibited, and yet their belief seems nearly the utmost of human imbecility.

Besides Tibet and Bhotan, the Bhoteeas occupy the Alpine regions adjacent to the snowy peak of Emodus, on both sides, from the Ganges to the Teista, where none of the tribes mentioned can endure the cold of winter, any more than the Bhoteeas can suffer the moderate summer heats of Catmandoo; which induces me to think that the present highland tribes were formerly in the plains, from whence they were driven by the Hindoos, who in their turn had fled before the Mahommedans. There are many other distinctions of tribes, which I cannot venture to speak with certainty upon.

The principal part of the support of the country is its mines and numerous heads of cattle. The quantity of grain is inconsiderable. The highest class, or proper Bhoteeas, confine their attention to religion, commerce, and arms, but most to the first.

The influence of climate has long been a question in the natural history of man, and seems here decided. All those I have seen are as black as the natives of Canton or Ava. Climate does not, therefore, change the colour; but it seems to have a greater effect on the temperament. Cold may change the melancholic and choleric to the phlegmatic and sanguine, and heat may produce the contrary revolution.

The Prince of Siccim, himself a Bhot, had the strength of his army of Lapehas, a set of vigorous barbarians, as the Bhoteeas are a timid race, enervated by what they call religion. The Lapeha women form their own choice in marriage.

The men were armed with swords and bows, with which they shot poisoned arrows. Spears were not used, as ill suited to woody mountains. The few muskets they had were too large for the shoulders but were tied to a tree and fired by a match. My informant think this country was peopled by three-tenths Bhoteeas, five-tenths Lapehas, and two-tenths Limbus.

The Princes were from Lassa and of high rank, with the title of Gelpo. The Hauj, or Chief, of the Lapehas, held the next place by hereditary right. The Dherma

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Report.

Dherma Rajah appointed whom he pleased to act as Deo Raj, to manage the temporal affairs, and the Prince possessed little power, except in matters of religion. Formerly they had extended their dominions south into Puranyia, as far as Krishnagury, and still possessed a small part of the plain north of purgunnah Baikunthapur, when attacked by the Goorkas.

The English called the Prince who governed Siccim before 1782 Rup Churing. He resided at Darjiling, where he died about that time, and was succeeded by Chhawa Rajah, the title of the heir apparent. The Goorkalese, with six thousand men, invaded the country in the month of September, and defeated the Prince in an obstinate battle fought near his capital, as we learn from Mr. Pagen to Colonel Ross of 28th October 1788, who retired towards Tibet; and being strengthened by the Dherma Rajah, returned to force his enemies to raise the siege of Siccim, when he died, leaving an infant son, Kurin Namki, supported by Chhatrajit, the Hauj, or Chief, of the Lapehas. The troops of Tasasudon retired for want of pay, and Chhatrajit to Gandhauk, between the two branches of the Teista, a territory yielding annually seven thousand rupees, which he preserved to his sovereign, whose rank has lately (1800) obtained the daughter of the Chief Minister at Lassa.

The Dherma Rajah and Government of Lassa, alarmed at the progress of the Goorkas, applied to the Emperor of China, whose interposition preserved to the first, that part of Baikuntpur ceded to him by Mr. Hastings. Tibet was less fortunate. The Lapehas were not so easily subdued. Namis, the Lamjit of the Bengalese, and brother of the Lapeha Chief, maintained his independence, and the Goorkas found it prudent to give them a Governor or Collector of their own, called Yukangta, and by the Bengalese, Angriya. Gabur is nephew of the Lapeha Chief.

The Subah of Chayenpur was his military superior in 1808, and had Goorka troops at the two principal places. Five-hundred Bhoteeas accompanied the young Rajah from Lassa, I suppose, and are said to have meditated insurrection. In 1809, a person, calling himself Ambassador from the Chinese General, who had arrived, he said, with an army to restore the Prince of Siccim, came to Lieutenant Munro at Sannyasi Kata, on his way to Calcutta. As Dehit Karan, a relation of the Chief of the Kirats, whose name this person assumed, was then dead, and as the Ambassador went no further, he probably came to learn on what terms the British were with the Goorkas.

No Chinese General had arrived, yet the Lapeha proceeded with his five hundred Bhoteeas. His death, however, put an end to the contest, and left Gandhauk alone in possession of the Rajah of Siccim.

On the north is the snowy ridge of Emodus, separating Siccim from Lassa penetrated by three rivers. The Kan Kayi on the west, coming more probably from a lower range called Mergu, runs into a narrow valley which belonged to Siccim, and in which are two golas or marts, Bilasi and Maghaya, where lowlanders bring rice, salt, sugar, hogs, dried fish, tobacco, spirits, and cloths. In return, they have cotton, Indian madder, musk, and chausagris (chowries). They formerly had cattle for slaughter, which is now prohibited.

The Kanki, further down, divides the Kirats and Siccim, till it reaches the plain which belonged to Vijaypur, as far as the Mahananda. The hilly country is said by traders to begin six coss, or half a day's journey, which is probably equal to the same number of miles, north from Sannyasikat, and extends eighteen coss further to Luimali a mart called Dimali by the low-country people. This tract between Kan Kayi and the Teista is thinly inhabited by the Demali, who cultivate cotton and rice, like the Garas. Luimali, or Suimali, or Demali, is placed by the Lanca on the west, and said by the Bengalese to be on the east side of the Balla Kongar, where there is a custom-house, which is a square surrounded by buildings, and a Lapeha collector appointed by Yu kangta, with four Bengalese assistants.

They carry up salt, tobacco, cotton, cloth, goats, fowls, swine, iron, a little coral, and broad-cloth, and bring back Indian madder, manjit, cotton, bee's-wax, blankets, horses, musk, chowries, Chinese flowered silk, and rhinoceros' horns.

Half

Half a day's journey north is Saondrug, the Nagri Kath of Bengal, and the residence of Yukungta, at the source of the Balla Kongar, represented by Mr. Munro to be a fort of some strength, which Dr. B. learnt was thatched. Two days' journey east, at the source of the Mahannanda, is Satung, another mart, whose trade is lately engrossed by Siumali. Directly north, a high ridge of mountains extends from the Kan Kayi beyond the Teista, on which is Dalim Coth, and which communicates to the Kan Kayi, and to the east of the Teista, with the Snowy Mountains. All the streams between these two rivers spring from the south side of this range. The two branches of the Teista include the greater part of Siccim, which is hilly, yet cultivated with the hoe for rice and manjit. One day's journey north from Saondrug and Satung is Darjiling, the principal station of the Goorka troops, six days' journey from the capital and twelve from the Snowy Mountains. Siccim is on the west of the Jhami Ruma, which rises from the south side of the snowy range, and divides into two branches opposite the town, which surround an immense mountain, on which is a strong hold, named Tasiding, half a day's journey from the river on either side. Some way below, the Rainam joins from the west, from mountains on the east of the Kan Kayi: united they form the Rimi Kma, which soon joins the Teista.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 66
in No. 3.)

Extract
Dr. Buchanan's
Report.

(No. 67 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. B. Elliot, Esq. Magistrate of Sarun.

Sir :

1. As a detachment from the division of the army under the command of Major-General Marley will shortly advance into the territories of the Nepaulese, adjoining the district under your charge, for the purpose of reducing the Terraie, or low lands, under the authority of the British Government I am directed to desire that you will be prepared to assume charge of them, and establish the authority of Government in that tract, as soon as you shall receive an intimation from Major-General Marley or from Major Bradshaw, the officer commanding the advanced detachment, that the proper period is arrived for the adoption of that measure.

2. The necessary precautions will be adopted by Major-General Marley or Major Bradshaw, for opposing any attempts of the Nepaulese to recover the Terraie, or any predatory incursions which may be made from the hills.

3. On this and all other points, connected with the establishment of the authority of government in the lands in question, you will be pleased to communicate with Major-General Marley or Major Bradshaw.

4. The Governor-General having resolved that the whole of the Terraie, up to the foot of the hills, shall be permanently annexed to the British dominions, you will cause this resolution to be generally known, and regulate your proceedings accordingly.

5. Instructions corresponding with these have been issued to the Collector of Sarun and to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
26th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 68 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Captain Latter, commanding the Frontier East of the Koosi.

Sir :

1. As the presence, within the limits of your command, of the corps of Kerauts, concerning which you will have received instructions from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of the Brother of Rajah Ooda Pertaub Sing of Muckwanpore, will afford you the most favourable opportunity of communicating with the Kerauts and the other inhabitants of the eastern portion of the territories heretofore forming the principality of Muckwanpore, his Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to invest you with authority to that effect.

(Enclosure 68
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure 66
in No 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

2. His Excellency is determined to combine with the expulsion of the Goorkas from Muckwanpore, which will be one of the first objects of Major-General Marley's operations, the restoration of the ancient line of princes, in the person of Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing. The country ~~of the~~ Kerauts, and other hill territories extending eastward, as far as the Teista, was once subject to the Rajah of Muckwanpore; and although the dominions of that family were afterwards sub-divided, the extinction of all the other branches of it has left Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing the undoubted heir to the whole.

3. The Muckwanpore dominion comprehended, besides the hilly tract above referred to, a considerable extent of the low country, including Morung. Considerations of policy, however, have induced his Lordship to determine that the sovereignty of Muckwanpore shall be re-established in the territory within the hills only; not excluding from contemplation, however, the assignment of a portion of the low lands to the Rajah, on the tenure of a jagheer.

4. The object of any communications which you may hold with the inhabitants of the Muckwanpore territory in the hills east of the Koosi, will be to excite them to exertion in the cause of the ancient line of princes, and to co-operate, by every means in their power, in the expulsion of the Goorkas.

5. The information which the Governor-General has received concerning some of the hill tribes in that quarter, especially of the Kerauts, leads his Excellency to believe that their services may be rendered useful in the promotion of the object above stated. You will probably find the agency of the Rajah's brother, and of the Dewan of the family, as well as of the Surdars of the Keraut corps, useful in communicating with the hill tribes, and in giving their exertions an useful direction. You will consider yourself at liberty to make such disbursements of money in prosecution of this object, as you may find to be necessary, submitting, for the sanction of the Governor-General, a separate account of your expenditure under this head.

6. You will be pleased to communicate your proceedings under these instructions to Major Bradshaw, who is vested with the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements to be combined with the operations of Major-General Marley's division, and to conform to the suggestions and instructions which you may receive from Major Bradshaw on the subject of this despatch.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
26th November, 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 69
in No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 69 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Major Bradshaw.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit for your information, the enclosed copies of instructions addressed, under yesterday's date, to the under-mentioned officers :

Major-General Marley;
Magistrate of Rungpore;
Magistrate and Collector of Sarun and Tirhoot; and
Captain Scott, commanding the Ramghur Battalion.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
27th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 70
in No 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 70 in Enclosure No. 3.)

To Sir E. Colebrooke, Bart., Agent of the Governor-General in the Ceded Provinces.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to inform you, that you are authorized to advance to the Rajah of Sreenuggur

nuggur the specified sum of one thousand rupees, and such further amount as may be necessary, to enable him to proceed on his journey with comfort and expedition.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

I have, &c.

Camp, Futtchgunge,
28th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

SECRET LETTER from BENGAL,

Dated 25th January 1815.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

1. In our address of the 27th ultimo, we had the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee copies of three despatches from the Secretary to Government in the Secret Department, containing a series of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General's instructions and correspondence relative to the war with the Nepaulese, down to the 28th of November. Having since received the despatch noted in the margin,* in continuation of that subject, we have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee the enclosed copy of it for your further information.

2. In addition to the documents above referred to, the copies of which were to have been accompanied by a letter from the Governor-General, to the address of your Honourable Committee, we have been in the habit of receiving from the several Local Authorities, for record, duplicates of their despatches to the Head-Quarters of the Governor-General, connected with the subject of Nepaul affairs. For such of those papers as were received previously to the 29th November, we beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the broken sett of proceedings in the Secret Department which has been transmitted to your Honourable Committee up to that date, by the Honourable Company's ships Europe and Surrey; and with respect to such despatches as have since been received, we have now the honour to transmit copies of them, as noted in the margin,† for your Honourable Committee's information.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
25th January 1815.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCH. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

(Enclosure

* From Mr Secretary Adam, dated 5th January, with sixty-eight enclosures.

† From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 24th November 1814, with 4 Enclosures.

From..... ditto.....	8th December	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	8th December	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	14th December	2 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	26th December	2 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	30th December	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	30th December	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	3d January 1815.....	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	4th January.....	
From Colonel Ochterlony	16th December 1814.....	1 Ditto.
From Major Bradshaw	18th November	9 Ditto.
To Major Bradshaw.....	15th December	4 Ditto.
To..... ditto.....	29th December	2 Ditto.
To..... ditto.....	9th January 1815.....	2 Ditto.
From Captain Latter	31st December 1814.	
From..... ditto.....	3d January 1815.....	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	4th January	2 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	6th January	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	13th January.....	
From Resident at Lucknow.....	28th November 1814.....	2 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	9th December	2 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	13th December.....	
From..... ditto.....	21st December	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	28th December	2 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	5th January 1815.	
From the Resident at Delhi.....	12th November 1814.	
From..... ditto.....	16th November	1 Ditto.
From..... ditto.....	28th November	1 Ditto.

From

Note.—The List continued next page.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, and for record, the continuation of the correspondence and instructions of the Governor-General, relative to the war with the Nepaulese. I am directed to request that copies of such of the enclosed documents as are of sufficient importance may be prepared for transmission to the Honourable the Secret Committee.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kurnoul,
5th January 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 1
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Supercargoes
in China.

No: 1. in Enclosure No. 1.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Moira, Governor-General in Council, Fort-William.

My Lord :

1. We have had the honour to receive your Lordship's despatch of the 15th June, informing us of the operations to be carried on against the Rajah of Nepaul. We beg to return our acknowledgements for the intention with which the communication has been made, and in the event of any application from the Chinese Government, your Lordship's letter will, we hope, enable us to offer every satisfactory explanation.

2. Unless particularly instructed from Peking, the officers of the Canton Government will be unwilling to enter into any discussion, on a subject that does not immediately interest or concern themselves, as no idea of benefit to their country, by preventing differences with any power, would induce any of the officers of Government (at least those we have as yet met with) to engage in a question, that might ultimately involve them in some responsibility; and, at the same time, from their total ignorance of the situation and circumstances of other countries, it will prove rather a difficult task to make them comprehend the arguments to be employed on the occasion.

3. If there are Chinese officers resident in Nepaul, it is not improbable that their representations may have a tendency to allay rather than to excite, the apprehensions of the Peking Government; and more particularly so, should the Chinese forces have been united to those of Nepaul. Your Lordship is probably aware of the latitude taken in detailing the exploits of the Chinese armies; so much so, that a defeat or reverse could scarcely be acknowledged: and in the event of the British armies proving completely successful, the Chinese commander will be very ready to avail himself of any favourable disposition, on the part of your Lordship, to make a specious representation to his Government, and such as will enable him to adjust all existing differences.

4. We should regret an apprehension of injury to the interests of the Honourable Company in China having the effect of restraining any military operations that it may be expedient to carry on in Nepaul, or elsewhere, for the maintenance of the British rights. As far as our knowledge and experience of the character and conduct of the Chinese Government enables us to judge, we are far from apprehending any real prejudice or injury from a display of the power of the British nation, under circumstances of such clear and obvious justification as those adverted to in your Lordship's despatch. We are persuaded that a knowledge and conviction, that the Honourable Company have principally

- From the Dep. Adjutant-General 18th January 1815..... 1 Enclosure.
- From..... ditto..... 20th January.
- Extract Military Department 3d December 1814..... 2 Ditto.
- Magistrate of Rungpore 28th November.
- From..... ditto..... 30th November.
- To..... ditto..... 6th December.
- From Magistrate of Goruckpore. 27th December.
- From..... ditto of Sarun..... 23d December.
- From..... ditto of Tirlhoot 24th December.

principally the means of retaliating any measure of injustice or injury, is the best, if not only security for the preservation of their trade with this country.

5. The Honourable Company's views in China being purely commercial, all that could be required of the Chinese Government is, that the regulations established for the English trade be not infringed by the officers of the Canton Government, and that when the attempt is made, that our representations may be permitted to be sent to Peking.

6. In a demand so equitable, it is probable that the Imperial Government would immediately acquiesce. We believe that the practice adopted by the Canton officers, of rejecting our written communications, is neither generally known, or sanctioned by the Imperial Government; and when the Canton officers were aware that the English had the means of drawing the attention of the Imperial Government, their conduct would necessarily become much more cautious and circumspect, and perhaps might effectually restrain them in their unjust attempts, which at times have occasioned such inconvenience and interruption to the trade.

7. Situated as we are at present, we possess no other means of resisting an oppressive or an unjust measure, than by refusing to unload the ships till the Government are willing to relinquish their unjust attempts.

8. In resorting to the measure of refusing to unload our ships, we have proceeded on the conviction that the English trade to Canton is just as valuable and necessary to China as it is to England; and notwithstanding the very lofty tone assumed on this point in their official papers, we consider it to be far from the wish or intention of the Chinese Government, that the foreign trade should either be sacrificed or interrupted: and we believe that the Canton officers would be required to shew very strong and sufficient grounds for their proceedings, should these have occasioned a total suspension of our commercial intercourse.

9. We have entered more fully on this subject than the tenour of your Lordship's despatch may appear to call for. Viewing, however, the circumstances and situation of the extensive and valuable trade carried on by the Honourable Company with China, it will be seen that the regulations established for the trade are liable to be suspended or infringed by the superior officers of the Provincial Government; and from the line of conduct they at times adopt, a serious interruption to the trade must appear at all times to be very probable, and such as to render some exertions necessary to preserve the commercial intercourse. In the event of this occurring, the assistance and interference of your Lordship's Government would be required; and through the medium of a direct representation from India to the Court of Peking, might be of important advantage.

10. We regret to state, that it has been necessary to prevent the Honourable Company's ships, lately arrived, entering the river. The proceedings of the officers of Government appear to arise chiefly from the detention and delay that the presence of his Majesty's ships on this station has occasioned to the sailing of several American vessels, which have been for some time loaded and ready for sea.

11. The representations of the parties interested in the American vessels appear to have had considerable effect in exciting the attention of the Canton Government, and they required the immediate departure of his Majesty's ships. Our representations, in answer to the numerous official documents sent us, were invariably rejected. On the arrival of the ship *Arabella*, belonging to Calcutta (a prize to an American privateer), she was retaken by his Majesty's ship *Doris*. Having been reported on her first arrival to be an American ship, the Canton Government would not for some time admit the fact of her having been captured by the Americans, and in consequence all supplies of provisions were prohibited to English ships, and the loading and port clearances to the country ships were refused.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 1
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Supercargoes
in China.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

12. We had an opportunity of explaining the circumstances of the *Arabella* fully to an officer deputed from Canton for the purpose of investigating, and we hope the explanation thus given will have the effect of terminating the delay at present existing.

We have, &c.

Macao,
5th October 1814.

(Signed).

J. F. ELPHINSTONE,
THOS. CHAS. PATTLE,
GEO. THOS. STANTON.

(Enclosure 2
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

(No. 2 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

1. Since the date of my last despatch, on being able to pay attention to business, I have been principally occupied in obtaining accurate information of the state and nature of the country, and the temper of the inhabitants, in the districts or tract lying between the Tonse and Alucknunda rivers.

2. The natural divisions of the Gurhwall province are well defined; and it is easy to acquire, by methodical arrangement, from the information of intelligent and experienced people, a very perfect idea of the directions of the roads, the situation of the fords or bridges, and the position of the subdivisions forming larger tracts.

3. By such an arrangement and consequent inferences, combined with satisfactory knowledge of the temper and expectations of the inhabitants, plans most likely to effect the object in view can be formed.

4. The result of my inquiries has afforded, at present, a perfect conviction, that the possibility of exciting the inhabitants of the northern divisions of Gurhwall to active opposition, and efficient obstruction to the passage of bodies of troops from the westward to the east is not to be expected, and that, consequently, if it is a principal and desirable object to prevent the retreat of Ummer Sing, it must be done by occupying a line extending from the valley of Dhoon to the Snowy Mountains.

5. General Gillespie, whose loss and death are so sensibly felt, was fully aware of this circumstance. Judging from the tendency of the information he had received from others as well as myself, he agreed to a suggestion I made, of endeavouring to raise some bodies of light irregular troops to push forward into the mountains, for the purpose of giving confidence to the inhabitants, destroying the few detached parties scattered about and led by Ummer Sing, and his son Runjore, to collect the revenue and awe the people, and seizing difficult passes, and strengthening them if necessary with stockades or barriers; but the repulse of the assault of Kalunga delayed the measure, and retarded our efforts to get together any considerable body of men so far that enough have not been collected to answer the common purposes of police and collection for the valley of Dhoon.

6. The first impression and general opinion, after the repulse at Kalunga and the army changing ground, were, that we had not intended moving into the hills, but meant simply to retain the Dhoon. In this mistake, several men who had come forward to join the army held back, and those who had been prepared to descend from the interior continued in suspense and indecision. The mistake was rectified, however, immediately; and the proclamation which had been forwarded from the office of the Adjutant-General, arrived at a seasonable moment to restore confidence and relieve suspense.

7. Within the last few days, several families of respectability, and men who had been formerly in situations under the Sreenuggur Government, and subsequently with the Goorka officers, have come to camp.

8. Their defection occasions serious distress to the garrison of Kalunga, and has shaken the confidence put by officers of the Goorka power, even in those who had principally benefited by their conquests; for Subram of Suknuanec, and Suram, known by the appellation of Doobhal, had been principally employed

ployed by them as civil officers, and had reaped plentifully in their service. By their cessation, a very considerable portion of country, commanding the principal and best road leading from the west to Sreenuggur, has been placed under our controul; and it will afford very necessary assistance, exclusive of the power it presents in a military point of view. I had been (at Hurdwar) in correspondence with Subram; but I did not entertain sanguine hopes of so early a defection, and I consider his knowledge and influence to be highly valuable and extensively useful.

9. It is not necessary, at present, to enumerate by name those who have joined this army. Every advantage will be taken of the information they afford and the influence they exercise.

10. Replies have been sent to most of the letters I had addressed to the principal inhabitants and landholders of the interior. Many have deputed confidential people to communicate personally with me, and obtain more general knowledge of our intentions than could be conveyed within the compass of a note, liable to interruption and seizure. I have, in consequence of the tenour of the proclamation, and in consonance with the nature of my instructions, pledged the word of the Government for the expulsion of the Goorka power, in co-operation with the exertions and assistance of the inhabitants. Their assistance and hearty aid, I am confident, will be afforded, in a manner absolutely essential to the advance of troops into the interior; but the situation they have been thrown into by their conquerors, does not admit of that active independent warfare which was at one period contemplated. To the utmost of their power, the Goorka Government has not left arms of any description with the people; and the few who have, perhaps, secreted them, are in a proportion so very small, that in number they should not be reckoned.

11. I am well satisfied, from the accounts I have received, that the nature of the roads is not such as to impede the passage of Ummer Sing's troops, even in the face of the country in revolt; for the dread entertained of the Goorka soldiery is such, their activity, enterprize, haruiness, patience, and abstinence so remarkable, that with the knowledge they possess of the country, the cheapness and quantity of provision, the various roads they can pursue, their expertness in passing rivers not fordable, and the state of the Touse and Jumna at this season, the former in many and the latter at every point fordable, successful opposition to the overpowering force of Ummer Sing (should he think of retreat) by the people of the country, or even harassing his troops by falling back into the mountains and refusing carriage or provision, cannot be relied upon. In their present state, the troops of Ummer Sing, supposing he was forced to fall back, would not hesitate at indiscriminate slaughter of the defenceless inhabitants, did they in any manner oppose them with force, or refuse to supply them with provisions; and the people, well convinced of their atrocious barbarity by former and repeated experience, cannot be expected to run the risk.

12. I communicate to the commanding officer of this army what information I acquire, on all points connected with the plan of the campaign and relating to military operations; and, in consequence, I do not consider it to be requisite to lengthen my letters to your address, by details not connected with the present operations of the army. It is difficult now to separate entirely the distinct subjects, and I must entreat the indulgent consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, if I am led to hazard opinions which are obviously expressive of sentiments upon military subjects. Matter thus communicated will, I respectfully hope, be received as simple information, and not considered as interfering, inconsiderate intrusion.

13. In a former despatch, I acquainted you generally of the nature and temper of the inhabitants, and the physical characteristics of that part of the Gurhwall Rajship forming its northern frontier, and extending along the foot of the Snowy Mountains. From the information since acquired, and accounts given to me by persons coming direct from that quarter, I have reason to consider my former relations to be pretty correct. The roads which pass midway generally between the southern boundaries of the upper tracts and the northern

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 2
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

Bengal,
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 2
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

northern parts of the middle districts, are the most used by the Goorka armies, practicable and open; to a Goorka force, easy and plain.

14. Under present circumstances, the occupation of these roads is necessary to answer the measure of preventing the retreat of Ummer Sing's army. If they be not occupied at some point which may appear most eligible, on a line extending from the low country up to the extreme highland districts, in a manner forcing confidence upon the inhabitants and putting it out of their power to continue neutral; supporting the hardy race of the more northern districts; occupying the grand and more open roads, and entrusting the by-paths and passes to the mountaineers; employing those who may be willing in actual service, and encouraging all by mild, conciliating, and considerate conduct; securing the tract that may be thus separated to the eastward from the scourge of a flying Goorka force; straitening the field of action in which Ummer Sing can move, and forcing him so far to the westward, that he shall see the impossibility of turning round and retreating; evincing a decided resolution to destroy, by a final and conclusive movement, the power of the oppressors: if these measures cannot be pursued, we must not expect to effect that object.

15. It was under such impressions, created and confirmed by all the information I have been able to acquire, increased by seeing the inability of the inhabitants to render that active assistance which had been hoped for, and now approaching to conviction, in consequence of our operations being so long retarded by the strength of Kalunga, the obstacles Colonel Ochterlony's division has encountered, the peculiar nature of the warfare, and apparent bravery and resolution of the enemy: it was under a conviction arising from these considerations, that I presumed to suggest to the late General Gillespie the advantage which might be reaped from collecting a force of irregular infantry, calculated to act in a country so inaccessible, mountainous, and unknown, where climate and other physical difficulties might check, restrain, or disable a larger proportion of the army than would be calculated upon in a common campaign, and where much fatiguing and harassing duty might be performed equally well by light irregular troops.

16. In making, therefore, such a proposition, I again request the indulgence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to consider it merely a suggestion resulting from the foregoing consideration, and likely to produce beneficial effects, preparatory and co-operative to the advance of a regular force into the interior. His Lordship will comprehend fully the nature of the duties such troops could perform, the relief they might afford in occupying by-roads and passes, serving on escort duty, trying the temper of the inhabitants, and in detachments to excite and even force them to resistance or retreat.

17. At the time I communicated upon this subject with Major-General Gillespie, hopes were entertained that the valley of Dhoon would be immediately occupied. That lamented officer wished the plan to be followed to a greater extent than I ventured to suggest, and gave his sanction and authority to a levy not exceeding fifteen hundred men. Although so large a body might be found ultimately not too great, yet it was impossible in a short period to raise people accustomed and equal to serve in the mountains to that extent; but with General Gillespie's sanction and order, I have continued to collect many who have formerly served, and are likely, from local knowledge, to be useful in the present campaign. I have been seconded in the measure by several of the former servants of the Sreenuggur Government, who gladly accept a charge and service, which holds out prospects of retribution upon their oppressors, and of re-establishment in comparative affluence and independence. Should his Lordship now approve of this arrangement, which has been partially adopted, principally under the sanction and order of the late General Gillespie, and partly on my individual responsibility, I request you will be pleased to intimate his Lordship's sanction, either through the commanding officer of the division or any other channel; and until a reply be received, I shall continue to receive enlistments, placing them at the disposal of the commanding officer, and retaining what number may be requisite for the purpose of collection and police.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure 2
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

18. It occurred to me that, for this service, a small body of Mewatties, whose habits, peculiar temper, and hilly country, in some measure assimilated them with the mountaineers of Gurhwall, might prove serviceable at the present moment, and I have, in consequence, written to that part of the assigned territory for a body of three hundred. It is probable, my personal acquaintance with the inhabitants of that district may induce their ready enlistment.

19. You will be pleased to keep in view, that in consequence of the Resident at Delhi receiving copies of my letters to your address, he will take care to correct, in every instance, any mistakes I may commit.

20. In consequence of Mr. Gardner's mission to Moradabad, I have discontinued my correspondence with that province, and desist from those enquiries I still prosecute regarding the Gurhwall district. I purpose, also, directing Hurruck Deo Jotshee to join Mr. Gardner: the local information he possesses must prove more valuable to that gentleman than to me. I had established a communication by post with Cashcepoore in the Moradabad district, which may still be found advantageous, by affording direct correspondence with the different divisions of the army, and that eventually proceeding towards Kamaon. On the advance of this division to Nahun, it will proceed direct by Hurdwar, Seharunpoor, and Nahun, to Colonel Ochterlony's division.

21. I do not consider it necessary to forward copies or translations of notes which have passed between the various principal landholders and inhabitants of the interior and myself. They are short, written in the Hindu character, and contain little more than general expressions of happiness and hope on the advance of British troops, and promises of every co-operation within their power, on our entrance into the interior; but plainly stating their incapacity for independent action, and entire reliance upon the British Government for assistance, liberty, and good treatment.

22. It is necessary to state to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that it will be essentially necessary, for the purpose of conciliating, and to prevent disgust in the minds of the inhabitants of the interior, to abstain for some time from the slaughter of horned cattle; particularly when a detachment advances in the direction of Sreenuggur. I stated this necessity to Major-General Gillespie on the advance of our troops into Dhoon, and the circumstance was noticed and interdicted; but it was found impossible to supply the European troops with other meat, and the rule was necessarily broken through. I do not hesitate to remark, however, that the forbearance will be necessary, and that it may be more eligible not to carry European troops into the hills, than to risk by the act the disgust of the country at large. It is, perhaps, pertinent to state, that the Gurhwall Rajship was never subdued by the army of the Mahomedan conquerors of Hindoostan, and that the argument of habit and use cannot be applied in the present instance. I have been repeatedly and urgently solicited on the subject by people of all descriptions, but avoided any direct promise on the part of Government, intimating that a representation would be made upon the subject, without pledging myself for the result. I have little doubt, however, that when our troops do advance into the hills, necessity alone will point out the expediency of present forbearance, and perhaps of removing the means of transgression.

23. In the course of a few days, I purpose forwarding a short memorandum on the district lying between the Alucknunda and Touse rivers. It will tend to elucidate the reasons expressed in this letter, by furnishing the ground-work of their construction in the matter principally brought forward.

24. In the event of the Right Honourable the Governor-General judging the employment of irregular auxiliary troops to be expedient, it may perhaps be found requisite to employ an officer to superintend, muster, and command them. This duty would be ably and efficiently performed by Lieutenant Young, at present employed in the intelligence department under Major Stevenson. That officer being well acquainted in the languages of the country, and having several times visited the scene of our present warfare (having been adjudged by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the responsible and difficult situation which he holds), would prove a judicious, intelligent, and active commander.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 3
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

der. People employed as guides, deserters from the enemy, and mountaineers volunteering their services, might be united to the corps, and altogether compose a body of men whose services would be incalculably useful.

25. In venturing to make this suggestion, I do it under the impression that I have before obtained the indulgence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, for hazarding a proposal which cannot be considered officially correct; but having trespassed so far, the concluding recommendation will not, I humbly hope, be considered as separate from the general plan, and it is consistent with that officer's wishes, as I am fully confident his abilities are equal to the satisfactory and perfect discharge of duties he may be required to perform.

I have, &c.

Camp, Deyrah,
25th November 1814.

(Signed)

W. FRASER,
First-Assistant.

(Enclosure 3
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 3 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To W. Fraser, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, communicating further information and suggestions relative to the tract lying between the Tonse and Alucknunda rivers, and the inhabitants of that portion of territory, which have been perused and considered by the Governor-General with the most mature deliberation.

2. My despatch of the 24th instant will have informed you of the resolutions of the Governor-General, founded on your former reports: and I now proceed to convey to you his Lordship's instructions on the several suggestions offered in your despatch now replied to.

3. The result of your enquiries seems to leave no doubt of the necessity of resorting to some more efficient means of defending the passes through Gurhwall against a retreating enemy, than can be sought in the unaided exertions of the inhabitants; and the nature of the country, no less than the extensive line to be occupied, rendering the employment of our own regular troops in that service entirely impracticable, the only alternative appears to be, the organization of an irregular corps, such as that described by your despatch, and towards the formation of which you have already taken some steps, in consequence of communications with the late Major-General Gillespie. Those steps are entirely approved, and you are authorized to proceed in levying men, until you shall have completed the number originally proposed.

4. His Excellency entirely approves your suggestion, for placing the men, as they are raised, under the command of an European officer, and will nominate Lieutenant Young to this duty, as soon as his services can be spared in the important department in which he is at present employed.

5. You will, of course, continue to place the men whom you entertain at the disposal of the commanding officer, under whose orders they will act, with the exception of those whom you may find it necessary to retain for purposes of revenue and police.

6. Your proceedings, as reported, in the tenth paragraph of your despatch, are entirely approved, as well as the tenour of the observations and suggestions contained in the eleventh and succeeding ones. His Lordship trusts, that the presence and exertions of the irregular troops will serve to inspire confidence in the inhabitants, and induce them to afford such aid as their limited means may enable them to do, in the obstruction of the roads and passes against a retreating force. You will be pleased to consider whether any means of supplying the inhabitants with arms can be had recourse to, and will consider yourself at liberty to incur such expense as you find necessary for effecting that object, should you deem it practicable and expedient.

7. The circumstance adverted to in the twenty-second paragraph of your letter demands particular attention; and orders will be issued, without any delay, through the regular channel, for making arrangements for the subsistence of

of the European troops, in such a manner as to obviate the necessity of slaughtering horned cattle.

8. In conclusion, I am directed to convey to you the assurance of the Governor-General, that he is happy to receive from you any suggestions which occur to your mind, relative to the conduct of the important branch of the public affairs with which your present labours are associated, and that they will always meet with the attention due to the intelligence, judgment, and zeal by which they are characterized.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
30th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

Enclosure 3
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 4 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant General.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Mr. Fraser of the 25th instant, and of my reply of this date, which you are requested to submit to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The Governor-General requests that the Commander-in-Chief will give orders for carrying into effect the appointment of Lieutenant Young to the command of the irregular troops which Mr. Fraser has been authorized to raise, as soon as Lieutenant Young's services can be spared in the department in which he is at present so usefully employed. His Excellency is also requested to suggest the rate of allowance to be granted to Lieutenant Young on the proposed command, and generally such arrangements as his Excellency would recommend, respecting the constitution and establishment of the corps. His Excellency is further requested to furnish the officer commanding the forces in Gurhwall with such orders as he may deem proper, regarding the distribution and employment of the irregular troops, in execution of the purposes for which they are raised.

8. The Governor-General desires to call the particular attention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the tenour of the twenty-second paragraph of Mr. Fraser's despatch, relative to the disgust excited among the inhabitants of Sreenuggur by the practice of slaughtering horned cattle. The Governor-General is earnestly desirous that arrangements should be made for victualling the European troops who may be employed in the Nepaulese territory, which shall preclude the necessity of a practice so calculated to indispose the people to our cause.

4. His Excellency will perhaps deem it advisable to issue orders on this subject to the officers commanding the several divisions of the army serving in Nepaul.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
30th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 5 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed extract of a letter, dated the 18th instant, from Captain Roughsedge, who it appears has been detached by Major-General Marley to co-operate with Major Bradshaw in the occupation of the Terraie, suggesting the great utility to be derived from the employment of as many elephants as can be procured with Major-General Marley's division.

The suggestion offered in Captain Roughsedge's letter appearing to the Commander-in-Chief to be deserving of attention, and its adoption likely to be of the utility expected from it, his Excellency begs leave to recommend it to the favourable

(Enclosure 4
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 5
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 5
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure.

favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in order that effect may, as far as practicable, be given to it.

The advantage to be derived from the use of elephants was adverted to in the earliest stage of our preparations, and the Commissary-General was ordered to supply as many as he could for the service in prospect; but the number supplied is very limited.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Futtehgunge,
28d November 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Captain Roughseidge to the Adjutant-General, dated
18th November 1814.

I am talking to one of the most sensible and well-informed native gentlemen in North Behar: his name is Meer Jaffier Shah, and many of the gentlemen, particularly Mr. Shakespear, at Head-Quarters, are well acquainted with him. Among other means of securing our success, he dwells chiefly on the great advantage to be derived, both in the Terraie and afterwards, from our being provided with as many elephants as possible. He says, if one or two thousand could be got, it would ensure an early overthrow of the Goorka power in this quarter of the world; for by means of them roads could be made through every part of the Saul Forest, as if by enchantment, and our surprises, in which the Nepaulesc chiefly pride themselves, effected in such manner by troops, say two or three men, mounted on each of the animals, so as to baffle their utmost precaution, and utterly to prevent their attempts to retaliate. The pioneers, mounted on these animals, who would pass through the forest, tearing down every thing before them, could make any, even the most difficult part of the Terraie, pervious to troops as they marched, so that all delay and much loss of men would be avoided. I am of opinion that his advice is most excellent, and that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would add greatly to General Marley's chance of success, in which, after the fatal events to the westward, so much depends, by ordering all the elephants it is possible to procure in this part of the world to be sent to General Marley, and also inviting the Nabob of Lucknow to contribute as far as may be practicable to the supply of these useful animals. Of course, the number of elephants mentioned is out of the question; but five hundred, he says, would be invaluable. If the Zemindars of Durbangah, Betteeah, and Goruckpore, were invited to supply, for the present, to General Marley their elephants, by Lord Moira's perwanas, which might be a circular kind, so as to be sent by Major Bradshaw or General Marley to any Zemindar in this part of the world, I dare say one hundred and fifty might be got; and the remainder, from the Company's own resources, and the Nabob of Lucknow, it would be no difficult matter to collect. I will conclude by saying, that as far as I can understand, there is no man whose opinion on the subject is so much to be depended upon as Meer Jaffier Shah's.

(No. 6 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To C. J. Sealy, Esq., Magistrate of Tirhoot.

Sir :

(Enclosure 6
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. His Excellency the Governor-General being very desirous that as large a supply of elephants as can be procured should be attached to the division of the army under the command of Major-General Marley, and deeming it probable that some useful addition to the resources already at the command of Government might be derived from the principal Zemindars of Tirhoot and Sarun, I am directed to desire that you will endeavour, by a proper application to the principal Zemindars in the district under your charge, by a suitable appeal to their zeal and attachment to Government, to obtain from them the aid of as many of those animals as they can spare for the public service. You will, of course, afford them every assurance, that the utmost care will be taken of the elephants thus brought forward for the service of Government.

2. If

2. If you shall succeed in obtaining any, you will be pleased to deliver them over to the charge of Major-General Marley, or such officer as the Major-General may appoint to receive them.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
1st December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 7 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

His Excellency the Governor-General deeming it to be very desirable that as large a number of elephants as can be obtained should be attached to the division of the army under the command of Major-General Marley, and feeling confident of the disposition of his Excellency the Vizier to afford the aid of his resources in augmentation of the means possessed by the British Government, I have received his Lordship's orders to desire that you will express to the Vizier, in his Lordship's name, the gratification which his Lordship would derive, from the appropriation to the service above referred to of as many elephants as his Excellency can spare at the present moment. You will, of course, afford every assurance of the utmost care and attention being paid to the animals which may be furnished, and to the persons in charge of them.

2. His Lordship trusts that, from the Vizier's large establishment of this description of cattle, considerable aid may be derived; and he requests that, whatever number may be obtained, be sent by the most direct and expeditious route towards Betteeah, in which neighbourhood Major-General Marley's directions respecting their further destination will be received.

3. You will be pleased to report, as soon as practicable, the success of the application which you may make to the Vizier under these instructions.

4. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatches of the 25th and 26th ultimo, and to desire that you will express to the Vizier the Governor-General's acknowledgments of the prompt and useful aid afforded by his Excellency to the division under the command of Major-General Wood.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
1st December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 8 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to inform you that measures have been taken for obtaining as large a supply of elephants, in addition to the public establishments, as may be practicable, and that such as may be procured will be made over immediately to Major-General Marley.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
1st December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 9 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Hearsey, dated the 18th instant, which you are requested to submit to his Excellency the Governor-General, with the Commander-in-Chief's recommendation that an order may be issued, in favour of Captain Hearsey, on the Collector of Agra, for Sonat

[4 C]

Rupees

(Enclosure 7
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(Enclosure 8
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(Enclosure 9
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 9
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Rupees 4000, for the purchase of arms. Captain Hearsey will be instructed not to avail himself of this order, if the arms he requires are procurable from the magazine at Agra.

The Commander-in-Chief concludes, a credit to the amount of Rupees 4000 on the Collector of Bareilly will be sufficient, in the first instance, for the purpose of providing subsistence and clothing for the corps, as mentioned in the sixth paragraph of Captain Hearsey's letter, and begs leave to recommend that a credit to the above amount may be accordingly granted to Captain Hearsey.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Futtehgunge,
28th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 14th instant, and agreeable to the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, have commenced raising the corps.

I propose making up the clothing for the battalion of a light-blue colour, quilted with cotton, being the cheapest that can be procured.

The accoutrements, consisting of powder-horns and belts, will be furnished by the men.

For immediate service no good gunpowder is procurable at this place. I shall require to be furnished with twelve maunds of gunpowder and twenty-four maunds of lead. Hereafter, on an allowance of thirty rupees per company being granted me by Government during active service, I will supply the corps with matchlocks, gunpowder, and lead.

The dhemakas may very probably be in the captured stores at Agra. In the event of their having been sold, others can be immediately purchased, at the rate of six rupees per dhemaka, with a proper bayonet: five hundred of them will be sufficient. An order for three thousand rupees upon the Collector of Agra will enable me to purchase them, and they will be here in twelve or fifteen days. These arms will ultimately remain the property of Government.

For subsistence and clothing, an advance of one month's pay will be necessary, which, upon the system at present adopted of one hundred and twenty men per company, will give but nine companies to the corps, five of Dhamakas and four of Mewatties and Patans. Their pay, including the staff, now amounts to Rupees 6449 per mensem.

The colours, pikes for the Havildars, and light hatchets, at the rate of ten per company, I will immediately make up and charge to Government.

I have, &c.

Bareilly,
18th November 1814.

(Signed) H. HEARSEY,
Captain.

(Enclosure 10
in No. 1.)

Letters from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 10 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Francis Law, Esq., Collector of Bareilly.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to desire that you will comply with any applications for advances of cash which you may receive from Captain H. Y. Hearsey, to the extent of four thousand rupees.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
1st December 1814.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government,

To Alexander Wright, Esq., Collector of Agra.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to desire that you will advance to Captain H. Y. Hearsey, appointed to raise and command a corps of irregular infantry in Rohilcund, the sum of three thousand rupees, or such portion of it as he may apply for, to enable him to purchase arms.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
1st December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(No. 11 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to inform you that a credit in favour of Captain Hearsey has been given on the Treasuries of Bareilly and Agra, to the amount recommended by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rampore,
1st December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 11
in No. I.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 12 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 21st instant.

2. I shall at an early opportunity transmit to you, for the sanction of the Governor-General, a contingent bill, for such establishments as I have entertained, under the authority of your letter of the 12th August 1814.

3. With regard to my letter to Rajah Ram Surn, which I lament to find has brought upon me the displeasure of his Excellency the Governor-General, I cannot but consider myself as extremely unfortunate, since no transaction of my public life was ever more open and undisguised, or dictated by motives less tinctured with any principle, save that of anxious desire to promote the interests of Government. In my wish to procure the fullest information on the points referred to me, I eagerly caught at every source that promised to aid me in my enquiries. I accordingly wrote to every person, without distinction, from whom I hoped to obtain the object of my search. Under this impulse was dictated my letter to Rajah Ram Surn, after a conversation with Loll Sing, the Ex-Rajah of Kamaon, who represented him as able and willing to give every information relative to the countries west of the Jumna. This was sufficient for me, and I inquired no farther. Of his history I knew no more than what was drawn from the short conversation above alluded to, and of his being a political character, recognized by our Government and in correspondence with Colonel Ochterlony : a fact of which his Lordship has been pleased to suppose I must have been aware. I beg leave most solemnly to assure his Excellency, that I was totally ignorant of it: Afterwards, as my enquiries extended, I learnt more of this Chief, and became informed of his being in communication with Colonel Ochterlony, in consequence of which I took the first opportunity of acquainting him, that I was precluded, by that circumstance, from maintaining further correspondence with him. My letter conveying these sentiments, in reply to his of the 17th October, was dated the 31st October; and if it has reached Rajah Ram Surn (it having been transmitted through Rajah Loll Sing) may yet be procured, in testimony of the sincerity of this statement.

4. In like manner, I wrote to Sunsar Chund, Laul Bekram Sah, and many other Chiefs and substantial individuals, under the same impression and with the same views. As to the passage about the recovery of the fort, I must acknowledge some degree of weakness in having introduced it into my letter; for my own judgment and sense of rigid propriety rejected it in the first instance, and I was only induced to insert it afterwards, by an insinuation that my message might

(Enclosure 12
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 12
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.

might be disregarded altogether, unless some allusion were made to those points which affected his personal interests. The apprehension of being defeated in the objects of which I was in search, united with the reflexion, that as I neither made nor affected to make the proposition in question under any public authority, no embarrassment could thereby result to Government, led me at length to believe, that a step, otherwise perhaps objectionable in principle, was yet sanctioned, by the value and importance of the ends which it was proposed to accomplish. After having obtained from these people every information they possessed, it was my intention, in the event of their pressing upon me their personal claims, to have submitted their names to the favourable notice of the Governor-General, as persons to whom I was myself indebted for useful knowledge, or who appeared to have power to promote the views of Government in the present contest. In all these communications I certainly never considered the individuals in question as political characters, or in fact, in any other light than as subordinate Chiefs or petty Sirdars, to whom Government would doubtless grant such remuneration as might be consistent with its peculiar policy, or their services entitle them to claim. Though in my intercourse with the persons above-mentioned I have been led into error, I rely on his Lordship's indulgence to believe that I have not intentionally offended against the tenour of my official instructions, and to admit, in extenuation of my mistake, my inexperience in matters of this nature, and being unacquainted with those niceties which are required in a correspondence with individuals possessing a political character and importance.

I have, &c.

Moradabad,
29th November 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

(Enclosure 13
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 13 in Enclosure No 1.)

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2d instant. Any observations which the Governor-General could make on the subject generally of the difficulties which impede the progress of your operations, will have been anticipated by the communications made to you by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

2. It had occurred to the Governor-General, previously to the receipt of your despatch above acknowledged, that considerable advantage might be obtained, by placing under your command an irregular force, which should give you a decided numerical superiority over the enemy, and thus enable you effectually to invest his position, and finally compel him to risk an action by cutting off his supplies. His Lordship accordingly authorizes you to raise such force of irregulars, as may appear to you necessary to the accomplishment of this object. It must be your particular care to prevent the irregular troops which may join you from committing depredations on the inhabitants of the country, and thus incur the hazard of rendering them hostile to us.

3. His Lordship is strongly disposed to think that a force of this description will be materially useful in desultory warfare, in a country where discipline does not confer that superiority which belongs to it in the plains.

4. His Lordship has preferred conveying to you a direct authority to raise the force in question, to taking other measures for engaging irregulars and sending them to join you, from a belief that they will be more useful and efficient under the command of the officer by whom they are raised than of another.

5. Your general acquaintance with the people in the countries near to the scene of your operations, will probably enable you to raise a sufficient body of irregulars without difficulty ; but if you should experience any, other measures will be immediately adopted for raising and forwarding them to you without delay. You will be pleased, therefore, to make an early report on the subject of this letter.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
18th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.
(No. 14)

(No. 14 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. From Buxar I had the honour of informing you I had requested Mr. Douglas to take the trouble of ascertaining, as far as was practicable, Mr. Neville's competency to act as an interpreter, both orally and by writing, and also the amount of his expectations for undertaking the task, the reasonableness of which might be appreciated by his present profits.

2. I took the liberty of pointing out, likewise, the probability of procuring a interpreter from Khajah Uhmud Ullee, in the absence of Mr. Neville, his incompetency, unwillingness, or other preventive cause.

3. The enclosed, No. 1, is a copy of a letter from Mr. Douglas, I met at Buxar on the 17th instant. Against Mr. Neville's speaking the Newarree language fluently, his absence of twelve years from Nepaul is, I presume, not conclusive, as he was born and educated in that country, and is now about forty years of age.

4. In the night of the 19th instant I reached Hajepore, having previously learned from Major-General Marley that he had not engaged an interpreter. On the 20th I received the enclosure, of which No. 2 is a copy, from Neville.

5. As already stated, I had been obliged to attempt purchasing colts in the districts before the fair, to prevent their being carried off by the Mahratta dealers, and being without specie, was reduced to the necessity of conducting this operation on credit. In this I succeeded so far, as to prevail on the breeders to receive my notes of hand payable at the approaching fairs.

6. Having lodged upwards of a hundred colts at Gazeepore, and foreseeing the improbability of procuring money from the Behar Treasury in due time to answer the demands upon me, I was compelled to proceed to Benares, for the purpose of effecting suitable arrangements.

7. This delayed my return to Hajepore till two days after Captain Roughsedge had marched from that place, and deprived me of the advantage that officer's knowledge of the natives would have afforded, in extracting information from Khajah Uhmud Ullee, and in determining its value.

8. Obligated to return immediately to the upper fair to adjust my money transactions, I invited the Kashmeereau to meet me at General Marley's yesterday, the 21st instant.

9. It appeared that, through fear of his connexion with me being made known to other Kashmeerean merchants or to Nepaulese, Khajah Uhmud Ullee, when interrogated in court by Mr. Douglas, as to having people in his service capable of acting as interpreters in Nepaul, thought himself prudentially obliged to answer in the negative.

10. He was anxious to know if I had received an answer to my letter to Mr. Secretary Rickett's in regard to him. My reply in the negative, explaining impediments arising from distance and the circuitous route I had taken, reconciled him to the delay, under the possibility of an answer being on the road.

I pressed him : first, for a competent interpreter ; and, secondly, for detailed information respecting the short road, and for guides : venturing to say, that he and they should be rewarded according to the value of the service afforded.

11. In answer to the first object, he pointed out a Newarree * (in the service of Rehmut Oollah, Hurreef Huggul, another Kashmeerean merchant trading with Nepaul) to be found either at the house of Bolakee Sing at Jat, and seller of Ghee in Patna, or of Ushraf, at Hajepore. Measures were concerted to make sure of this person, should it prove necessary.

12. In regard to the second point, he dwelt much, not only on the pecuniary remuneration bestowed by the British Government on persons who had been politically serviceable, but also on the rank and credit they enjoyed in society, instancing Moolavee Gholam Kadar Khawn and others. I could only assure him,

* Named Bhajoo Munna.

[4 D]

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 14
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 14
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft,
with Enclosures.

him, generally, that the British Government were equally disposed now, as in former times, to give fitting rewards for available services.

13. At this stage of the business he was introduced to General Marley, and interrogated most particularly by that officer, and by Lieutenant Rogers of the Ramgurh Battalion, an intelligent officer proceeding with the expedition, thoroughly acquainted with the Hindoostanee language, and from his previous habits of intercourse with the natives capable of estimating the credibility of evidence given under such circumstances.

14. The result of a long conversation led to a belief of his having the power to shew the shortest and best road to Catmandoo, and of his disposition so to do, on a prospect of proportionate remuneration.

15. As a foundation for previous general confidence on his testimony, he referred Lieutenant Rogers to many respectable natives in Patna for his character. This he formerly proposed to me, but I then declined such inquiry, being unwilling to risk, by communication with natives, who are ordinarily inquisitive, the remotest chance of his information, or even of his intercourse with me, transpiring before the moment in which it might become advantageous to press for details to act upon. However, I visited his house, saw merchandize that could only come from Tibet, and made private inquiry of his connections, &c. unknown to him.

16. At Khajah Uhmud Ullee's own request, in consequence of my indispensable departure, I have formally transferred him to General Marley, through the medium and agency of Lieutenant Rogers.

17. The latter officer proposed this day to meet Khajah Uhmud Ullee at the house of Moohummed Bauker Bezaee, to proceed with the business.

18. I trust that Khajah Uhmud Ullee will not only furnish a person to supersede Mr. Neville, on the probable reluctance of Bhojoo Munna Newarree, as an interpreter, but am willing to hope that he will bring forward either new and important matter, or such as may confirm the knowledge already gained by the accredited agents of Government, employed specifically in procuring local information.

19. I have troubled you with this detail, for the purpose of shewing that, as far as duty to my immediate pursuits and my powers would permit, I have endeavoured to fulfil the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and have left the clue for intelligence in a proper train for being developed.

I have, &c.

Aurah,
22d November 1814.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT,
Superintendent British Company's Stud.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have received powers from Major Bradshaw to give ample encouragement to Khajah Uhmud Ullee, and shall forward a transcript of them to Major-General Marley. Should the Kashmeerean's intelligence be important, its coming upon the moment of action is more advantageous than if it had been received more early.

To William Moorcroft, Esq., Superintendent of the Stud at Buxar.

Sir :

1. I was yesterday favoured with your letter of the 3d instant.

2. Mr. Neville informs me that he cannot write the Newarree language at all, but that he can speak it fluently; which latter I doubt, as he admits that he has not been in Nepaul for these twelve years. He says he will not take less than five or six hundred rupees a month.

3. Khajah Uhmud Ullee states that he is ignorant of the Newarree language, and that he has not any servant who is acquainted with it.

I have, &c.

Patna,
9th November 1814.

(Signed) H. DOUGLAS,
Magistrate.

Memoranda

Memoranda on Paragraphs 2 and 3.

Par. 2. Neville was born in Nepaul, and was understood to state his having been educated there. He is betwixt thirty and forty, so that an absence of twelve years cannot have eradicated his recollection of his mother tongue: though a fair inference on the part of Mr. Douglas, as considering him a visitor of that country merely.

Par. 3. Khajah Uhmud Ullee was interrogated, he says, in the presence of several persons. Apprehensive of being discovered by Kashmeerean's or Nepaulese to hold intercourse with me, or to afford assistance on the present occasion, was the reason of his denying that his servants knew the Newarree language.

Mr. Douglas was not aware of Uhmud Ullee's desire for concealing his connexion, or would, from his well-known prudence and zeal, have certainly examined him in private. It is most likely that I did not mention this, although I recollect that it was in my mind at the moment of addressing that gentleman.

(Signed) W. M.

To William Moorcroft, Esq., &c. &c. &c., Hajepore.

Sir:

I was called upon by Mr. Douglas, the Magistrate, on the 8th instant, who requested to be informed as to my expectations, in the event of Government deeming it proper to engage my services in the present expedition to Nepaul.

Although aware of the great risk attending my person, and the troubles in which my domestic concerns are likely to be involved by my absence, yet I am ready and willing to undertake the task, however hazardous; and I rest confident on the liberality of Government, that they will take my circumstances into consideration, and that the monthly salary of six hundred rupees, which I have mentioned to Mr. Douglas, will not be deemed more than equivalent to the sacrifices I am not hesitating to make.

Nothing being as yet determined whether my offers will be accepted or not, and my private affairs requiring my immediate presence in Calcutta, I beg leave to apprise you, that I leave this about the 18th instant. Should Government accede to my terms and finally determine on my being engaged, I shall feel much obliged by your addressing me a line through Mr. Campeir or Mr. Blaney, on the receipt of which I shall immediately leave Calcutta and come up by dawk.

I have, &c.

Patna,
10th November 1814.

(Signed) F. NEVILLE.

Memorandum.

I apprehend that Neville, although he signs his name in the European character, cannot write or speak English.

He dresses like an Armenian, professes the catholic religion, has a shop stocked with European and native merchandize, and seems in easy circumstances. Is active, clear in his conceptions and language, appears generally shrewd and intelligent. Threw out, though without affectation, that he might be of use from some unbroken connexions with Nepaul.

All these facts have been submitted by this day's post to Major Bradshaw for his decision.

Aurah,
22d November 1824.

(Signed) W. MOORCROFT.

(No. 15 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Major-General Marley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have lately received a communication from Mr. Moorcroft, stating the advantages which may probably result to the public service from the employment,

Bengal,
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 14
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Moorcroft
with Enclosure

(Enclosure 15
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 15
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

ment, on the expedition committed to your charge, of a Kashmeerean merchant named Khajah Uhmud Ullee, and I have been informed by that gentleman that you had undertaken to inquire further into the extent of his local knowledge and experience, and to fix the conditions on which his exertions may be available to the Government.

2. I am accordingly directed by the Honourable the Governor-General to authorize you, should you be of opinion that his exertions will be of utility to the service on which you are employed, to make assurances to Khajah Uhmud Ullee, that he will receive such reward as shall be adequate to the services he may render, and that he will be fully compensated for any loss which he may possibly suffer in his commercial concerns, occasioned by his connexion with the British Government.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
9th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

(Enclosure 16
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 16 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

A communication from Mr. Moorcroft has lately apprized the Right Honourable the Governor-General of his having addressed you on the subject of the services which may probably be rendered to the expedition against Nepal by the employment of a Kashmeerean merchant, named Khajah Uhmud Ullee : I am accordingly directed to enclose, for your information, a copy of the instructions which I have this day addressed to Major-General Marley, by command of his Lordship.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
9th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 17
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(No. 17 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To William Moorcroft, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 22d of last month, and to acquaint you that the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor-General on the subject of it have been communicated to Major-General Marley and to Major Bradshaw.

2. I am directed to add, that his Lordship highly commends the zeal and public spirit which prompted your exertions, to obtain for the public service the advantages likely to result from the local knowledge and experience of Khajah Uhmud Ullee.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
9th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 18
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

(No. 18 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

1. The Right Honourable the Governor-General will have been informed by General Marley, commanding this army, of the evacuation of the fort of Berat in the Jounsar district. This event has been principally accelerated by the defection of the head landlords and inhabitants of the country ; and as it is a decisive proof of their anxiety to throw off the Goorka yoke, and the first open movement by the inhabitants of the hills against their oppressors, it gives me great satisfaction to report the result.

2. The Jounsar district lies between the Tonse and Jumna rivers, and extends a considerable way north. It will form, if the people are strengthened by a British detachment, a useful support to us in moving against Nahun, and ultimately against Ummer Sing, and must throw the route of retreat for that
Chief's

Chief's army, should he receive a discomfiture, far to the north, and through the most difficult and strongest division of Gurhwall. The occupation of the district, likewise removes the means of direct intercourse from Sreenuggur to Ummer Sing's army, and will greatly facilitate the perfect and final interruption of correspondence between the east and his army. I consider, now that the large tract lying between the Tonse and Jumna rivers, and extending from the Kalsee to the Snowy range, is entirely freed of the enemy; consequently, that he will find it extremely difficult to hold any intercourse with the eastern districts.

3. A considerable body of the Jounsar people have volunteered to serve. A hundred and fifty have been enlisted, and I mean until further orders, to entertain two hundred. Their character is high for bravery, fidelity and enterprize.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Deyrah,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) W. FRASER,
First Assistant.

(No. 19 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To W. Fraser, Esq.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 6th instant, the contents of which have given the Governor-General great satisfaction. His Lordship is persuaded that every means will be adopted by you, to render the favourable circumstances which you have detailed conducive to the success of our measures.

2. The Governor-General highly approves of your engaging the services of the people of Jounsar, to the number stated in your despatch; and his Lordship authorizes you to increase their numbers, to such extent as you may judge to be advantageous to the public interests.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
10th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 20 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you copies of my despatches as under-mentioned, and to request you will be pleased to submit them for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

1 Letter to Major-General Martindell, dated 6th December 1814.

1 Letter to Colonel Ochterlony, dated 5th December 1814.

1 Letter to Colonel Mawbey, dated 5th December 1814.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Moradabad,
10th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Martindell, appointed to command a Division of the Army in the Field.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the accompanying extract of a letter addressed to the late Major-General Gillespie, under date the 24th of October last, when ordered to make the movement upon Nahun which you are now directed to make. I am directed to refer you to the whole despatch, which, with the other papers, will be delivered over to you by Colonel Mawbey. The intention of sending you the present extract is merely to apprise you of the objects proposed by the movement in question, and of your own situation in regard to Colonel Ochterlony,

[4 E]

which

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 18
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser.

(Enclosure 19
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(Enclosure 20
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 20
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosures.

which is to be precisely that in which the late Major-General Gillespie was placed, by the letter of which an extract is now transmitted you. It is not the intention of the Commander-in-Chief that you should controul, or interfere with, the operations carrying on under the immediate direction of Colonel Ochterlony, or assume the command of both divisions, unless in the case of an actual junction, when the command will necessarily devolve upon you, or of Colonel Ochterlony's inviting you to a junction, which that officer will not fail to do whenever the interests of the service may require it.

It is probably already known to you, that Colonel Ochterlony is Agent to the Right Honourable the Governor-General for Seikh and Goorka affairs. Any suggestions which that officer may make to you in his political capacity, the Commander-in-Chief is convinced will meet with the greatest consideration and attention, and that you will zealously and cordially co-operate with him, in every thing that may tend to bring this arduous service to a speedy and honourable conclusion.

The Commander-in-Chief would be gratified by your opening a correspondence with Colonel Ochterlony, and apprizing him of your progress and proceedings.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp at Moradabad,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

P.S. An object of immediate urgency in that correspondence will be, to ascertain whether, by means of reinforcements from your division, should the operations against Nahun leave you any thing to spare, Colonel Ochterlony can hope to cut off effectually the supplies of provision on which the force under Ummer Sing now subsists. Were that to appear hopeless, it would remain for consideration whether the approach of Colonel Ochterlony's force towards yours, with a view to covering the siege of Nahun, might not impose on Ummer Sing the necessity of risking some effort in the open field, to avoid the discredit of suffering Nahun to fall without making any attempt to relieve it.

To Colonel Ochterlony, commanding a Detachment in the Field.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th ultimo, detailing your movements and proceedings up to the preceding day.

2. Your conduct in the arduous warfare in which you are engaged continues, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, to be distinguished under recurring difficulties, the nature of which his Excellency fully appreciates, by the same judgment, fortitude, and perseverance, which have hitherto marked your progress, and obtained for you the unqualified approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. The whole of your proceedings and plans are in accordance with his Excellency's views and wishes, and he highly applauds the deliberate and cautious spirit in which they are conceived and executed, and have been thus adapted to the state of things to the eastward of the Jumna.

3. I am also to acknowledge your letters of the 26th, 27th, and 28th ultimo, relative to the affair which took place on the first of those days. His Excellency chiefly laments the unfortunate accident, from the heavy loss sustained by the gallant little party who were engaged with such disproportionate numbers of the enemy. The determination to seize the stone breast-work in front, under the circumstances in which it was formed, evinced, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, judgment as well as spirit, and the attempt which the party made to maintain itself in that position deserved success.

4. His Excellency requests you will offer his thanks in Division Orders to Lieutenant Lawtie, Ensign Symes, and the small detachment that behaved so well under the orders of those officers, and at the same time express the regret he feels at the loss that has been sustained. You will, ere this, have been apprized of the garrison of Kalunga having evacuated that place, and of the heavy

heavy loss they sustained in the late attack from the fire of the British artillery, as well as in their attempt to escape. This event leaves the great part of the force in the Dhoon, and nearly the whole of its means in ordnance, stores, and equipments and establishments, at your disposal. His Excellency trusts Colonel Mawbey has, ere this, proceeded in the direction of Nahun, conformably to the instructions prescribed to him, under date the 22d ultimo, and since repeated, and that you will also have furnished him with such directions as you may have thought necessary for his guidance.

5. I enclose a memorandum of ordnance ammunition and stores that were either on their way to or with the troops in the Dhoon, by the latest report received at Head-Quarters; and I have further to acquaint you, that an extensive dépôt is forming at Seharunpore.

6. The second battalion of the Seventh, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, has been ordered to join you without delay, by the way of Umbillah and Plasscah, unless you should give him another direction.

7. Major-General Martindell has been directed to proceed, with all practicable expedition, to assume the command of the troops now under the personal command of Colonel Mawbey, and the conduct of the operations which were entrusted to the late Major-General Gillespie, in support and aid of yours. Major-General Martindell's situation, in respect of you, will be exactly what the late Major-General Gillespie's was intended and ordered to have been, by my despatch of the 24th of October last, copy of which was transmitted to you on the same day. The operations carrying on under your immediate direction are not to be controulled or interfered with by Major-General Martindell, and he is not to assume the command of both divisions, unless in the case of an actual junction, or of your judging it expedient for the public interests that he should do so. Major-General Martindell will be distinctly apprized of your powers, as the Governor-General's Agent for Seikh and Goorka affairs, and will be particularly instructed to attend to all suggestions which you may convey to him in that capacity. The Commander-in-Chief has no doubt but the Major-General will zealously and cordially co-operate with you, in every thing that may tend to bring this arduous service to a speedy and honourable conclusion.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp at Moradabad,
5th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your three letters of the 30th ultimo.

2. His Excellency observes, that from what you state, the enemy must have suffered most severely from the fire of our artillery, and in particular from the shells, to which circumstance, joined to the small number your report gives reason to think can have escaped, may produce an impression more favourable to the progress of our arms and the settlement of the country, than prior events were unfortunately calculated to excite.

3. His Excellency highly applauds the care and attention bestowed by you on the prisoners and wounded of the enemy. Such conduct must ever be approved by the Commander-in-Chief, as proper in itself and consonant to the characteristic humanity of the British service. His Excellency also participates in the deep feelings of regret which you have expressed, at the loss the country and the army have sustained in the brave officers who have fallen before Kalunga, and whose honoured memory will be for ever tenderly cherished by their fellow-soldiers and their Government.

4. I have already intimated, in my letter of the 2d instant, the present measures his Excellency wishes to have adopted, in regard to the fort of Kalunga. It is his ultimate determination that the place shall be blown up after it has been examined.

5. The

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 20
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

5. The success of the party in the vicinity of Calsie is very satisfactory, as it evinces the utility to be derived from troops formed from among the natives of Gurhwall, and that the enemy's confidence in his stoccades is somewhat diminished.

Camp Moradabad,
5th December 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 21
in No. 1.)
Letters from
Ummer Sing
Thappa.

(No. 21 in Enclosure No. 1.)

ENCLOSURE in a Letter from Colonel Ochterlony to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, dated 6th December 1814.

TRANSLATION of the Substance of a Letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony.

States, that he transmits to Colonel Ochterlony a letter to the address of the Governor-General, for the purpose of its being forwarded to his Lordship after perusal, and requests Colonel Ochterlony to obtain a favourable answer; observing, that should it be his Lordship's pleasure to adjust all differences, and to restore friendship and harmony between the two States, nothing could be more desirable, but that otherwise, whatever the will of the Almighty may be, will come to pass.

TRANSLATION of the Substance of the Letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Governor-General, referred to in the foregoing.

States, that firm friendship had subsisted between the two States, but that, for some time past, in consequence of misunderstandings between the officers of the two Governments, disputes respecting boundaries had arisen. Regrets this interruption of that friendship which was attended with mutual advantages. States, that Chunder Sekher Opadeea had been sent by the Rajah of Nepaul for the adjustment of depending points; that he (Ummer Sing) had also received a letter from the Rajah, directing him to send a confidential person to the British Government: he therefore informs the Governor-General, that if his Lordship is desirous that the existing differences regarding the boundary disputes shall be adjusted, he will send a confidential person with a letter to the Governor-General, to negotiate the adjustment of the pending differences to the boundary disputes; otherwise, if war in the hills be his Lordship's object, the will of God will be done.

(Enclosure 22
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 22 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st instant, enclosing an original letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Governor-General and one to your address.

You will be pleased to state to Ummer Sing, that the Governor-General has received his letter and considered the contents. That the questions now depending between the two States no longer refer to the original differences on the boundaries, but, in consequence of the conduct of the Goorka Government, involve interests of the greatest magnitude. That the British Government, as it reluctantly entered in the war, is willing to renew the relation of peace, on terms consistent with its interests, dignity, and honour. That if Ummer Sing is authorized to depute an Agent for the purpose of adjusting terms of peace, the Agent will be received, and the terms that he may propose listened to, and if admissible, they will be duly discussed. That he will, in this event, be pleased to direct his Agent to proceed to Delhi, where the Resident will be prepared to receive the communications with which he may be charged.

You will, of course, not suffer Ummer Sing's deputation of an Agent to interrupt the progress of your operations, and will decidedly reject any proposition of this nature which he may make to you.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.
(No. 23)

(No. 23 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Colonel Ochterlony of the 6th instant, and of my reply of this date.

2. In the event of Ummer Sing Thappa deputing an Agent to Delhi, you will be pleased to receive and report to me, for the information of the Governor-General, whatever he may have to communicate.

3. In other respects, the Governor-General desires that you will be guided by the instructions conveyed to you in my letter of the 21st ultimo.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 23
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 24 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to forward to you translations of letters received from various people of influence and respectability in the district of the Gurhwall province. You will be enabled to judge, from a perusal of them, of the temper and expectations of the people, better than by a written explanation from me.

2. You will be pleased to remark, that these documents are not addressed to me, but to persons in my employ. Less hazard and notice attends the conveyance of letters to their address than to a British officer.

3. The impression still prevails, that the reduction of the Goorka power in the interior does not form part of our plans; and this idea, I fear, will not be removed, until an army advances into the hills. No means have been omitted to remove the supposition, yet an almost natural distrust prevails too generally.

4. The junction of the few remaining troops that formed the garrison of Kalunga, with Rundeep Jazee from Nahun, Rewant Jazee from Sreenuggur, and Juddeo Detta, forming a body of four hundred men, which will be very probably reinforced by the late garrison of Biraut, and establishing themselves at Chumoor, a post which overawes the whole tract of country from Rekeekes to Barahaut, and westward to the Jaunpore district (lying north of the Dhoon, and bounded on the west by the Jumna and to the north by Rowaen). This force, so established in an accessible undefended position, and permitted by the British army to continue unmolested, will argue against our reiterated promises for the expulsion of the enemy, and effectually prevent any assistance being rendered to us in that quarter; whereas, should the force be attacked and driven across the Bageerettee, the post they now occupy retained, and the bridges over the river destroyed, a face would be given to our proclamations, and the tract lying between the Bageerettee and Jumna rivers, forced from the enemy. In support of such a measure, the rising of the inhabitants of the Jaunpore division, and the probable consequence of insurrection in the Rowaen country, would concur to place a hostile country in the rear of Ummer Sing's army, which although perhaps operating more upon his imagination than upon his actions, might greatly distress and dispirit, as well himself as his troops.

5. The commanding officer of this army is perfectly aware of all these circumstances, and will have communicated his sentiments through the regular channel. I am fully convinced of the irregularity of the discussion; but, in forwarding to you the documents I enclose, it is perhaps excusable to state the result of what, probably, may be the cause of general conjecture and natural inference: and I humbly rely upon the indulgent forgiveness of the Right Honourable the Governor-General for touching upon subjects foreign to my situation and duties.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Deyra,
8th December 1814.

(Signed) W. FRASER.

(Enclosure 24
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Mr. Fraser,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 21
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser,
with Enclosures.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the assembled Zemindars of Sakneeanee to Secbram of Sakneeanee, dated 5th December 1814.

Since you have joined the English, you have taken no care of us, you have forsaken us. The Captain having fled from Kalunga came to Doobra, and from Doobra flying all night came to Sakneeanee. He plundered a little in his retreat. Randeep Jazee was also encamped at Sakneeanee. Both united, and the next night went to Chumoor. In all they are four hundred men. Rawunt Jazee is also come. We are lost if in a day or two troops do not reach us. We are looking out anxiously on their road: our eyes are day and night towards you. If troops come we are saved, otherwise write to us advice what to do. We are rated rebels. They seized our people and took them to Chumoor, but they fled. They send soldiers to seize the head men of villages. If they come to take us write to us, advise us what to do. Unless you support us, we are lost to one another. When they call upon us for corn and an assemblage of the people, as they will certainly do, we will write to you for advice: write to us advice. We are on the look out for troops and assistance. Juddeo Detta has come from Sreenuggur, and taken possession of Turee Joolah.

TRANSLATION of a Letter of Unno, a head Zemindar of Sakneeanee, to Toolla Ram, dated 4th December 1814.

Hearing that you came along with the English army into Dhoon, we are very happy. You have not sent forces. We are still safe. You should have written to us; or if you could not write, you might have sent to us by any person. If troops are quickly sent to the hills we will be saved, otherwise all on this side the Bageerettee are lost. They are altogether about four hundred men. They will either cross the river or halt at Chumoor. Rawunt Jazee, Randeep Jazee, and Captain Bulchudder are now joined. Juddeo Detta is on the watch at the Sangahs. When we meet we will communicate our state.

You will see how we are situated. If you quickly assist us, you will merit applause, otherwise reproach. We pray, quickly reply. Juggurmunnee Doobhal always recollects you. You have sent no news. Write also to him, he will join you. Write and advise: as you write, to our utmost we will perform. We hear that the Bishts of Rowacen have put to death twenty-five Goorkas. The Bishts have collected from one thousand to one thousandtwo hundred of the Zemindars. When we hear true accounts we will write.

Sakneeanee is a purgunnah bordering upon Dhoon, and reaching to the Bageerettee. Secbram, who has joined the British camp, is one of the chief inhabitants of the district.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Unno, Zemindar of Sakneeanee, to Secbram Doobhal, dated 4th December 1814.

You are gone to Dhoon and joined the English. We are very happy; but you have deserted us, since you write us no news. Why did not you send some verbal message? Till now we have got over the time. If troops quickly come to the hills or not write soon. With Randeep Jazee one hundred and fifty men, with the Captain one hundred. These are gone to Chumoor. Juddeo with one hundred men came to Bumund, and returned on the 3d to Turee, to guard the Joolahs. Rawunt Jazee, with one hundred and fifty men, is arrived at Chumoor. They will stay all at Chumoor, or cross the river. If troops quickly pursue them it were happy. Why have you not written to Juggurmunnee? If troops do not quickly come they will establish themselves at Chumoor, and the country is lost. Write news and advice, or send a verbal message.

Sakneeanee a district to the east of Dhoon, bordering with it and reaching to the Bageerettee.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Usanoo Gosain, from Oudepore, to Seebram of Sakneeane, dated 4th December 1814.

Benga
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 21
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser,
with Enclosures.

You have joined the British and given me no advice or opinion. The Goorkas having fled are come to Chumoor. If they stay here they will plunder the country. If a British force now comes into the hills the inhabitants will be saved, now the Goorkas are sore in their feet and without strength. We are apart on the mountains. Bring troops quickly, the people are looking out with expectation. If troops are not to come immediately write so to us. We are leaning on you. The Bishts of Rowaeen have written to you; you will see what their letter contains. Write in reply quickly.

Usanoo Gosain is a rich and respectable inhabitant of the Oudepore district which is situate on the west of the Bageerettee. He possesses much influence over the people. He resides frequently at Sreenuggur.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Pirthee Sing of Koelee to Toola Ram, dated 26th November 1814.

We received your note and understood its contents. You talk to us to stand up in arms, or to come to Dhoon, as were this time that of the year 60, before the Goorka conquest, and we as we then were, whereas we are now worse off than our servants were in that time.

Is this the same country? We were even before badly off, but from the last ten years we have got over the time in want of clothes and food. I owe five hundred rupees. Your note is in very pretty style, but the saying is true: "The Rajah away, his people are cut up:" and we are ill-treated for keeping up any intercourse with you. I have not, in consequence, replied to your letters. The Zemindars of Jaunpore, as you desired, made a stir, and are about to be punished for it, and three or four hundred men who were in Nalapanee you have not been able to drive out. If Dhoon alone was the object, why have you written to us to get us ill treated. If the English mean to take the hills, why have not two or three hundred men been sent to Huttoor or to Chumoor, and then one-third of the Gurhwall Raj, all on the west of the Gunga, would have been secured. You say, come for one night. I am not a bird to fly to you: If I go my family will be ruined. Seebram's defection has made us all bad in their eyes. We are here distressed. The Jazec has written from the west to seize all head men and send them to him. We are in constant fear of being seized. They have also put guards over the monied men or bankers. There is a saying: "No one puts his property into thieves' hands." You ought not to have written to injure us, nor unless you could have supported us with troops, which if they quickly arrive we shall all be saved, otherwise we shall be seized. If there is any delay, and troops are not to advance, we are stamped rebels. Do you speak to the British officers and obtain from them certain security, when I will join them with my family, if they will but give me food and clothing, and support for the future. Quickly reply to this, and obtain the religious promise of the British officers. My debts also restrain me. Upon this matter I trust to you, even for food on the road. What the person who carries this note says receive as true. I have not written to the British officers, but you are there to say every thing for me; and if troops do not advance into the hills, and I come to you, I can speak what is proper. If in two or three days I have no accounts of comfort from you, they will distress us. I do not write to the British officers, for the Goorkas have taken an obligation from me, that if I write to them, or hold any intercourse with them, I shall be deserving of punishment.

Pirthee Sing is the head Zemindar of Koelee. He was formerly a man of considerable power and influence, but he is now reduced and distressed. Koelee is a small district bordering upon the Bageerettee.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 21
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Fraser,
with Enclosures.

TRANSLATION of *Letters from the Bishts of Rowacen, Piem Sing and Gormel Sing, dated the 1st December 1814, to Seelram.*

You have joined the British, and therefore we are in hope that troops will come into the hills, to drive out the oppressors and we be benefited. How is it? If now troops were to come, we should also collect together and stop up the passes and roads. You are a servant of the Gurhwall Rajship, so manage and state that troops may be quickly advanced. If they do, the English name with our assistance will do all. Speak for us to the English Government. If an army quickly advances we will all join it. Do not delay. If it is only for Dhoon the English come, write us so. Do not think us forcing: send a reply quickly.

In Rowacen the head Zemindars are called Bishts: they possess an extensive and powerful influence over the people. The inhabitants are armed with bows and arrows and hatchets. They have very few fire-arms. They are a strong, hardy, independant race, and live much upon the produce of the chace, to which they are passionately addicted. Their country and hills, at this season, are covered with snow. If the retreat of Ummer Sing be forced so far north at this season, and a British force advance into the hills, the season, country, and the temper of the inhabitants, will conspire against him and must destroy his army.

TRANSLATION of *a Letter from Dheerjmunee and Sanbanund, of Bhugdona and Kumolee, dated 26th November 1814, to Toola Ram.*

What you sent by Bhujjoo came. Do not suppose us separate from you. You know how we are. What can we write? You understand all. God will favour us.

The writers of this letter are principal Zemindars of Kumolee and Bhugdona, districts to the east of the Bageerettee.

TRANSLATION of *a Letter from Bhaga Rawut, Soobha Rawut, Uchlos Rawut, to Toola Ram, dated 15th November 1814.*

We are very happy to hear an army has marched to Dhoon. If it is merely for Dhoon, well; otherwise troops ought to advance by Chilkeea and Kotedwara gauts. There are one hundred men in Lingoor, and not a soldier any where else. If the highlands are to be taken delay is bad. The Zemindars of Boongah are with us. When troops march to Lingoor, we will stop all supplies to the fort until you march into the hills. The Goorkas are our masters, and we will not trust you. We are in their hands. No aid is coming from the east to the Goorkas.

Bhaga Rawut and Soobha Rawut are leading zemindars of pergunnah Lingoor, one of the eastern pergunnahs bordering on Kamaon.

(Enclosure 25
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 25 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To W. Fraser, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 8th instant, enclosing translations of letters from Zemindars and other persons of influence in Gurhwall.

2. The tenour of those letters, and the information previously transmitted by you, concur to point out the expediency and importance of adopting without delay measures calculated to confirm the favourable disposition clearly manifested by the inhabitants of Gurhwall, to satisfy their minds of our determination to expel the Goorkas from that country, and to save them, by an early movement,

movement, from the consequences to themselves and their families, to which the line they have taken would expose them, if the Goorkas were permitted to remain in force in any part of the tract between the Bageerettee and the Jumna.

3. The object of most immediate exigency is to attack and disperse the force described in your letter as having taken post at Chumoor; and the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to issue instructions on this subject to the officer who will remain in command of the troops in the Dhoon, after the advance towards Nahun of the division under the command of Major-General Martindell.

4. Such aid as can be derived from the irregular force, which you have been authorized to levy, will, of course, be resorted to, in the execution of the proposed service.

5. The further reflections of the Governor-General on the employment of irregulars in the present warfare in the hills, has confirmed his Lordship's conviction of the utility of that description of force; and I am, in consequence, instructed to convey to you authority for increasing your levies beyond the number already authorized, to such extent as you may consider to be advisable. You will not consider this authority to be confined to the inhabitants of the hills only, but to refer to such as you may be able to raise in the neighbouring province.

6. A proportion of these, if not ultimately required in the district of Gurhwall, might be detached, either to join the divisions acting to the westward of the Jumna, or towards Sreenuggur, when circumstances shall render a movement in that direction practicable and expedient.

7. I am directed to take this opportunity of informing you, that the tenour of the reports received by the Governor-General, of the disposition of the Zemindars and principal inhabitants of Kamaon, and the inconsiderable amount of the Goorka force, have induced his Lordship to determine no longer to defer an attack on that country: arrangements are accordingly in progress for this purpose.

I am, &c.

Camp, Boojpore,
13th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 26 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieut.-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Mr. Fraser, dated the 8th instant, together with the original enclosures, which you are requested to return to me after they have been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief. A copy of the reply which I have been instructed to address to Mr. Fraser is also enclosed.

2. The Governor-General considers the early dispersion of the Goorka force, described in Mr. Fraser's letter to be an object of considerable urgency, both in point of policy, and as a pledge which has been given to the inhabitants of Gurhwall to liberate them from the Goorka yoke, on the faith of which they have acted in the manner described.

3. His Lordship accordingly requests, that such instructions as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deems suited to the occasion, may be issued to the officer commanding the British troops in Gurhwall, with the least practicable delay.

I have, &c.

Camp, Boojpore,
13th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 25
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Enclosure 26
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan 1817.

(No. 27 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, in the Secret and Political
Department.

(Enclosure 27
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner,
with Enclosures.

Sir :

1. I had the honour, on the 16th instant, to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, my intention of proceeding to Casheepore.

2. Since my arrival at this place, the person who had been dispatched by Mr. Rutherford to Bum Sah, as noticed in my letter of the above date, has returned. He carried a letter in the Newarree character, inviting Bum Sah, in general terms, to communicate his wishes and views, either by writing or word of mouth. To this he brought no reply; but was charged with a Persian letter, merely relating to the proclamation recently issued by Government, and evidently written without any particular object, except that, perhaps, of making it appear that the man was not the bearer of any private message to himself.

3. This man was detained four days at Almora, during which period he was but once admitted to Bum Sah, and that at night time, when he received the paper in the man's possession, and, as he relates, entered into no particular conversation with him, but merely made use of the expression, "why this delay?" To what this observation was intended to apply is not quite clear; but the fact of his receiving a paper of the above description, concealing its contents from his coadjutors, and allowing the bearer to return unharmed, are proofs of his being at least very lukewarm in the cause of the present Nepaulese Government; and would warrant the conclusion, that it would be no very difficult matter to detach him from its interest, and induce him, for an adequate consideration, to co-operate with us and favour our invasion.

4. There is but little doubt, however, in my mind, that Bum Sah's present power and influence in the province are very circumscribed, and I strongly suspect he possesses very little of either. From the tenour of his conduct, and from all the information I have been enabled to obtain, it appears to me clear that he is under alarm, and fearful of acting openly or taking any decided step. Indeed, it is confidently asserted that strong suspicions are entertained of his fidelity and allegiance by his own Government, and that he is continually watched by the three Goorka officers, who are employed in the province, and who appear to exercise the military authority independantly of his controul. These men's names are, Surdar Ungut, Remut Koar Kajee, and Bundarrie Kajee. The amount of the force under their orders is stated not to exceed four hundred men.

5. The extent, therefore, of Bum Sah's assistance may be considered, I apprehend, as confined to his personal defection, attended perhaps, in the event of his joining us, with the few soldiers who are probably attached to his person, and whose services he might perchance command. Thus much, however, added to the advantages to be derived from his local knowledge and abilities, and the example which his defection would hold out to others, who may be wavering and undecided in their opinions, would doubtless be of considerable utility, and greatly tend to facilitate the bringing the country into order and subjection, and maintaining our authority there hereafter.

6. These ideas have induced me to lose no further time in endeavouring to bring him to as speedy a decision as possible, with regard to the part he purposes taking in this contest; and I have accordingly this day addressed two letters to him in the hill language, translations of which I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General. These letters I have entrusted to a couple of men, inhabitants of the hills, who are to be depended upon, and who have been instructed to proceed separately and by different routes to Almora, and to be particularly careful to deliver them with all caution and secrecy. Eight or ten days will probably elapse, before the result of this communication can be known.

7. The appearance of a small force in this neighbourhood, and the actual commencement, if practicable, of active operations, would, I need not observe,
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be the best and most efficacious support to this overture. The present state of defence of Kamaon, independent of natural obstacles, is, I have reason to believe, weak, but will, of course, become more formidable every day; and the obvious encouragement which the early public disclosure of the intentions of Government with regard to this portion of the Goorka possessions, will hold out to the inhabitants, and disaffected part of the people, would have a strange effect in distracting the attention of the enemy, and short of the absolute reduction of the province, would serve to make a very powerful diversion in favour of our military operations in other quarters.

8. Without presuming to offer an opinion upon military matters, I have ventured to make the foregoing remarks; for, as far as I am capable of judging, I should really conceive that a battalion, aided by the corps of irregular troops now organizing by Captain Hearsey, would be of sufficient strength, if they could be speedily brought together, to warrant the immediate invasion of the province, and I should be very sanguine that it might, with the assistance of the inhabitants, prove equal to obtaining complete possession of it. At all events, it would be conducive to many very important objects: such as the occupation of the gauts, ferries, and bridges, and the possession of some strong points. It would also lead to the attainment of very requisite and useful information, and prepare the way, in the best manner, for the ultimate conquest.

9. I trust his Excellency the Governor-General will approve of the mode in which I have endeavoured to open a direct communication with Bum Sah, and that his Lordship will pardon my apparent presumption, in the observations I have taken the liberty of making respecting the early employment of a military force in this direction, conscious as I am of his Excellency's opinion of the urgency of that measure, and of the steps that have been taken accordingly.

10. I have had an opportunity, since I have been here, of personally communicating with Rajah Loll Sing. I have not the least reason to suppose that he will ever prove troublesome, by any pretensions he may set up; or that his influence, which he certainly possesses in some degree, will ever be used by him to counteract the measures of Government.

I have, &c.

Casheepoor,
22d November, 1814.

(Signed)

EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant.

TRANSLATIONS of two Letters despatched to Bum Sah at Almora, under date the 22d November, 1814.

No. 1.

After compliments.

I have lately arrived in this quarter on the part of the British Government, and have, if you are disposed to listen to them, communications to make, nearly affecting your interests and of consequence for you to hear. As the mode of intercourse, however, may perhaps at present be somewhat difficult, I have made this communication through the bearer, a man of the hills. If it be practicable, you can answer me freely by letter; if the contrary, you could perhaps despatch to me some private and confidential servant or agent, authorized to hear what I may have to propose, and to make answer generally on your part. To such a person I could communicate the substance merely of my object, until we could establish a more confidential and direct correspondence or effect a meeting; which, if you are disposed to enter into any discussions, the present is the moment to bring about.

No. 2.

After compliments.

By another hand I sent you a letter of this date to the following effect (recapitulate No. 1). Lest any accident should have prevented it reaching you, I have despatched this also by the bearer.

From communications which have lately passed between you and Mr. Rutherford, I am led to expect that you are disposed to listen to what I may be authorized

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 27
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner;
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

rized to propose to you on the part of my Government. If I am right in my conclusions, I recommend that you lose no time in fully explaining your views. Delays are dangerous, and this is the season for opening yourself freely. It will be desirable that you send me a speedy answer on these points.

(Enclosure 28
in No. 1.)

(No. 28 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner,
with Enclosure.

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

1. I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, that I have this day received a reply, a translate of which I have the honour to enclose, to the letters which I addressed on the 22d ultimo to Bum Sah. The letter was brought by one of the messengers I had employed, and was written in the hill character.

2. As the mode in which this communication was made leaves no room to suppose that Bum Sah was under any restraint in dictating his answer, it is, I apprehend, but natural to conclude, that he has only been temporising ; or, at least, that he is not so eager to enter into our views, as some part of his late conduct would appear to evince : for although the letters sent to him were not certainly explicit upon any particular point, it is scarcely possible, from their general tenour, that he should seriously have understood them in the sense his answer purports him to have done.

3. The mode, however, of communicating with him is now tolerably safe and easy ; and it only remains a question, whether his Lordship would deem it worth while to make the trial of a direct and specific proposal to him of personal reward, in consideration of services to be performed on his part, and thereby bring to a decision his supposed defection from the cause of his own Government, and his willingness to co-operate with us.

4. Whatever may be his intentions, it is, of course, hardly to be expected, that he will come forward until some show of assistance and support is made, and encouragement held out to him ; but should he be heartily inclined to secede from the Nepaul Government, the causes of the present delay can be fully explained to him, and the interim, in this case, might be usefully employed by him to our advantage, until such time as it may be deemed expedient to commence active operations on this portion of the frontier.

5. If any hope remain of his friendly disposition towards us, there would be no impropriety, perhaps, in addressing him in undisguised and explicit language. At all events, it will be advisable, I imagine, to undeceive him, as to the interpretation which he has chosen to put upon the correspondence that has been opened with him.

6. I took the opportunity of a messenger of Bum Sah's coming into camp a few days ago, for the ostensible purpose of inquiring after a Vakeel understood to be in attendance on his Excellency the Governor-General, to despatch by him another letter to his master, merely recapitulating the substance of my former address, and calling his attention to the late occurrences to the westward.

I have, &c.

Moradabad.
6th December 1814.

(Signed) EDW. GARDNER,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Bum Sah addressed to Mr. Gardner under date the 28th November, and received the 6th December 1814.

After compliments.

On the 27th instant I received the two letters which you sent me on the 22d and 23d November (letters recapitulated), and have understood their contents. What you observe regarding the state of the roads
and

and the difficulty of intercourse, has not originated with me; and although you mention having something of consequence to impart to me, as you have entered into no particulars, it is not possible for me to speak openly on that subject.

You have alluded to what I had before written to Mr. Rutherford; and observed, that from that correspondence you were led to believe that I was willing to listen to what you might have to say. My communications with that gentleman were merely lamenting that the strict and ancient friendship which had subsisted between the two States should have been disturbed by trifling altercations between the Zemindars on the borders, concerning certain lands on the frontier of Palpa and Bootwul. It is probably on this subject that you required me to send you a confidential person on my part. If this be the case, and the object be to restore the former ties as they existed between the State I serve and the British Government, I will despatch a trustworthy person, who is in readiness to proceed as soon as I shall have heard from you, which I request may be as early as possible.

(No. 29 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

The tenour of the information conveyed in your recent despatches, and of your verbal communications relative to the actual disposition of the Zemindars and persons of influence in Kamaon, have satisfied the Governor-General of the expediency of taking advantage of those circumstances, and of the supposed deficiency, on the part of the Goorkas, of the means of opposition in that country, to make an effort, at the earliest practicable period, to establish the British authority in Kamaon, according to the plan discussed in my despatch to Mr. Metcalfe of the 23d October, a copy of which is in your possession.

The effect of the attempt, even supposing it not to succeed to the full extent of the Governor-General's expectations, will be to create an useful diversion on the side of Gurhwall, and to distract the attention of the enemy, by adding to the number of points in which he will be at once assailed. The success of the enterprize will materially conduce to the interruption of the communication between Ummer Sing and the Nepaulese territories to the eastward, and will contribute to augment the impediments to the retreat of his force, should he determine to attempt that operation. It will, moreover, serve to convince the inhabitants of Gurhwall, and other countries where our real intentions seem still to be doubted, of our determination to expel the Goorka power and authority from these provinces to the westward of the Gogra, and will consequently stimulate their exertions in aid of the operations of our troops.

In consequence of the urgent calls on the regular troops, it is not practicable, at the present moment, to allot a sufficient force of that description for the projected service in Kamaon. His Lordship has every reason, however, to suppose that a body of irregulars well commanded, to be accompanied eventually by guns, will, with the co-operation of the inhabitants, be sufficient to overcome any opposition that can be offered by the Goorka force in the province of Kamaon.

You are apprized that Captain Hearsey is employed in raising a corps of irregular infantry for service in Kamaon, and his Lordship hopes to hear at an early period of it being in a state of great forwardness. In addition to this corps, the Governor-General has determined to authorize and direct Colonel Gardner, commanding the irregular cavalry, and at present in attendance at Head-Quarters, to raise a corps of Patan or Mewatty infantry, to the extent of fifteen hundred men, to be employed on the same service. His Lordship trusts that, in the course of three weeks from the present date, the whole force will be prepared to act.

It is his Lordship's intention to commit the execution of the military branch of this service to Colonel Gardner, whose talents, experience, and zeal, qualify him,

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Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 2^d
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure 2^d
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1817.

(Enclosure 2^d
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

him, in a peculiar manner, for the conduct of a force of the composition above described.

Captain Hearsey will be placed under the orders of Colonel Gardner, who, his Lordship is persuaded, will derive great advantage from that officer's zeal and local knowledge.

Colonel Gardner will be instructed to comply, in all respects, with the orders which he may receive from you, with regard to the objects to the accomplishing of which his force is to be directed. Measures will be taken for collecting, as soon as circumstances will admit, a party of regular troops, for the purpose of eventually advancing in support of the force under Colonel Gardner's command.

Colonel Gardner will receive further instructions relative to the formation of the corps to be raised by him, and to the conduct of the service in Kamaon, from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The instructions with which you are already furnished apprise you generally of the views and intentions of the Governor-General relative to Kamaon. His Lordship is satisfied of the expediency of establishing the authority of the British Government permanently in Kamaon, you will accordingly consider this as the ultimate object of the projected operations. It will be expedient to publish a proclamation to the inhabitants, declaratory of this resolution, on entering Kamaon, or at such other time as you may judge advisable. I am directed to transmit to you a draft, in English, Persian and Hindoostanee, of a proclamation, which you will be pleased to have translated into the language of the country, and to publish under your signature and seal.

The conduct pursued by Bum Sah, as appears from your despatches of the 22d November and 6th instant, although not conclusive of his disinclinations to abandon the interest of the Goorka Government, yet sufficiently prove that no active or material aid will be derived from his influence in favour of our cause. The Governor-General, under these circumstances, will not consider it necessary to hold out to him those advantages, which he was disposed to offer to him under a different impression. It may be expected, that if our early operations are successful, Bum Sah will submit; in which case you are authorized to assure him of honourable treatment, and such further favour as his services may entitle him to. You will form your own judgment with respect to the degree and mode in which he may be usefully employed in the event supposed. The Governor-General will not be disposed to establish him in any part of Kamaon.

With regard to Loll Sing, no further remark is necessary, than to enjoin you to avoid any step which may be construed into an encouragement of his pretensions on Kamaon. It is satisfactory to the Governor-General to learn from your report, that no obstacle is likely to be thrown in the way of the accomplishment of the objects of Government by Loll Sing.

In addition to the measures which you have been instructed to take in this and former despatches, I am directed to convey to you the authority of the Governor-General to entertain as many of the troops now in the service of the enemy, exclusive of Goorkas, as may be disposed to join you. You will take such measures, in concert with Colonel Gardner, as you may judge advisable, to make known among the enemy's troops the disposition of the British Government to employ them. You will exercise your own discretion regarding the rate of pay to be given to these persons. It is particularly expected, that this measure will induce the Rohillabs, and other warlike classes of the Low Countries, to abandon the service of the Goorkas. I am directed to transmit to you enclosed, the copy of a proclamation which was issued by the Governor-General, calling on such persons to quit the service of the enemy. The promulgation of this proclamation at the same time as the intimation of giving them service, may have a successful influence on the minds of the people just referred to.

It is scarcely necessary to point out the great importance, in a service of the description referred to in this despatch, to be conducted probably by the means of irregular troops alone, of the utmost caution in the undertaking, and the
greatest

greatest attention to the conciliatory demeanour of the troops when they enter the country which is to be the scene of their operations.

It is particularly understood, that the slaughtering of cattle is highly revolting to the notions of the people of Kamaon. This prejudice should be respected, and cattle should not be killed if sheep or goats can be provided for the troops.

The Governor-General relies with confidence on your prudence, discretion, and judgment, for the most strict attention to these objects.

I have, &c.

Camp, Belawalla,
14th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 30 in Enclosure No. 1.)

PROCLAMATION addressed to the Inhabitants of Kamaon.

The British Government has long beheld with concern the misery and distress to which the inhabitants of Kamaon have been reduced by the oppressive sway of the Goorka power. While that power, however, was at peace with the British Government, and afforded no ground to doubt its disposition to maintain that relation, the acknowledged obligations of public faith demanded a corresponding conduct on the part of the British Government, and obliged it to witness, in silent regret, the devastation and ruin occasioned by the extension of the Goorka power over that country.

Having now been compelled, by a series of unprovoked and unjustifiable encroachment and violence on the part of the Goorkas, to take up arms in defence of its rights and honour, the British Government eagerly seizes the opportunity of rescuing the inhabitants of Kamaon from the yoke of their oppressors; and a British force has advanced into that country, for the purpose of expelling the Goorka troops, and for excluding from it for ever the power and authority of that State.

The inhabitants are accordingly invited and enjoined to assist, to the utmost of their power, in effecting this great object, and to submit quietly and peaceably to the authority of the British Government, under whose mild and equitable administration they will be protected in the enjoyment of their just rights, and in the full security of their persons and property.

Given at.....

(No. 31 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions which have this day been addressed to Mr. Gardner, relative to an early attempt to establish the British authority in Kamaon, for which the present circumstances appear to be peculiarly favourable.

2. The Governor-General requests, that such orders may be issued, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, as his Excellency may deem proper, relative to the levy of the corps proposed to be commanded by Colonel Gardner, whose presence at Head-Quarters will facilitate the arrangement. His Lordship further requests that Captain Hearsey may be instructed to place himself under the orders of Colonel Gardner during the ensuing service.

3. His Excellency will be pleased to observe, that the Governor-General proposes to vest the conduct of the proposed measures in Mr. Gardner, with whose instructions Colonel Gardner will, of course, be instructed to comply.

4. His Lordship hopes that circumstances may allow of a small regular force being assembled, with a view to support the operations of the irregulars, should it be necessary. His Lordship does not, however, contemplate the necessity of its advance into the hills. The Governor-General also recommends to the
attention

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 29
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 30
in No. 1.)

Proclamation

(Enclosure 31
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

attention of the Commander-in-Chief, the adoption of an arrangement for placing at the disposal of Colonel Gardner some guns, in the event of the employment of artillery appearing to be necessary or advisable.

(Enclosure 31
in No. 1.)

5. Finally, his Excellency is requested to issue such instructions to Colonel Gardner, relative to the conduct of the military branch of the proposed measures, as his Excellency may deem to be proper.

I have, &c.

Camp, Belawalla,
14th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 32
in No. 1.)

(No. 32 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Captain Roughsedge.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. The Governor-General having been apprized of the service rendered by Meer Jaffier Shah, in prevailing on Bahaudur Sing, a former Dewan of the Goorka Government, to join Major-General Marley, his Excellency has deemed it to be proper to address a perwannah to Meer Jaffier Shah, expressive of his satisfaction at his conduct, and encouraging him to continue to promote, as far as in his power, the service entrusted to Major-General Marley and Major Bradshaw.

2. As Meer Jaffier Shah has been in communication with you on this subject, his Excellency has thought it proper to direct the perwannah to be transmitted through you : I have accordingly the honour to enclose it, together with a copy for your information.

3. His Lordship recognizes, in the share which you have had in this transaction, the same zeal for the service which has been so frequently acknowledged.

4. A copy of this letter will be transmitted to Major-General Marley and Major Bradshaw.

I have, &c.

Camp, Casheepore,
15th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 33
in No. 1.)

(No. 33 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To the Honourable E. Gardner.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

Sir :

Referring to my letter of the 14th instant, and to the importance of proceeding, without any delay, in commencing the levies for the corps of infantry to be commanded by Colonel Gardner, I am directed to inform you that the Collector of Moradabad has been desired to advance, on Colonel Gardner's application, the sum of five thousand rupees.

I have, &c.

Camp, Afzulgurh,
17th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To H. Batson, Esq, Collector of Moradabad.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to desire that you will advance to Colonel Gardner, on his application, the sum of five thousand rupees, for the purpose of enabling him to carry into effect the formation of a corps of irregular infantry.

I have, &c.

Camp, Afzulgurh,
17th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 34 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my letter addressed, under this date, to Colonel Mawbey, and eventually to Major-General Martindell, and to request you will be pleased to submit it for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 34
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field, and
eventually to Major-General Martindell.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your second letter of the 7th instant, giving an account of the evacuation of the fort of Baraut, which his Excellency considers an event of considerable importance, and as establishing the British authority in the district of Jounsar.

2. His Excellency authorizes the promise of seven hundred rupees, which Subsurrem states he had made to the Zemindars, being made good, if there is satisfactory evidence of its having been actually given.

3. The fort of Baraut is to continue occupied by the garrison which Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter placed there. Hereafter, if in the judgment of the officer commanding at Calcutta or in the Jounsar district, the detachment of Native Infantry now there can be safely reduced to a careful native commissioned officer's party, joined to the irregulars, such an arrangement is authorized; but, for some time, his Excellency thinks the presence of an officer will be beneficial in that quarter, principally in giving confidence to the inhabitants, obtaining intelligence, and watching the movements of any party of Goorkas that may again enter the district of Jounsar. Copy of this letter will be forwarded direct to Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 35 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my letter addressed, under this date, to Colonel Mawbey, and eventually to Major-General Martindell, and to request you will be pleased to submit it for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field, and
eventually to Major-General Martindell.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your several memorials of dates noted in the margin.

2. The

* 1 Letter, dated 30th November 1814.

2 Letters, dated 4th December 1814.

1 Dittos, dated 20th December.

3 Dittos, dated 5th December.

2 Dittos, dated 3rd December.

1 Dittos, dated 6th December.

1 Dittos, dated 3rd December.

1 Dittos, dated 7th December.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 35
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

2. The attack of the position taken up by Bulbudder Sing, and the reinforcement that appears to have joined his fugitive party, by the detachment commanded by Major Ludlow, reflects great credit on the gallantry, activity, and judgment of that officer, and on the zeal and gallantry of the officers and men, by whose efforts, under Major Ludlow's direction, the service was so successfully accomplished.

3. The Commander-in-Chief desires that his thanks may be conveyed to Major Ludlow for his conduct on this occasion, and throughout the whole of the late service on the Doon, in which it has been so conspicuous. His Excellency will not fail to bring the distinguished merits of Major Ludlow to the particular notice of Government.

4. His Excellency also desires, that his particular thanks may be offered to Captain Bucke, commanding the Light Infantry Battalion in the absence of Major Wilson, and to Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, doing duty with the same battalion, for their exemplary activity, zeal, and personal bravery; and to the native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy, for their spirited behaviour and exertions.

5. It is particularly gratifying to the Commander-in-Chief to observe, that in this affair, the first which has taken place between our Sepoys and the Goorkas since the defence of Kalunga by the latter, our Native Infantry, animated by the example and under the guidance of their European officers, have maintained their accustomed superiority, in close conflict with an enemy of determined courage, aided by the natural strength of his position.

6. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to promote the Sepoys, Gea Sing, Ramdee Misser, and Ramdeen Sing, to be supernumerary Naicks; and in doing so, his Excellency is happy to have it in his power to attend to your recommendation. His Excellency is also pleased to authorize a gratuity of one hundred rupees to be given to the Sepoy who undertook to enter and examine the enemy's position.

7. Your despatch of the 22d ultimo does not contain any report of the causes which prevented the success of the detachment first sent in pursuit of Bulbudder Sing, under Captain Warner. His Excellency wishes for a report of the proceedings of that detachment.

8. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion, the detachment sent to Luckergaut was much too strong for the purpose, and he entirely approves of your having ordered the greater part of the battalion to return and join the division, as well as of the whole tenour of your instructions to Major Richards. A pass, called Moonca Gauttee, from every inquiry that has been made, exists near Reekerekes; and his Excellency thinks with you, it must be the defile formed by the Gang and the high ground near Tapoobun.

9. His Excellency trusts that Bulbudder Sing will not have been allowed to remain and establish himself any where near the borders of the Dhoon; and that, should he have done so, exertions will be made, without delay, for driving him from any strong hold he may have occupied. His Excellency also trusts the movement to Nahun has been no longer deferred.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 36 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy of a despatch received from Major Bradshaw the 28th ultimo, being

Enclosure 36
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

being a report, in continuation of his letter of the 25th ultimo, detailing the success of the measures he had adopted for the occupation of the Terraie.

I have, &c.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp at Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

P.S. A copy of my reply to Major Bradshaw's despatch is also enclosed.

Bengal
Secret Letter
25 Jan. 1815

(Enclosure 5c
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

1. I apprized you, in my despatch of the 25th instant, of the result of the movement of that portion of the troops under my immediate direction, on the general advance of the whole force for the occupation of the Terraie. Having since received Captain Haye's report of the operations of his own division, and of the advance of that under Lieutenant Smith, I have the honour to transmit copies of those reports, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

2. After the service of the detachment on the morning of the 25th instant, I deemed it to be prudent, and also found it necessary to delay the advance of the troops to the latitude of Lokut, until I should be informed that the posts of Adapoor and Bunkutwa had taken up their new positions on the line of Bara-Gurhee and Goorpusrah, being joined yesterday by two companies and the Pioneers from Captain Roughsedge's detachment. Lieutenant Thompson marched this morning with two companies to take post about five coss to the northward, in the neighbourhood of Sumunpoor, Nur Katua, or Putteea, as convenience might recommend, these places being contiguous to each other, and distant from the Baugmutty from two to three coss. On receipt of that officer's report after choosing his ground, it is my intention to detach a company of Pioneers to clear a communication between the frontier posts from the Baug mutty to Persaon the west.

3. The occupation of the Terraie of Chumparun, along the limit adverted to, having been thus assumed, and subjected to the power of the British Government by the total overthrow of the enemy's military force in this quarter, I have issued a notification, calling upon the inhabitants to yield peaceable submission to the authority of the British Government. No appearance of disinclination to yield obedience to this order has yet been manifest any where in my immediate neighbourhood, and it is to be expected that no resistance will be offered to the arrangements which may be necessary for converting its revenue to immediate use.

4. I have the honour to enclose lists of the killed and wounded, on the part of the attack and the enemy, corrected from late information : I also transmit a copy of a letter of this date to Major-General Marley, commanding at Dinapore.

5. The press of business created by the success of the attack obliges me to postpone certain details relative to that affair to a subsequent day, which shall be as early as possible.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Burharwa,
28th November 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Major Commanding on the
Frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot.

To Major Bradshaw, Commanding on the Frontier, &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to report to you, that in pursuance of your instructions, I marched last night at twelve o'clock upon Bara Gurhee, by the direct route from Bunkutwa. Owing to the difficulty of the road, which for a great part of the way lays through rice-fields, and is intersected by innumerable water-courses,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

Enclosure 26 in
No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

courses, which proved very serious obstacles, I did not reach Bara Gurhee till eight o'clock. There were then, as ascertained since, from forty to fifty men in the place, who on appearance manned the walls and sounded the Nagara, and seemed resolved on opposition. As my information relative to the strength of the fort did not lead me to think that an immediate assault was likely to be attended with success, without at least a sacrifice of lives, which the object to be gained I conceived would not compensate for, I deemed it prudent to encamp distant of musquet shot and wait for the arrival of the six-pounder, which from the intelligence I had of the entire impracticability of the road by which I marched for wheeled-carriages of any description, I had sent round by the route of Kachurwah, under a sufficient escort. It however likewise meeting with obstructions, did not come up till near eleven o'clock, when both men and cattle were so fatigued as to require refreshment. In the meantime, I occupied myself in gaining all the knowledge I could obtain of the place on the spot, and in it. During the latter duty, I met with Deorak Opuddeeah, the Fouzdar, who had come out to Lieutenant Pickersgill, surveyor, who was passing the fort, and required him to surrender the place. Whilst the discussion of the point was going on, and the Fouzdar had sent for the Jemadar who commanded the small garrison, they had taken the alarm and escaped, by throwing themselves over the wall of the opposite face to that which we were upon. Their flight was soon discovered, and the place taken possession of. Deorak Opuddeeah was in great fear, and appeared very willing to consent to the surrender of the place, provided he could find any excuse to give his master, and that the Jemadar agreed. He is very ill, and as he gave so great a proof of confidence in coming out, I have not ordered him to be detained as a prisoner, but to be permitted for the present, if he wishes, to remain in the fort with his family. On our approaching the fort in the morning, I observed a man running in haste from it, and supposing him to be a messenger sent with intelligence, I ordered him to be pursued and seized. A variety of papers were found upon him belonging to the Fouzdar, which I have had examined, and am of opinion will be of use in the settlement of the conquered country. I shall do myself the honour of forwarding them to you.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Bara Gurh,
25th November 1814.

(Signed) E. P. HAY,
Captain Commanding Detachment.

To Captain Hay, Commanding, &c. Baragurhec.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that in conformity to the instructions contained in your letter of yesterday's date, I marched from Adapoor last night at twelve o'clock and arrived here at near twelve to-day, without having met with any resistance.

From what I have hitherto been able to learn, a Nepaulese force is near me.

The gun arrived in time to accompany me.

On the road I fell in with two hill-men, accompanied by two lowlanders; and as they attempted no resistance when I took their arms from them, I made them prisoners. The two hill-men prove to be Hircarrahs just arrived from Nepaul, and had in their possession the accompanying letter for Poursaram Thappa, which may probably contain some intelligence, as by the seals it appears to be from some man in office.

Pray excuse any inaccuracies in this letter, as I write it in the midst of a fever, but am not so unwell as to be unable to do my duty, therefore do not wish to be relieved.

I have, &c.

Persah, 1 P. M.
25th November 1814.

(Signed) C. SMITH,
Lieutenant, Commanding at Persah.

RETURN

Report of Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Nepaulese Post of Burhurwa, under Major Bradshaw, on the Morning of the 25th instant.

Bengal Secret
Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosures

	Lieutenants.	Subadars.	Havildars.	Sepoys.	Troopers.	Horses
Killed :						
Major Bradshaw's Escort, formed from the second battalion of the 5th Regiment	—	1	1	—	—	—
Captain Gardner's Irregular Horse, under Cornet Hearsey, 6th Cavalry	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL Killed	—	1	1	—	—	2
Wounded :						
Major Bradshaw's Escort	1	—	—	—	—	—
Detachment second battalion 15th Regiment	—	—	—	4	—	—
Champarun Light Infantry Battalion	—	—	1	1	—	—
Irregular Horse	—	—	—	—	14	7
TOTAL Wounded	1	—	1	5	14	7

Lieutenant Boileau in command of Major Bradshaw's Escort, wounded.

Camp. Burhurwa,
25th November 1814. .

(Signed) H. SIBLEY,
Captain commanding a Detachment.

List of Nepaulese, Sirdars, &c. killed and wounded in the Attack on the Nepaulese Post of Burhurwa, on the Morning of the 25th November 1814.

Companies.	No.	N A M E S.	Rank.	R E M A R K S.
1st or Beera Dulls.	1	Purseram Thappa	Soobah	{ Killed. Soobah of the Zillah of Bara Persa, and commanding the Troops.
		Jugdeo Thappa	Second in command	Killed.
		Touj Sing	Subadar	Killed.
		Jawrun Sing Thappa	—	Killed.
		Jusram Thappa	Jemadar	Killed.
		Nurbur Thappa	—	Killed.
		Jugjeet Thappa	—	Wounded, in Hospital.
		Indur Sing	—	Killed.
		Guj Sing	—	Killed.
		Jhira Rout	Adjutant	Killed.
2d or Bheroo Dulls.		Kishun Thappa	Havildar	Killed.
		Rajah Bul Thappa	—	Killed.
		Kulloo Boora	—	Killed.
		Kishen Puttee Thappa	—	Killed.
		Suktu Ram	—	Killed.
		Burt Sing Thappa	—	Killed.
		Nine Sing	Naick	Killed.
		Duljeet Boora	—	Killed.
		Purram Nairain	—	Killed.
		Dnunbur Thappa	—	Killed.
3d or Bridgenaut's.		Aibar Thappa	Jemadar	Killed.
		Soor Beer Thappa	—	Killed.
		Imrut	—	Killed.
		Kishna Ram	Duwun	Killed.
		Bekaree Doss	—	Killed.
		Murrun Rout	{ A noted leader of } { Decoits	Killed.

N.B. Of the above three Companies, which consisted of one hundred men each, fifty-one Sepoys were killed, twenty-three taken prisoners, and about fifty drowned in the Baugmutty. Two stand of colours have fallen to the victors.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Major, Commanding on the Frontier of Tirhoot.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 36
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To Major-General Marley, commanding at Dinapore.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you two standards taken from the Nepaulese troops in the attack of the 25th instant, by the Champarun Light Infantry. They constitute a distinguished trophy, honourable to the conduct and courage of that new corps on its first encounter with an enemy.

It being attended with much inconvenience to retain the Nepaulese prisoners in camp, I have deemed it proper to send them into Dinapore, in order to be disposed of according to the pleasure of Government. My orders to the detachment having prohibited the capture of prisoners, these are therefore the fugitives who begged their lives, or who after the combat came in wounded.

I have, &c.

Camp, Burhurwa,
November 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW.

To Major Bradshaw, commanding, &c. &c.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 25th and 28th ultimo.

The Commander-in-Chief having already publicly expressed, in General Orders to the army, the sense his Excellency entertains of your conduct, and that of the gallant detachment under your command, he has only in this place to repeat the satisfaction he has derived, from the able and successful manner in which you carried into effect the instructions with which you had been furnished, and to request you will communicate to Captain Hay, Lieutenant Smith, and the officers and men under their command, his Excellency's full approbation of the manner in which the service on which those officers were detached was effected. Captain Hay's arrangements for executing your orders were very judicious, and his Excellency has no doubt but, had the enemy that was opposed to him stood the attack, a result equally decisive and creditable as that produced at Burhurwa would have been the consequence.

The arrangements reported in the second and third paragraphs of your despatch are entirely approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

It is the Commander-in-Chief's intention to recommend an honorary distinction being conferred by Government on Lieutenant Boileau for his gallantry.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp at Moradabad,
11th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 37
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(No. 37 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my despatch of this date, addressed to the officer commanding in the Dhoon, which you will be pleased to lay before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Boojpore,
13th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To the Officer commanding in the Dhoon.

Sir :

1. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief understanding that Bulbudder Sing has taken post at a place called Choomoonha or Badsha Thallah, where he has been joined by some Goorkas from Sreenuggur, and is endeavouring

endeavouring to establish himself, deems it expedient that a detachment should be immediately formed from the troops in the Dhoon, and sent for the purpose of dislodging Bulbudder Sing from the post he has occupied, and driving him and his party beyond the Ganges, in case Colonel Mawbey should not already have left directions to this effect.

2. In the absence of information regarding the strength and distribution of the troops left in the Dhoon, the Commander-in-Chief is unable to point out how the detachment for the above purpose is to be formed. His Excellency however desires, that two hundred or two hundred and fifty men of the garrison of Kalunga, and the party at Luckergaut, form part of the detachment, to be joined by such addition from the troops left at Deyra, and if necessary from those at Calsic, as may be thought requisite to constitute the detachment of a strength adequate to the object.

3. The Commander-in-Chief conceives that, until the fort of Nalapanee shall have been completely dismantled or destroyed (if the fortifications shall not already have been blown up, according to his Lordship's wishes), a garrison of fifty Sepoys, and the same number of trusty irregulars, would be sufficient to prevent the re-occupation of the post, the only object of maintaining a guard in it at present.

4. If Colonel Mawbey should have left any of the mountain train in the Dhoon, part of it might be usefully employed on this occasion.

5. The Commander-in-Chief can only give you very general instructions on this subject: the details of the service he must leave to you. The expulsion of Bulbudder Sing and his party from the post they at present occupy is of material importance to the security of the Dhoon, and absolutely necessary to encourage that spirit of resistance to the Goorka tyranny, which the inhabitants of Gurnwall have already so openly manifested, but which without the vigorous and active aid of the British troops, can hardly be effectual. The Commander-in-Chief, therefore, trusts you will feel all the importance of not suffering the Goorkas to remain in undisturbed possession of the post they now occupy, and that your utmost efforts will not be wanting to expel them from it.

6. In the event of the detachment succeeding in driving Bulbudder Sing from Badsha Thallah, the Tirhee and Gadhagauts should next be occupied.

7. The officer commanding the detachment should give every encouragement and support to the inhabitants of the country, in their exertions to throw off the Goorka yoke.

8. You will be pleased to communicate and confer with Mr. Fraser on this service; and his Excellency is assured you will pay due attention to any suggestions which the zeal and public spirit of that gentleman may induce him, and which his situation and local knowledge so well qualify him to offer on the subject.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Boojpore,
13th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 38 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my despatch of yesterday's date to Major-General Martindell, commanding a division of the army in the field, and to request you will be pleased to submit the same for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Belawalla,
14th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter
25 Jan. 1815.

Enclosure 17
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure

(Enclosure 38
in No 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

To Major-General Martindell, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field.

Sir :

(Enclosure 38
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure.

1. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief concludes, by the time this letter shall have reached you, that you will have joined and assumed the command of the division of the army lately employed in the Dhoon under Colonel Mawbey, and proceeded with it against Nahun.

2. Material as the immediate reduction of that fort is to the more effectual and vigorous prosecution of the operations entrusted to Colonel Ochterlony, as well as to the success of the campaign in that quarter, the Commander-in-Chief would not wish an assault to be risked under present circumstances, but rather that the place should be reduced by straitening the garrison of the small fort and the inhabitants of the town, and by the effects of our artillery, of our shells in particular. His Excellency does not mean to preclude the employment of your eighteen-pounders, in the event of its being found practicable to employ them effectually or usefully.

3. From the account given of Nahun by Major Richards, of the first battalion of the Thirteenth now with you, and by Captain Hodgson, it appears that the town of Nahun is three coss in circumference, and that, at the period it was visited by those officers, it was without any defence or fortification. The Commander-in-Chief would hope, that in so extensive a circuit accessible points would be found, although from the town being situated on a mountain, the approach must be difficult. The town once in our possession, must afford cover for any operations against the small fort or fortified house in which Kajee Runjore Sing resides.

4. There is another and stronger fort immediately above Nahun, called Jaurapta or Jytuk ; and it will, of course, form an early object of your attention, to cut off the communication between those two forts, and if possible with your means, between them and Ummer Sing Thappa's present position at Ramghur.

5. It will be necessary to keep an eye, in your communications through the protected Seikh States, upon the Chief of Chickrowlee, a place directly in the way of them. Joudh Sing Kulseah, who holds lands on both sides of the river Suttleje, but is an attached follower of Rajah Runjeet Sing of Lahore, has been recently engaged in an unwarrantable attack on some Seikh villages under the immediate protection of the British Government, and his proceedings will be noticed at a proper time. The circumstance is herè mentioned, in order to put you on your guard against any interruption which the vicinity of this person may occasion to your communications.

6. The Commander-in-Chief trusts you are in correspondence with Colonel Ochterlony ; and it is his Excellency's positive desire that you keep that officer regularly apprized of every movement and occurrence which may be of importance for him to know.

7. You will be allowed a Brigade-Major, as staff to the whole detachment, exclusive of the Brigade-Major now allowed to the brigade of Infantry.

8. An accurate survey of the Dhoon and districts of Gurhwall, situated between the Tonse and the Baugmutty, being of great importance, the Commander-in-Chief desires that, if the services of Lieutenant Blance can be immediately dispensed with, he may be instructed to proceed upon that duty ; but if his services should continue to be required with your division until after the fall of Nahun, his departure may be deferred until that event takes place, when you will be pleased to order him to proceed on the survey above indicated.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Boojpore,
13th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 39 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of my despatch of this date to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter commanding the troops in the Dhoon.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters,
15th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 39
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, commanding the Troops in the Dhoon, Calsie.

Sir :

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief observing, by Colonel Mawbey's report of his march from the Dhoon, and by your letter to that officer's address of the 11th instant, enclosing a distribution return of the corps under your command, that you are the senior officer charged with the protection of the Dhoon, directs me to communicate to you the following observations and orders relative to the disposition of the troops, and other measures which, in his Excellency's opinion, should be adopted for the attainment of that important object.

1st. His Excellency desires that, after establishing in the most eligible position about Calsie a detachment from your corps, sufficient to maintain itself against any part of the enemy likely to be brought against it in the present state of the Goorka power in that quarter, and to afford confidence and protection to the inhabitants who have claimed our protection, you will proceed with the residue of your force to Deyra, and establish your quarters in that central position.

2d. The fort of Kalunga, or Nalapanee, being ordered to be blown up, or otherwise destroyed, the Commander-in-Chief conceives that, with a collected and moveable detachment at Deyra, a force of fifty or sixty regulars, with such irregulars as you may be able to obtain through the assistance of Mr. Fraser, will be sufficient to prevent Nalapanee being seized and reoccupied by the enemy, until the orders for its destruction (the execution of which orders is to be expedited, if not already fulfilled) shall have been carried into effect. The remainder of the troops which were there under Major Baldock should be withdrawn, and directed to join you at Deyra.

3d. If the stockade above Calsie, and that at Dhoon, can be so effectually destroyed as to prevent their being reoccupied by the enemy, or if no particular advantages attend their being guarded by the parties now there (of which you must be the judge), his Excellency desires those parties may be withdrawn, and added to the detachment to be left for the protection of Calsie and its vicinity.

4. His Excellency also desires the detachment at the Timly pass may be withdrawn altogether, and replaced by a thannah of irregulars of any description that can be raised. No necessity in his Excellency's opinion, exists for the Timly pass leading into the Honourable Company's territories, being guarded by the party now there, or by any party of regulars, while troops are so much wanting in more exposed quarters.

5th. The post at Rauggaut on the Jumna should be continued. His Excellency leaves it to you to withdraw the party at Luckergaut altogether, and to add it to the detachment under your immediate command, or to assign it any other post where its services may be more required or more usefully employed.

6th. The best mode of providing for the security of the Dhoon, after occupying such posts as it is absolutely necessary to guard, is to keep your remaining force collected at Deyra, in readiness to move at the shortest notice, in whatever direction its services might be required. Its security would be still more effectually provided for, and put beyond all probable risk of interruption a

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 39
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

present, by driving Bulbudda Sing from the position he is said to have occupied at Badshattollah, as mentioned in my letter of the 13th instant to the officer commanding in the Dhoon, copy of which is annexed, lest it should not have reached you. The Commander-in-Chief desires that, if possible, a detachment may be formed for this service. A rigorous attack upon Bulbudda Sing's position would relieve the Dhoon from all apprehensions from that quarter, and at least compel him to fly beyond the Bageerettee. If this attack can be made, his Excellency relies on your zeal and activity for adopting the proper measures necessary to carry it into execution.

7. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that it is not possible, at the present moment, to send you a reinforcement of regular troops. His Excellency, however, trusts that, by a prudent and judicious distribution and employment of the troops at the present under your command, and by your personal activity and vigilance, with the aid of such irregular troops as his Excellency trusts Mr. Fraser will have been able to collect, the Dhoon will be secured from any attempt which the Goorkas can make against it, in the present broken and dispersed state of their power in Gurhwall.

8. The Commander-in-Chief desires you will be pleased to state, what ordnance has been left in the Dhoon, and that you will keep me regularly apprized of all movements and occurrences, and of whatever intelligence you may receive.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kasheepore,
15th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant General.

(Enclosure 40
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore
with Enclosure.

(No 40 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government in the Political Department,
Bareilly.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information and orders of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copies of the under-mentioned papers, relative to the propriety or otherwise of granting lands in the Terraie to any hill-porters who may serve in the army under Major-General Wood's command, during the operations of the war.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
16th December 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To Major General J. Wood, commanding at Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to enclose copy and translation of an ishtear which I propose to issue, in consequence of the conversation we had this morning, with reference to Mr. Secretary Adam's letter under date the 22d ultimo.

2. The enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the Acting Collector of this district, on the subject of the practicability of granting lands to any hill-porters who may enter into the service in the present exigency.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
3d December 1814

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To H. G. Christian, Esq., Acting Collector of Zillah, Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to inclose copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Major-General Wood, and of the whole of the papers therein alluded to.

2. It appearing to the Major-General and myself that the proclamation would have much greater effect, were a specific promise held out to the hill-porters of being allowed to cultivate a certain quantity of land in the Terraie, for the sup-
por

port of their families, I have to request you will furnish me with a report of the present state of the lands in the Terraie, and generally with your opinion as to the practicability of the measure above proposed.

3. As it is intended ultimately to refer this question for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I have to request the favour of your reply with as little delay as practicable.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
3d December 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 40
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore,
with Enclosure

To R. Martin, Esq., Judge and Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d instant with its several enclosures.

The Terraie, or low land situated at the foot of the hills on the northern frontier of the district, including a portion of the tract usurped by the Nepaulese, is considered the property of Rajah Ruttun Sing. The proprietary right to the tuppah of Sheoraj does not yet appear to have been so clearly established, but it is considered as dependent on, or an appendage of purgunna Bansee. I am not at present prepared to give a full or explicit account on the validity or otherwise of the title of any claimants to the proprietary right of the Terraie, as I have left my amlah and records in purgunna Atrowlia, and am in consequence precluded, in some degree, from obtaining accurate information on the subject. However, I believe that the claim of Rajah Ruttun Sing to a considerable portion of the country has been acknowledged by the British Government, as in the year 1210 Fussilec, or in 1802, engagements were taken from the Rajah, as proprietor, for the payment of the revenue of Tilpore, Benackpore, and Khugorec Bhumdar. This circumstance establishes his claim, under the existing regulations, to a resettlement, unless circumstances of a political nature should render the arrangement inexpedient. I agree in the opinion expressed by you in the second paragraph of your letter, that the proclamation would have a much greater effect, were a specific promise held out to the hill-porters of being allowed to cultivate a certain quantity of land in the Terraie for the support of their families. This measure could, I think, be effected without much difficulty, as I should conceive the Rajah possesses the power of portioning out a certain extent of land, without interfering with the tenures of others, and Government have already authorized their admission. The only object that remains to be considered is, that as the lands situated near the hills are waste, and much time must necessarily elapse before they can be brought into a productive state of cultivation, how the people who may be induced to accept of the offer held out are to support themselves and families until the lands are cultivated ; and as some expense and much labour is necessary to clear the ground, how funds are to be provided, to enable the parties to furnish themselves with the requisite implements of husbandry, seed, &c. These are points which I am not competent to decide ; but as any extension of cultivation, in a country at present so impoverished, must be conducive to the interest of Government, I am inclined to think that some encouragement may be recommended by the Board of Commissioners, and I should conceive that Rajah Ruttun Sing will and should be required to adopt all the means in his power, to obviate inconvenience or hardship to the new settlers.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore Collectorsnip,
5th December 1814.

(Signed) H. G. CHRISTIAN,
Acting-Collector.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(No. 41 in Enclosure No. 1.)
To R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Sir :

(Enclosure 41
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 6th instant, and submitting for the notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General copies of a correspondence on the subject of granting lands in the Terraie to any hill-porters who may serve in the army under the command of Major-General Wood, during the operations against the State of Nepaul.

2. I am directed by his Lordship to observe, that the amount of reward to be given to the hill-porters who may serve in the army must be estimated by the quality and extent of their services, and that the species of compensation must be regulated by many considerations of convenience and expediency. As a knowledge, however, of these circumstances is obviously not possessed by the Governor-General at the present moment, his determination on the question submitted to his judgment must, for the present, be suspended. His Lordship, however, trusts that, in the mean time, positive assurances of reward, which you are accordingly authorized to make to them, will be sufficient to induce a number of the hill porters to enter into the service of the British Government.

I have, &c.

Camp, Afzoolghur,
18th December 1811.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 42
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Maj. Gen. Wood,
with Enclosure.

(No. 42 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. The several causes which have concurred to postpone the commencement of military operations and which were reported in my letter to the Adjutant-General of the 28th ultimo, have also delayed the adoption of such political arrangements as are dependant upon their successful result : I nevertheless think it my duty to state to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, whatever progress has hitherto been made, in fulfilment of the instructions with which I was honoured in your letter of the 31st October.

2. The re-establishment of the British authority in the whole of the Terraie being the first object of attention prescribed to me by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, has been frequently considered, in conjunction with the Magistrate and Collector of this place, and the positions to be occupied, with the force assigned to each, have been determined on. But as it does not appear advisable to detach these parties before the advance of the main body towards Bootwul, the civil authorities will not be enabled to assume charge of the whole of the territory, and to consider their respective establishments in full security against incursions from the Nepaulese, until I shall have arrived at the foot of the hills, and occupied their principal attention in defending the passes into them. The station of the most considerable detachment will be in the vicinity of the decayed fort of Myuarce, in the tuppah Sheoraj, this portion of territory being of great importance, from its fertility and the supplies derived from it by the inhabitants within the hills. A detachment will also be posted to the eastward of Bootwul, at Patlee; and a copy of my letter to Major Bradshaw, requesting him to provide for this service, is herewith forwarded. A post intermediate to Patlee and that in Sheoraj will be fixed on hereafter, with the view of connecting the chain of posts in the Terraie. The latter need not, however, be so strong as the former, in consequence of its contiguity to the probable scene of operations.

3. My interviews with Rajah Ruttun Sing, and his uncle Nadir Shah, have been frequent since my arrival at Goruckpore, and the communications have been carried on in the most friendly terms. The Rajah and his adherents have cheerfully engaged to accompany me; and I have already derived much assistance from the information they have furnished, and formed expectations of considerable advantage to the success of our operations, from the assurances
of

of attachment and support which he has received from several Zemindars, who are yet compelled to conceal their friendly intentions from the vigilance of the Goorka police, but who are prepared to seize the earliest convenient moment of defection. Few hill soldiers have as yet been engaged in the service of the Rajah; but some from the Toolseepore hills are daily expected, and will be supplied with arms as they arrive. In addition to what may be purchased in the neighbourhood, ninety-two stand of arms, which belonged to the Nizamut companies disbanded last year by the Magistrate, have been repaired, and are now applicable to this purpose. The sum already advanced to the Rajah is Rupees 2,300. Additional advances will be made, as circumstances may render it advisable.

Beawal
Secret Letter
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 4.
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Maj. Gen. Wood,
with Enclosures

4. In regard to the Rajah Don Bahauder, the Right Honourable the Governor-General will observe, from the copies of my letters to that Chief and to the Resident at Lucknow, that certain suggestions have been offered, and that the Rajah has been made acquainted with the posts intended to be occupied to the west of Bootwul. I shall continue to keep up such a correspondence with this Chief as the furtherance of the service may require.

5. The Rajah Ruttun Sing is the only exile of rank residing in this part of the Honourable Company's territory. The conditions under which he is to hold the lands below the hills have already been explained to the Rajah and his Uncle, and have met with their entire acquiescence. They have not yet been made acquainted, that it may be considered expedient to retain permanent possession of Bootwul Khass and the fort of Nyakote; but, in the event of that measure being ultimately adopted, it cannot be doubted, I should conceive, that the Rajah would readily submit to an arrangement deemed essential to the final success of operations, to which he will be indebted for his restoration to the hereditary possessions of his family, and that he will be sensible that he can urge no plea against such a reservation from a gift wholly gratuitous on the part of the Honourable Company. With the exception of climate, which I shall be hereafter more competent to report upon, I do not hesitate to express my opinion, that the retention of the post in question will be found indispensable to the accomplishment of all the views, military, political, and financial, contemplated by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, as connected with the pending operations. Without the command of this key into so strong a barrier, it would seem to me impossible to secure the very important advantages enumerated in the eighth paragraph of your letter to Colonel Ochterlony, under date the 30th September. I have applied to the Magistrate and Collector for their sentiments on this point, as affecting the police and revenue of the district, and copies of their answers are herewith forwarded.

6. The Rajah Ruttun Sing does not yet expect that his possessions will be increased, by the annexation to it of any of the neighbouring petty States, under the circumstances specified in the eleventh paragraph of your letter, but understands and recommends that such vacant lands shall be appropriated to remunerate those who contribute most effectually to the expulsion of the Goorkas and the establishment of the ancient line of Chiefs. It will be my duty, in the proper season, to make a careful and particular report on these points, as required in the sixth paragraph of my instructions.

7. The proclamation to the inhabitants of the tract heretofore forming the Choubeesa and Barusee Raj, has been translated into the language of the hills, and will be published as soon as the troops advance towards Bootwul. It is not apprehended that any formal promulgation will expose to danger those heirs to lands, or chiefships, who are now living in the utmost poverty and obscurity, as the contents of the proclamation have been already declared by the Rajah Ruttun Sing to his friends, and must, it is presumed, have thence, as well as from Toolseepore, become known to the Nepaul Government, without any bad consequences ensuing, or any new victims being sacrificed to the suspicions of that sanguinary State. I have explained to Rajah Ruttun Sing such arguments, on the part of our Government, as are deducible from the tenour of the proclamation, in order that he might clearly specify them for the satisfaction of his friends.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
27 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 42
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Maj. Gen. Wood.
with Enclosures.

8. Molavee Abdool Khadir Khan arrived here some time ago, and gives me daily proofs of the value of his talents and assiduity.

9. I shall keep up such a communication with Major Bradshaw and Mr. Gardner, as is directed in the concluding paragraph of my instructions.

10. I shall continue to report to you regularly, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, my proceedings under instructions contained in your letter of the 31st of October.

11. I expect, in the course of five or six days, to put the detachment in motion towards its destination, by which period the five companies of the first battalion of the fourteenth Native Infantry, the expected elephants from Lucknow and bearers, &c. will, I hope, have arrived. If I were to march sooner, I should be obliged to remain perhaps for some time at the foot of the hills, consuming supplies which could not be readily replaced.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
7th December 1814.

(Signed) J. S. Wood,
Major-General.

P.S. Since I recommenced this letter, I have received intelligence respecting Rajah Don Bahauder, which induced me to address Major Baillie yesterday, the copy of which letter is herewith enclosed.

To Major Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

As I am now making arrangements with the civil authorities here for the re-occupation of the lands of Sheoraj and Bootwul, I do myself the honour to address you more particularly respecting the subject contained in your letter of the 17th ultimo.

It will be necessary that the force to be detached to, and detained in Sheoraj, &c. shall be of such a strength, as not only to secure it from attack, if possible, but give a degree of assurance to the police and to the inhabitants of the country. In making such detachments, and still retaining a disposable force at all competent to secure a passage into the hills, and ultimately to Tonsein and Palpa, I find considerable difficulty.

Under these circumstances, I am obliged to solicit your assistance, and to commit to your arrangement such a provision for Patlee as you may think the nature of that part of the frontier may require. Indeed, I have no doubt but you will kindly lend your aid towards accomplishing that part of the service, in which we are more immediately concerned.

It was my intention to have established two companies at Patlee, which I conceive would provide for the security of the neighbourhood, at the same time that they covered the town of Mekhoul, and preserve the communication with the left bank of the Gunduck.

A careful examination of my means, however, for all the ends proposed, leads me to conclude, that to provide for the re-occupation of Sheoraj, &c. will be as much as I can accomplish, without very considerable interference with my intended ulterior operations.

Respecting the dawk, I have had both verbal and written communications with Mr. Christian, who has no doubt addressed you on the subject. We agree in opinion, that it is advisable the runners shall pass through the perwanneli zemindaree, as it will secure the safety of the mails; and by placing four men at each chokey, and sending all letters by express, the increase of distance will become a matter of little consequence.

I have just been favoured with an extract of your letter to Mr. Adam, under date the 14th ultimo, so considerable a force as ten thousand men being stationed at Tonsein and Bootwul, is an additional reason that I hold the detachment under my command as complete as possible.

Some

Some time since I forwarded copies of three routes into the hills to Major-General Marley : it is probable they were sent for your examination. The person by whom they were furnished not having fulfilled a part of his engagement to me, renders it necessary that the information the routes contain shall be received with caution. I ought to say, however, that I have no other cause of suspicion than his non-appearance at Goruckpore with four hundred hill men, as he promised.

I am making every exertion possible to put this detachment in motion. A total failure in our endeavours to procure hill porters and sharoos has been one considerable cause of delay. The detachment of the first battalion of the Fourteenth regiment of Native Infantry will be here about the 9th instant, after which I shall make a movement in advance with all practicable expedition.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
4th December 1814.

(Signed) J. S. Wood,
Major-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 42
No. 1.)

Letter from
Maj. Gen. Wood,
with Enclosures.

To Major-General Wood, commanding a Division of the Army, Goruckpore.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, on the subject of retaining possession of Bootwul Khass and the fort of Nyakote, as affecting the revenue of this district.

In reply, I beg leave to state that I conceive the retention of Bootwul and Nyakote to be very advisable, with a view to the effectual security of the revenue of the low lands, and likewise as eligible positions to keep open a communication with the hills. The only objection that may arise to the occupation of the above places is, that the climate at particular seasons of the year is, I am given to understand, extremely insalubrious. This circumstance may oppose an insuperable obstacle to their retention. The security and tranquillity of the Terraie might perhaps be secured by certain stipulations in some future treaty, calculated to prevent the probability of any further molestation, and consequently render the above positions of inconsiderable importance.

Goruckpore Collectorship,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) H. G. CHRISTIAN,
Acting Collector.

To Major-General Wood, commanding at Goruckpore.

Sir :

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I have the honour to state that no benefit can, I conceive, arise from retaining possession of the town of Bootwul or the fort of Nyakote, as from the insalubrity of the climate the former is entirely deserted by its inhabitants during the rainy season ; and supposing it practicable to retain a small garrison at Nyakote, their services would be useless, as the fort commands only one road, and there are many passes to the east and west of it, which are reported to be equally easy of access as the road by Bootwul.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 2d instant, and request that you will accept my best thanks for the ready attention you have been so good as to shew to my requisitions. The assistance you promise will enable me to put the detachment in march at an earlier period than I expected.

Enclosed is the copy of a letter which I yesterday addressed to the Rajah of Toolseepore. With the letter was forwarded a copy of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's proclamation, addressed to the Chiefs and inhabitants

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 42
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Maj.Gen.Wood,
with Enclosures.

bitants of the Choubecsa and Barusee Raj. I have every reason to suppose this Chief requires to be stimulated to exertion, and that the line of policy adopted by him is of a very temporizing nature: not that I am aware of any intention on his part to connect himself with the Government of the Rajah of Nepal, but that he wishes to refrain from any overt act, which might draw down on him the decided hostility of that Government at a future period, in the event of any adjustment taking place between it and the British Government. The grounds on which my surmises are formed are contained in a confidential letter received by the Rajah of Bootwul from an old adherent of his family, at present in the service of Don Bahauder. Rajah Ruttun Sing, and his uncle Nadir Shah, place considerable reliance on the integrity and attachment of the person who writes to them and to their family, and conceive that the suspicions of their friend are worthy of consideration, they have, however, requested that no communication which may be made to the Rajah shall contain any thing that may lead him to a surmise that his fidelity is doubted, as it might be attended with the most serious consequences to their friend. It is probable that you may coincide in opinion with me, on the propriety of his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier adopting such measures as may to his Excellency appear proper, to force Don Bahauder to exertions, without which the western parts of this Zillah will require a much more considerable force for its security than I can spare, without interfering much with the ulterior service to be accomplished by the detachment under my command; and were the place of the troops now stationed on Don Bahauder's frontier immediately occupied by the advance of a force from Toolseepore, they could not be spared to make an irruption, or assist in one, into Sheoraj. Should the suspicion expressed by Rajah Ruttun Sing's correspondent be well founded, there can be but little doubt of the necessity of some British officers being placed near the Rajah, to secure the advantages which must arise from his early co-operation, which will lose much of its importance if postponed to any considerable period.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) J. S. Wood,
Major-General.

(Enclosure 43
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 43 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Major-General Wood, commanding a Division of the Army.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch dated the 7th instant.

2. His Lordship trusts that the arrival of the elephants and bearers from Lucknow will have removed the obstacles which have hitherto retarded the commencement of your operations.

3. The arrangements on which you have determined for the occupation and defence of the Terraie, and the tenour of the communication which you in consequence made to Major Bradshaw, under date the 4th instant, are entirely approved by the Governor-General.

4. His Lordship derives much satisfaction from your report of the advantages which you have already received from the information afforded by Rajah Ruttun Sing, and his uncle Nadir Shah, and the services which you expect from the promised co-operation of the Rajah and his adherents.

5. I am also directed to signify to you the Governor-General's approbation of the tenour of the correspondence into which you have entered relative to Rajah Don Bahauder, and of the other arrangements which you have formed, connected with the ulterior operations of the force under your command.

6. I am directed to take this opportunity of requesting you to transmit to Mr. Monckton, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council at Fort William, copies of all despatches which you may in future address to the Governor-General or me.

I have, &c.

Camp, Afzoolgurh,
18th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.
(No. 44)

(No. 44 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

I have now the honour to submit, for the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a bill for expenses incurred in the prosecution of those inquiries concerning Nepaul, to which his Excellency directed my attention.

The salary of the Pundit is the only item in the bill which has not yet been paid; though, as my word is in some degree pledged upon it, I trust his Excellency will be pleased to authorize the disbursement.

With regard to the guides and Hirkarrahs, I request to be informed whether I shall make them over to Mr. Gardner, or retain them under my own charge. They were entertained with a view to military operations in this quarter, under the impression that the duty of providing them, as well as of procuring every other kind of information affecting the movements of the troops, would be imposed upon me.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bellawala,
14th December 1814.

(Signed) T. RUTHERFURD.

THE HONOURABLE COMPANY.....*Dr.**For charges incurred in procuring Information, &c., concerning Nepaul.*

On account of establishments entertained under the authority of his Excellency the Governor-General, for the purpose of procuring information, &c., concerning Nepaul. Vide letter from the Secretary in the Political Department, under date the 12th August 1814.

	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Ram Chunder Pundit, from October to 15th November, at 100 rupees	150	0	0			
Chait Ram, from September to October, at 15 rupees	30	0	0			
Chundoo Nezee, from October to November, at 10 rupees.....	20	0	0			
Loll Sing Chuprassee, from October to November, at 6 rupees	12	0	0			
Nahir Sing, Bukram Sing, and Ram Sing, Goorkalee Soldiers, from 27th August to November, at 5 rupees each	46	8	0			
				258	8	0

Guides and Hirkarrahs.

Kushall and three men, entertained as guides for the passes of Kellarao and Timley (S.W.) Kushall, from September to November, at 4 rupees.....	12	0	0			
Three men, from 15th October to November, 1 rupees.....	18	0	0			
Four men, from 15th October to November, at 4 rupees	24	0	0			
Two men, from 1st November to 30th, at 4 rupees.	8	0	0			
Six men for the passes of Bhumroulee and Chhukhata Kamaon.....	0	0	0			
Six men, from 3d November to 30th, at 4 rupees, for the passes into the Dootec country	22	8	0			
Two men, from 15th October to November, at 4 rupees, for the passes of Kotch.....	12	0	0			

Carried forward.....	96	8	0	—	258	8	0
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Bengal
Secret Letter
25 Jan. 1815

Enclosure 44
in No. 1

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford.
with Enclosure

(S. 1815)

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 14
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Rutherford,
with Enclosure.

	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Brought forward.....	96	8	0	—258	8	0
Two men, from 8th November to 30th, at 4 rupees, for the Dhuklee passes	6	2	0			
Two men, from 21st November to 30th, for the Baulce or Afzoolgurh passes.....	2	10	8			
Two men, from 2d November to 30th, at 4 rupees	7	12	0			
One man, from 22d November to 30th, at 4 rupees	1	3	0			
One man, from 14th November to 30th, at 4 rupees	2	4	0			
				116	7	8

Four for the Kotedwarah passes.

Dawk Hirkarrahs laid from Kyrabad to Hurdwar, to maintain the communication with my servants there, from 11th October to 6th November.

Theeka Hirkarrah sent to Sreenuggur

Ditto.....ditto

Ditto..... Nahun

Ditto..... at Nujeeabad. . . .

Ditto..... at Nala Panee

Ditto..... at Dhoon.....

Ditto..... at Rumoidee

Ditto..... to Deyra.....

Ditto..... to ditto

Ditto..... to Sreenuggur.....

Ditto.....ditto

Ditto..... Deyra

27 8 0

2 0 0

4 0 0

2 0 0

4 0 0

1 0 0

1 0 0

2 0 0

3 0 0

4 0 0

3 0 0

2 0 0

1 10 0

57 2 0

Presents.

Bheer Sing Goorkalee entertained on 1st September and sent to General Gillespie's camp

14 0 0

Present to Loll Sing Chuprassee for carrying letters to Bum Sah

10 0 0

Present to Bunha and Budgoo, natives of Rowacen in Gurhwall, sent to Major Stevenson

4 0 0

Present to Dowlut Sing and Beah Sing, natives of Sreenuggur

8 0 0

36 0 0

Total Rupees 468 1 8

E. E.,

Received Payment.

Moradabad,
13th December 1815.

(Signed)

THOS. RUTHERFURD,

(No. 45 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Rutherford, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, enclosing a bill for the expence incurred by you in the prosecution of enquiries concerning Nepaul, and to inform you that it has been sanctioned by the Governor-General, including the salary to the Pundit, and that the Collector of Moradabad has been instructed, under this date, to pay to you the amount of the bill, Rupees 468 1 8.

THE NEPAUL WAR.

2. I am instructed to desire, that you will transfer the establishment entertained by you for the purpose above stated, to Mr. Gardner, who has been authorized to receive charge of it.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815:

Camp, Nugeena,
20th December 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

(No. 46 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To H. Batson, Esq., Collector of Moradabad,

Sir :

I am directed by the Governor-General to desire that you will pay to Mr. Thomas Rutherford Rupees 468 1 8, being the amount of a bill for expenses incurred by him in the collection of intelligence relative to Nepal.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nugeena,
20th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 46
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 47 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Copies.

To J. Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bareilly.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy and translation of a report from the Darogah of Patlee, stating, that the Nepaulese have plundered and burnt the village of Sunarate in that pergunna.

2. I have this day forwarded a copy of the report to Major-General Wood at Lowtun, who will, no doubt, take measures to guard, as far as possible, against any further depredations.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
19th December 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

(Enclosure 47
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Magistrates
of Goruckpore,
with Enclosure.

TRANSLATION of a Report from the Darogah of Palee, dated 14th December 1814.

After the usual compliments, states that, on the morning of that day, the Nepaulese had plundered and burnt the village of Sunarate, in Tappa Huttee, and wounded two people, residents at that place. This I have ascertained by a letter from Saddooram, the Zeminder of Koothutt, who has at the same time sent me a verbal message not to remain at the thannah, as it was the intention of the Nepaulese to plunder the country as far as Nitchloul. I have, in consequence, removed to the village of Huneemaungunge.

(No. 48 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit for your information, the accompanying copies of despatches, dated the 20th instant and received this morning, from Major-General Martindell, announcing his assumption of the command of the division of the Forces employed in Sirmore; and the evacuation of the town of Nahun, the capital of the Sirmore Rajah.

I have, &c.

Camp, Afzoolgurh,
22d December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 48
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 48
in No. 1.)

Letter from:
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to report my arrival in camp, between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening, after a march of thirty-one miles ; and I beg to acquaint you that I should have joined the detachment at an earlier date, had not my progress been impeded by the late heavy rains.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moginand,
20th December 1814.

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General, commanding Detachment.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to report to you, that at an early hour this morning, I directed Major Ludlow, with the Light Infantry battalion, First battalion, sixth Native Infantry, one six-pounder field-piece, and a 5½-inch howitzer, to proceed to Dabee Bagh, about two coss to the southward of Nahun, and two coss and a half from hence, with instructions to establish a position there, at the same time ordering the Pioneers to follow, and prepare the road for the advance of the detachment.

Whilst this arrangement was in progress, information arrived that the enemy had evacuated the town of Nahun, and retired to the fort of Jumpta, on which I directed Major Ludlow to move on immediately, and if he found this intelligence correct, to proceed and to take possession of the town of Nahun, and to afford every protection to the inhabitants.

It is my intention to advance with the remainder of the detachment to the town of Nahun to-morrow, should the road be rendered practicable in time.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moginand,
20th December, 1814.

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General, commanding Detachment.

(Enclosure 49
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(No. 49 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Copies.

No. 545.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the annexed copy of a letter received from Major-General Martindell, commanding a division of the army in the field, and to request you will lay the same before his Lordship.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Afzoolgurh,
23d December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

With reference to my letter despatched by express this morning, I have now the honour to inform you, that Major Ludlow took possession of Nahun at one o'clock to day.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moginand,
20th December 1814.

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General, commanding Detachment.

(No. 50 in Enclosure No. 1.)

ENCLOSURE in a Letter from Colonel Ochterlony to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, dated 15th December 1814.

*TRANSLATION of a Letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony, received 15th December.*Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.(Enclosure 50
in No. 1.)Correspondence
with
Ummer Sing
Thappa.

A letter from Mr. Metcalfe, addressed to my son, Kajee Runjore Thappa, inviting him to send a confidential person, having been received, my son has sent it to me from Nahun. As I have contracted a sincere and cordial friendship for you, I considered all my concerns to rest with you, and I therefore beg leave to observe to you, that the negociation in question cannot be speedily settled and adjusted by the deputation of an Agent; for such a person must depart from hence, and after his arrival at the place appointed much time will be lost in discussions respecting the business, which he will refer to me, and the desired affair cannot be adjusted in a satisfactory manner. I have received from the Maha Rajah a paper under the red seal and ink, containing proposals for the settlement of the boundary disputes. Be pleased, therefore, to communicate this to the Governor-General, and to give information of it also to Mr. Metcalfe, and procure from your Government a paper containing its proposals, by the agreement to which a settlement of the existing differences may be effected, and inform me of it. On a comparison of the proposals in the papers of the two Governments, if it should be deemed advisable to put a stop to the present disputes and differences, it will be highly proper; otherwise, whatever may be the pleasure of the two Governments must be right, and their servants have no choice left. If you desire me, I will also address a letter to the Governor-General to the effect of this letter to you, and to Mr. Metcalfe likewise; and I will add a proposal, that you, or some other gentleman, be appointed to negotiate a settlement of differences, when I will send an Agent, or if it should be necessary, will myself meet the British Agent, for the purpose of concluding an arrangement. In this affair I am ready to do as you shall be pleased to write. I await a favourable answer.

FROM Colonel Ochterlony, in reply to the foregoing, dated 15th December.

I have received your letter (recapitulate the contents). I have no knowledge of the circumstance of Mr. Metcalfe's having invited an Agent; but if you had been really desirous of an adjustment of the existing differences, you would not, in my opinion, have thought fit to delay the mission of an Agent, for if you had sent a person fully instructed of your sentiments on all points, as to the terms to be accepted or rejected, that person would have found your instructions quite sufficient to meet all the points in discussion. Your delaying to send an Agent has indeed an appearance of stratagem. Moreover it is an old custom, that agents should negotiate on both sides; and when they come to an arrangement, the affair is settled agreeably to the pleasure of the two Governments. From motives of attachment and regard, I have written to you what friendship dictated on the subject of despatching an Agent. As far as I know, it appears to me to be very uncertain whether or not, as you propose, the Governor-General will consent to send a paper of proposals: on the contrary, the probability is, that an answer will be returned to this effect, that when the proposals of the Nepaulese Government shall have been received and perused, whatever may be deemed proper will be communicated to you; I cannot, therefore, hope to receive from my Government a paper of proposals. Although I shall send your letter in original to the Governor-General, yet I have written to you without ceremony what has appeared to me proper to state.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
52 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 51
in No. 1.)

Correspondence
with
Ummer Sing
Thappa.

(No. 51 in Enclosure No. 1.)

ENCLOSURE in a Letter from Colonel Ochterlony to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, dated 16th December 1814.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony, received 16th December 1814.

I have had the pleasure to receive your letter, stating that my delaying to send an agent has the appearance of stratagem. (Recapitulate substance of Colonel Ochterlony's letter of the 15th December).

By the divine favour, you are endowed with wisdom, and are a person of great experience in the world. Where the relations of friendship and harmony have subsisted between the two States, and those relations have been interrupted and disturbed by disputes about boundaries, or by the ignorance and imprudence of their respective Agents, who may have kindled the flames of dissension and discord, the consequences of which, good or bad, are as God shall determine, the wisdom of the Rulers of those States can provide a remedy for those differences, and restore the ancient friendship and good understanding, and place them on a stronger foundation than ever. Entertaining these sentiments, I have fixed the 19th of December for the departure of my Agent, who will proceed to your presence, and through your means repair to Delhi, and from thence to the Head-Quarters of his Excellency the Governor-General. I write this for your information, and I request that you will again favour me with your sentiments on what is most advisable to be done. From motives of sincere attachment, I consider your advice and concurrence to be highly desirable.

FROM Colonel Ochterlony, in reply, dated 16th December.

I have been gratified by the receipt of your letter, informing me of your intention to depute an Agent on the 19th instant. I entirely approve of your intention to send an Agent to his Excellency the Governor-General. As it is uncertain whether Mr. Metcalfe has taken his leave of the Governor-General and returned to Delhi, or whether he still is in attendance on his Excellency, I would therefore advise you to instruct your Agent to inquire by the way as he proceeds to Delhi; and in the event of Mr. Metcalfe's being with the Governor-General, it will be proper that the Agent should repair straight to Mr. Metcalfe, and communicate to him the matters with which he may be charged.

(No. 52 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches dated the 15th and 16th instant, with their respective enclosures.

2. The Governor-General observes from the tenour of Ummer Sing Thappa's letter to you of the 15th instant, that he is willing to communicate personally with an officer of the British Government. If he should still retain that desire, notwithstanding the deputation of his Agent, the Governor-General directs me to convey to you his authority for you to meet Ummer Sing, and to receive the proposition which he may have to make, either on the part of the Government of Nepaul or on his own behalf. On this point, however, you will exercise your discretion, adverting to the probability of advantage resulting from a personal communication, and to the character of the Nepaulese for treachery and deceit.

3. The tenour of the Governor-General's instructions to your address and to Mr. Metcalfe, will enable you to shape your discourse to Ummer Sing, if his proposals shall be of the nature contemplated in those instructions. If otherwise, you will, of course, refer them for the orders of the Governor-General.

4. You

(Enclosure 52
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

4. You will be pleased to inform Ummer Sing, in reply to his letter notifying the intended deputation of his Agent, that he will be received at Delhi by Mr. Metcalfe, who is authorized to receive his propositions; but that, in the event of his preferring a personal discussion with you, the Agent may either be recalled, or may remain for the time at the place where he may be, as no advantage can result from a double negotiation.

5. The tenour of your reply to that part of Ummer Sing's letter which related to the transmission of a paper of proposals to the Governor-General was entirely proper.

6. You will inform him, that as this intercourse is sought by him, it is necessary for the British Government to know, in the first instance, what propositions he has to make, when a suitable reply will be returned.

7. With respect to Mr. Metcalfe's invitation to Runjore Thappa to depute an Agent, you will be pleased to remind him, that this was no more than an acquiescence in Runjore Sing's own wish to proceed to Delhi, or send a Vakeel, as communicated by Runjore Sing to you, and reported in your despatch.

8. A copy of this despatch, with corresponding instructions, will be sent to the Resident at Delhi.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nujeebabad,
21st December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 53 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copies of despatches from Colonel Ochterlony, dated the 15th and 16th instant, and of my reply under this date.

2. The Governor-General does not consider it to be expedient that the Agent who may be deputed by Ummer Sing should proceed to Head-Quarters, but deems it more advisable that he should attend you at Delhi.

3. You will be pleased, therefore, to take measures for intimating to the Agent your absence from Delhi, and your desire that he should proceed to that city and await your arrival, which you may inform him will be speedy.

4. It is not practicable to furnish you with any instructions, further than those of which you are already in possession, until the propositions with which Ummer Sing's Agent may be charged shall be known to the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nujeebabad,
21st December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 54 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, with its enclosed copy of instructions furnished to the Honourable E. Gardner, relative to an early attempt to establish the British authority in Kamaon, and requesting the Commander-in-Chief would issue such instructions, relative to the levy of the corps proposed to be commanded by Colonel Gardner, and the general conduct of the service which the Governor-General had determined to entrust to that officer.

In obedience to the above directions, I have now the honour to transmit a copy of such instructions as the Commander-in-Chief has judged it necessary that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner should be immediately furnished with.

His

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 53
in No 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 53
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure 54
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 54
in No 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

His Excellency the Governor-General will perceive, that the Commander-in-Chief has intimated to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, that it is probable that the public may require the employment of Captain Hearsey's corps to the westward, and that consequently he cannot rely with certainty on its services for the expedition to Kamaon, and that his Excellency would recommend a suitable augmentation to the levy Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner was originally authorized to raise, as well to guard against eventual disappointments, through the above-mentioned call for the services of Captain Hearsey's corps elsewhere, as well as to add to the means already afforded to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner for effecting the service in Kamaon.

When the Commander-in-Chief reflects on the full employment there is for the whole body of our regular Native Infantry engaged in the mountain war west of the Ganges, on the impracticability of reinforcing it, under present circumstances, by any troops of the same description, as the utmost that can be done will be to complete the corps, and even that must be a work of some time, from the distance they are at from the ordinary sources of recruiting; reflecting, also, on the encreasing demand which even the most successful prosecution of the operations now in progress will occasion, until the enemy's power to the westward shall have been entirely broken, the Provinces he at present occupies relieved from his oppressive yoke, and secured from all apprehension of ever returning under it; his Excellency trusts the expediency of holding Captain Hearsey's corps eventually disposable for service in Gurhwall, and consequently of rendering Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner independent of the precarious contingency of the aid of that corps, will be apparent, and that his Excellency the Governor-General will be pleased, in consideration of the foregoing circumstances, to sanction Lieutenant Colonel Gardner's levy for Kamaon being augmented to three thousand. Such a force might have the happiest effect, in inducing the people of Kamaon speedily and openly to manifest the aversion they are known to entertain to the Goorka Government, to aid in its subversion, and in the establishment of the British authority in the most valuable portion of the Goorka conquests.

Should the employment of Captain Hearsey's corps to the westward be considered advisable or found to be necessary, the Commander-in-Chief would propose, that a considerable part of it should, in conjunction with such portion of regulars as could at the time be spared, form a detachment for the occupation of the valley and town of Sreenuggur, which his Excellency will recollect was to have formed one of the earliest objects of the campaign, which has lost none of its original importance, and would, combined with the expected fall of Nahun and seizure of Almora, go far towards the subversion of the Goorka power west of the Gogra, as the capitals of the three principal ancient States subdued in that direction of Nepaul would then be in the possession of the British troops, and a fair occasion for an open manifestation of the feelings of the inhabitants against their present rulers be thereby afforded.

The Commander-in-Chief laments, the present state of the regular forces will not allow of his holding out, at present, any hope of being able to give Colonel Gardner the support of a regular detachment. Should circumstances hereafter admit of such a measure, no time will be lost in carrying it into effect. The Commander-in-Chief has, however, the satisfaction to observe, that if a movement upon Sreenuggur should be made, it would operate as a very powerful diversion in favour of Colonel Gardner and the service on which he is to be employed in Kamaon. The other objects to which the Commander-in-Chief's attention was directed are, his Excellency believes, provided for in the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, copy of which is now transmitted to you. The officers commanding at Moradabad and Bareilly have been generally apprized of the nature of the service entrusted to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, and directed to aid and assist him in his preparations, as far as may be in their power. The officer commanding at Bareilly has also been directed to comply with any application which Mr. Gardner may make for a native commissioned officer's party for his personal guard, and moreover to furnish a guard of regulars to accompany the guns, should Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner deem the measure necessary. His Excellency has no doubt of its expediency, if the troops at Bareilly are in a state to furnish such a guard by the time it may be required.

The

The necessary intimation has been given to the Deputy Commissary-General relative to the supplies to be provided for the irregular force about to enter Kamaon, and to other requisite arrangements in that Department. His Excellency has recommended that Mr. Rutherford, Assistant Commissary-General, should accompany the projected expedition, as well for the purpose of superintending the details of the department to which he is at present attached, as well as for more general purposes of the service, such as the charge of the treasure which may accompany the force, and its disbursement under the immediate control of Mr. Gardner. The charge of the intelligence and dawk departments to be also subject to Mr. Gardner's control and general direction.

The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend, that the Collectors of Moradabad and Bareilly be authorized to honour Mr. Gardner's drafts for such advances of cash as may be required for Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's levy of irregulars, for their subsistence when raised, and for the ordinary and extraordinary services incidental to the expedition.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp at Afzoolgurh,
22d December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter, .
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 51
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, commanding Irregular Cavalry.

Sir:

1. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief having received intimation from his Excellency the Governor-General, that you have been appointed to raise and form a corps of irregular Infantry, to be employed under your orders in an immediate attempt to establish the British authority in Kamaon, with the desire of his Excellency that the Commander-in-Chief should issue such orders as he might deem proper, relative to the levy of the corps you are appointed to command, and to the service upon which you are to be employed, I proceed, under the Commander-in-Chief's orders, to detail to you such instructions as appear to his Excellency to be immediately necessary for your guidance.

2. In addition to the irregulars you have been already authorized to raise, it was in contemplation to place at your disposal the corps now forming under Captain Hearsey; and should the state of things at the period of its being complete and fit for service admit of its being so employed, that intention will yet be fulfilled: but as it is extremely probable, the demand for troops of this description, to garrison the Provinces of Gurhwall and Sirmore to the westward, may render it necessary to move Captain Hearsey's corps in that direction, the Commander-in-Chief has, with a view to provide against this disappointment as well as to augment the means of effecting in the most complete manner the service entrusted to you, under the general direction of the Honourable E. Gardner, recommended that the levy of irregulars which the Governor-General has already been pleased to authorize, shall be increased from fifteen-hundred to three thousand, which his Excellency trusts, under your able and active management, will be fully adequate to ensure the success of the operation, under the favourable circumstances in which it is understood by the Commander-in-Chief to be undertaken. These irregulars may be formed into bodies of gools of the under-mentioned strength and composition, as suggested by you; a mode of formation well adapted to the proposed service.

The levies to be formed into gools, each of 300 men, to consist of the under-mentioned detail:

1 Sardar	Rupees 80
8 Jemadars, at 15 rupees	120
8 Nishanchies, at 12 rupees	96
32 Emtiages, at 8 rupees	256
1 Dufflahs jemadar	10
2 Dufflahs, at 6 rupees	12

52Carried forward.

Carried forward..... 504

Beagal	52 ....Brought forward.	Brought forward..... Rupees	502
Secret Letter,	2 Algozals, at 6 rupees		12
25 Jan. 1815.	1 Ungul		15
(Enclosure 51	1 Jerrah, (native surgeon)		15
in No. 1.)	4 Bhistics, at 5 rupees		20
Letter from	240 Privates, at 6 rupees each		1440
Adjutant-General,			
with Enclosure.	300	Lucknow Rupees	2076

One or more forges will be allowed for repair of arms, &c. while in an enemy's country.

3. His Excellency proposes, with the concurrence of the Governor-General, to attach Captains Butterfield and Fantome to your levy, and you are authorized to apprise them of the same, and to employ them, at first, in the way you may deem most conducive to accelerate the levy, and subsequently, as the good of the service may require.

4. In the event of your requiring any supplies of powder, lead, or any other military stores from the magazine at Puttygurh, the officer commanding at that station will be instructed to direct an immediate compliance with any application you may make for such articles.

5. It occurs to the Commander-in-Chief, that should you succeed in obtaining an early footing in any part of Kamaon, your position might be materially strengthened by the addition of two six-pounder field-pieces, should the nature of the passes and roads admit of their being conveyed, which his Excellency has no doubt will be found to be the case, from the successful experiments that have been made to transport much heavier ordnance in the more difficult roads to the westward. The Commander-in-Chief will therefore authorize the officer commanding at Bareilly to supply you, on application, with two of the four six-pounders at that station, and the necessary details of Goolundanze and gun-lascars. His Excellency leaves it at your discretion to take this ordnance with you or to send for it, as you may judge most expedient. In either case, it will be necessary that the interval which must elapse, before your levy can be completed and ready to take the field, should be employed in making arrangements for the conveyance of the ordnance, ammunition, and stores by men. For this purpose, it will be necessary that ammunition and ordnance stores should be packed into boxes, of a size adapted to carriage, either by bullocks or men. The common ammunition bullock-box, such as is used in the Lower Provinces, is of this description; and as there are some in store in the Puttygurh magazine, you can be supplied with them on application to the commanding officer of that station: otherwise it will be necessary to prepare suitable boxes at Bareilly, with the necessary apparatus for carrying poles, ropes, tackles, &c.; and as there is no artillery officer at that station, it will be necessary that these arrangements should be made under your personal superintendence, with all the assistance which it may be in the power of the commanding officer at Bareilly to afford you, and to which end he will receive instructions from Head-Quarters.

6. The six-pounders must be taken out of their carriages and carried separately: the latter may likewise be taken to pieces and carried separately. I enclose, for your information, two estimates of the number of men required to carry a four and a three-pounder and a 4-inch howitzer and mortar, and their appropriate ammunition, which may be of use to you in forming your calculations and arrangements for the conveyance of the field-pieces. To aid further in the transportation of the ordnance, the Deputy Commissary-General will be instructed to furnish you with two, and if possible with four elephants. The enclosed plates and memoranda annexed, are descriptive of two modes of transporting, by means of elephants, ordnance by draft and carriage. These documents you are requested to return to this office, after having taken copies of them.

7. The general outline of the plan for conducting this attempt to establish the British authority in Kamaon, aided by the people of the country, who are believed

believed to be eager to throw off the oppressive yoke of the Goorkas, as approved by the Governor-General, has been communicated to the Commander-in-Chief, and from it his Excellency learns that it is proposed to make two attacks, a feint one by the Chilkeea pass, and the real attack from that of Timley, leading from the Peeleebeit frontier, and nearly due north of Bareilly, should that pass appear, on further and more minute inquiry, to be the most favourable to the meditated design. The final determination of the pass by which the principal body of the troops under your command is to enter Kamaon must be left to your judgment, and that of Mr. Gardner, formed as it will be on the most accurate enquiries, aided by the local knowledge you jointly possess, and the means of adding to it, which your present situations afford you.

8. By whatever Pass the attempt may be made, the first object of your attention should be to secure the full possession of it, and its different débouchés leading into and from the enemy's country; and this would be best effected by obtaining possession of some strong place near its summit, if such there is to be found, as his Excellency thinks will generally be the case: if not, the nature of the country, which every where presents positions favourable to defence, will afford to your sagacity and experience the ready means of establishing such a temporary post as will answer the above purpose, and the additional one of affording protection to such supplies and stores as you may find it necessary to deposit there for future consumption, or in order to lighten your baggage, in the event of circumstances requiring a forward movement to any particular point.

9. If the encouraging reports of the disposition of the principal Zemindars and inhabitants in Kamaon prove so well-founded, as there is at present reason to expect they will, and that other circumstances should combine to render an immediate attempt upon the Capital expedient, and likely to be attended with success, the Commander-in-Chief recommends your establishing, previously to your final march upon Almora, an intermediate post between that city and the head of the pass by which you shall have entered Kamaon, and which the Commander-in-Chief supposes you will have secured in the manner already directed. The object of this intermediate post, you will readily perceive, is to secure your communications with the British territories, and your safe retreat within their limits, should you be unfortunately compelled to that measure. To the same end, you will neglect no means to secure the favourable disposition of the principal Zemindars and inhabitants on your route, and to induce them to put you in possession of some of their strong holds.

10. Should you succeed in obtaining possession of Almora, either by force of arms or the revolt and dissatisfaction of its inhabitants, or by means of both combined, the first object will be, of course, to establish the British authority thoroughly in the place, and to secure it against recapture. The occupation of the fort of Lalmandi, situated to the southward of the town, if it could be obtained by any exertion compatible with your means, aided by the co-operation of those among the people who are disposed to favour our cause, would probably secure the possession of the capital, or at all events greatly strengthen your position in it. Other posts, proper to be strengthened and maintained, will no doubt be found, at and in the vicinity of Almora; and among them, the Rajah's garden and palace at Kawul Bagh, situated to the north-west of the city, will present themselves for your examination.

11. The Commander-in-Chief would not consider it expedient to carry operations to any distance from the capital of Kamaon, supposing you to have succeeded in obtaining possession of it, until you had thoroughly established the British authority there, and put the troops you might leave to garrison the place beyond the reach of any attempt the enemy might make to recover it.

12. The necessary arrangements being made for the security of Almora, the next steps to be taken would be, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, to disperse any parties of Goorkas that might be in the field, or in any assailable position, and to intercept the enemy's communications which are carried on by the military road, understood to extend from Catmandoo to the extreme limit of the Nepaul conquests. This road passes through Kamaon to Sreenuggur. That object, and the general one of establishing the British authority in Ka-

maon,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 54
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

Enclosure 51
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

maon, will best be attained, by extending, as far as may be safe and practicable, posts on the above line, in the direction of Sreenuggur north-west and Dootee east. It is the present intention of the Commander-in-Chief, if circumstances should admit of the measure, to send a detachment from the Dhoon to Sreenuggur, about the time the irregular force under your command will move into Kamaon, and it is probable Captain Hearsey's corps may form part of the detachment, the object of which would have the effect of operating as a diversion in your favour, of further distracting the enemy, and of accelerating the downfall of his power in Gurhwall and Kamaon.

13. It is only in the Commander-in-Chief's power to furnish you, in the present stage of the expedition, with the foregoing very general instructions for your guidance in conducting it. Such further instructions as may appear to be requisite, in consequence of the acquisition of a more extensive and accurate knowledge of the state of affairs in Kamaon, or of the localities of that kingdom, as well as of any alteration which may take place in the actual condition of the Nepaul war, will be hereafter transmitted you. In a service of this novel nature, much must necessarily be left to the discretion of the officer entrusted with the direction of it, and the Commander-in-Chief feels great satisfaction in having to repose in an officer of your experience and talents that full portion of it, which he leaves you to exercise in your military capacity, subject, in all general measures connected with the expedition and the British interests in Kamaon, to the controul and superintendence of the Honourable E. Gardner, to whom it has pleased his Excellency the Governor-General, to confide the general direction of those measures. Mr. Gardner is in full possession of the confidence of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, and his Lordship feels assured it is unnecessary to urge you to pay the utmost attention to all instructions and suggestions you may receive from that gentleman.

14. The Commander-in-Chief understanding it is your wish to be accompanied by fifty select men from your own corps of cavalry, including four or five officers, is pleased to authorize your taking that number of dismounted officers and troopers with you.

15. The Deputy Commissary-General will be instructed to adopt the necessary measures for providing the requisite supplies for the troops, on a plan which has lately been extended to the native troops of the line. Mr. Rutherford, Assistant Commissary-General, who proceeds with the expedition in that capacity, as for other purposes of the public service, will be specially charged with the details of all Commissariat arrangements appertaining to the Kamaon service.

16. His Excellency recommends a considerable number of Bildars being entertained, and provided with the common entrenching and working tools used in the country. In the event of these latter not being immediately procurable, you can apply for such proportion of pioneers' tools as the Futtygurh magazine may be able to spare. A return of that magazine is herewith enclosed for your information; and should it contain any stores which, in your opinion may be useful on the projected expedition, the Commanding Officer at Futtygurh will comply with your application for them, under the authority he will receive for the purpose from the Head-quarters, as already mentioned.

17. You will be pleased to report to me, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the progress you make in the levies, in the general preparations for the expedition, the plans you may form, and subsequently all movements and occurrences of a military nature.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Nujeeabad,
21st December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(No. 55 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Beagal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan 1815.(Enclosure 55
in No. 1.)Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions issued under yesterday's date, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, to Colonel Gardner, relative to the levy of the irregular troops to be commanded by him in the invasion of Kamaon, and for his guidance in the execution of that service, under your general controul and authority.

2. You will observe that the Commander-in-Chief, in contemplation of the employment of Captain Hearsey's corps in another quarter, has recommended that the corps to be raised by Colonel Gardner should be immediately augmented to three thousand men : a measure which has been sanctioned by the authority of the Governor-General. You will accordingly be pleased to signify this intention to Colonel Gardner, and instruct him to complete his levy to the extent stated, and under the rules prescribed in the Commander-in-Chief's instructions. You will furnish Colonel Gardner with the requisite advances of cash, to enable him to complete his levy, drawing on the Collectors of Bareilly or Moradabad, who have been instructed to honour your drafts for such sums as you may require.

3. The officers commanding at Bareilly and Moradabad have been severally apprized of the nature of the intended service in Kamaon, and directed to aid and assist Colonel Gardner in his preparations to the utmost of their power. The officer commanding at Bareilly has also been directed eventually to furnish a guard of regulars to accompany the guns, if Colonel Gardner should deem the measure necessary. The Commander-in-Chief considers it expedient that they should be accompanied by a party of regulars, if the troops at Bareilly should be in a state to furnish such a guard by the time it may be required.

4. In the event, also, of your deeming it advisable to be accompanied by a small personal guard of regulars, you are authorized to apply to the officer commanding at Bareilly for a native commissioned officer's party for that purpose.

5. The necessary intimation has been given to the Deputy Commissary General, relative to the supplies to be provided for the irregular force about to enter Kamaon, and to other requisite arrangements in that department. Mr. Rutherford, Assistant Commissary-General, will accompany the expedition, for the purpose of superintending the details of that department, and for the more general purposes of the service : such as the charge of the treasure which may accompany the force and its disbursement, under your immediate controul. The charge of the intelligence and dawk department, under your immediate controul, may also be advantageously entrusted to Mr. Rutherford, whose local knowledge, zeal, and intelligence, will, his Lordship doubts not, render his services in a high degree useful. You are accordingly authorized, if you think proper, to place those departments under his charge.

6. Mr. Rutherford has been instructed to transfer to you an establishment entertained by him, under the sanction of Government, for the purpose of collecting information relative to Nepaul. You will be pleased to receive charge of that establishment, and to revise it, making such alterations as you may deem proper, and submitting the revised establishment for the sanction of his Lordship in Council.

7. The Collectors of Moradabad and Bareilly have been instructed to make to you, on your application, such advances of money as may be required for Colonel Gardner's levy, for the subsistence of the troops when raised, and for the ordinary and extraordinary service incidental to the expedition.

8. I am directed to inform you, that in the event of Captain Hearsey's corps being employed to the westward, it is proposed that a considerable part of it should, in conjunction with such portion of regulars as can be spared at the time, form a detachment for the occupation of the valley and town of Sreenugger, which would, combined with the expected fall of Nahun and

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815

(Enclosure 55
in No. 1.)

seizure of Almora, go far to the subversion of the Goorka power west of the Gogra, as the Capital of the three principal ancient States subdued in that quarter by the Nepaulese would then be in the possession of the British troops, and a fair occasion be afforded for an open manifestation of the feelings of the inhabitants against their present rulers.

9- This movement would moreover operate as a powerful diversion in favour of the projected service in Kamaon.

10. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to the Resident at Delhi.

I have, &c.

Camp, Afzoolgurh,
22d December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 56
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 56 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To H. Batson, Esq., Collector of Moradabad.

Sir :

I am directed by the Governor-General to desire, that you will comply with any application which you may receive from the Honourable Mr. Gardner for advances of cash, for purposes connected with the levy and subsistence of Colonel Gardner's irregular corps, and with the service in Kamaon on which he is about to proceed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Note. The same to the Collector of Bareilly.

(Enclosure 57
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 57 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing a copy of instructions issued, by order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to Colonel Gardner, under yesterday's date, and to inform you that they have the entire concurrence and approbation of the Governor-General, and that the necessary instructions have been issued to Mr. Gardner, and to the Collectors of Moradabad and Bareilly, to give effect to the arrangements authorized by the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The Governor-General entirely approves the proposition for extending Colonel Gardner's levy to three thousand men, and the necessary communications have been made to Mr. Gardner on this subject.

3. The manner in which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief proposes to employ Captain Hearsey's corps is conformable to the plan of operations originally concerted, and is considered by the Governor-General to be entirely judicious and proper. His Excellency is accordingly requested to give orders for carrying the proposed service into effect, at such time as he may think advisable.

I have, &c.

Camp, Afzoolgurh,
22d December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

(Enclosure 58
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.
with Enclosures.

(No. 58 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of a despatch from Mr. Fraser of the 25th ultimo, and of your reply of the above date.

The

The Commander-in-Chief is at present too little acquainted with the number, description, and distribution of the irregular troops that have been raised in Gurhwall, to be able to offer any suggestions regarding the constitution and establishment it would be proper to determine for a corps to be composed of that description of troops. The formation of such a corps, proposed to be raised from among the inhabitants of a country comparatively new to us, and destined for local service, had always best be founded upon local military usage and customs, which can only be accurately known from enquiry and observation in the country where it is intended the corps shall be raised and serve. Upon this principle, the Commander-in-Chief would recommend that Lieutenant Young, or the officer who may be finally determined on for the command of the corps, should prepare and submit an establishment for it, regulated by the preceding considerations, in regard to composition, gradation, and designation of rank, as well as rates of pay.

His Excellency apprehends that some inconvenience might attend withdrawing Lieutenant Young from the department in which he is at present employed, for the command of the proposed irregular corps; but if both duties could be combined, his Excellency would see no objection to their devolving upon Lieutenant Young, for the present at least.

The Commander-in-Chief would wish to be informed, what number and description of irregulars have been entertained under the authority vested in Mr. Fraser, at what rates of pay, and under what conditions of service, and how distributed. To insure regular information on this latter head from officers in command of divisions of troops in the field, the Commander-in-Chief has directed a circular letter to be addressed to them, of which his Excellency desires me to transmit a copy to be laid before the Governor-General.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that circular orders have been sent to the several Divisions of the army employed in the field, prohibiting the slaughter of horned cattle in the interior of the Provinces subject to Nepaul. Copy of those orders, and of a letter addressed to the Deputy Commissary-General on the same subject, are also transmitted herewith, for the information of the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Afzoolgurh,
17th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR to Divisions of the Army employed in the War against Nepaul.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to desire, that you will cause to be particularly noticed in abstract, on all present statements or returns of the forces under your command that may be forwarded to Head-quarters the number, description, and distribution of all irregular troops that may be serving under your orders, distinguishing those in the immediate pay of Government from such as may have been furnished by allied, dependant, or friendly Chiefs.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Afzoolgurh,
17th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR to the Officers commanding Divisions of the Forces in Nepaul.

Sir :

It being considered essentially necessary, for the purpose of conciliating and to prevent disgust in the minds of the different classes of Hindoo inhabitants of the interior of the various regions subject to Nepaul, in which the British arms are now carried, to abstain for some time from the slaughter of horned cattle, particularly in Gurhwall, Kamaon, and Nepaul Proper, I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to desire you will publicly prohibit the practice with the forces under your command, in all situations where it may give offence to the feelings and prejudices of the people, which justice and humanity,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 58
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

humanity, no less than policy and a sense of our own interests, should induce us to respect.

(Enclosure 58
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosures.

The Commissariat Officer at the head of that department with the forces under your command, should be instructed to take measures for superseding the necessity of slaughtering horned cattle, for the purpose of victualling the European troops, by providing a sufficient number of sheep in all possible situations.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Afzoolgurh,
17th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major Lumsdaine, Deputy Commissary-General.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit for your information, the annexed copy of a circular letter addressed to the several officers commanding Divisions of the forces employed in Nepaul, with his Excellency's desire that you will give such directions to the officers of the detachment now acting under your superintendence and controul with Divisions, respectively, as may be necessary to give due and full effect to the prohibition enjoined in the circular from this office, and to provide against any inconvenience or difficulty which may be experienced, in consequence, in victualling the European troops.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Afzoolgurh,
23d December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure 59
in No. 1.)

(No. 59 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To W. Fraser, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

The Governor-General desiring to be informed of the number and description of irregulars who have been entertained by you, at what rate of pay, under what conditions of service, and how distributed, I am directed to request that you will furnish me with the necessary information, that it may be laid before his Lordship.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hurdwar,
24th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 60
in No. 1.)

(No. 60 in Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copies of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, and of translations of the letters referred to in them from Ummer Sing Thappa and his son Runjore Sing Thappa to the Nepaul Government, and to its different officers employed in Gurhwall. Copies of such of the letters as appeared to be of a nature to render it proper Colonel Ochterlony should be apprized of their contents, have been forwarded to that officer.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Hurdwar,
24th December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour of forwarding, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, several letters from Ummer Sing Thappa

Thappa and Kajee Runjore, intercepted last night by Barrahat, and brought to me. A brief translation has been written on these documents.

Having been left in command of Calsie and the Dhoon, I beg leave to enclose to you a report of the divided state of the small force left with me; and its inadequacy to the objects required, will, I doubt not, be sufficiently apparent, without my saying more on the subject, which on Colonel Mawbey's reducing my force to its present limited number I deemed it my duty to state to him. Out of the two hundred and twenty-one sepoy with me, one hundred and ten are actually required for the duties of this place, and the other parties are for the present unavailable for any other than the purposes for which they have been detached.

I have, &c.

Calsie,
12th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. CARPENTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan 1815.

(Enclosure 60
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures

TRANSLATION of Letters intercepted by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, near Barrahat.

No. 1.—From Rungore Sing, at Nahun, to Rawaul Sing Muhra, dated 17th Ughun Sunkhrant, 1st December 1814.

(Contents.)—Desiring him to leave his family at home, and come to him at Nahun, when his interests would be attended to, and assuring him that he should not be obliged to leave that place where he is molested.

(Remarks by Mr. Rutherford.)—This man is proprietor of the pergunna of Chickhotah, and has been in attendance on me for some time past. I induced him to abandon his country and come down with his family to Roodurpore in our territory.

No. 2.—From Rungore Sing, at Nahun, to Laul Bekram Sah, dated 23d Ughun Sunkhrant, corresponding with 7th December 1814.

(Contents.)—I have borrowed from a banker six hundred rupees to pay the companies of Dal Jeet Soobehdar and Bhulees Ruwas. As they were paid by assignments on your province, I have directed Rada Kishen Jossee of Kamaoon* to send a man to you for the money, and desire that you will immediately forward to me, by him, six hundred rupees of the old coinage of Bareilly and Furruckabad.

(Remarks.)—Bekram Sah is the cousin of the Ex-Rajah of Dootee, and having joined with the Ghorkas, obtained the greater part of the province in farm.

No. 3.—From Bhubees Ruwas at Nahun to Laul Bekram Sah, dated 17th Cartil, corresponding with the 1st November.

(Contents.)—Informing Bekram Sah of his having borrowed money from Lalla Narain Doss, and requesting that two hundred Bareilly or Furruckabad rupees may be sent to him at Nahun, in part of the salary granted to him under the authority of the revenue.

No. 4.—From Runjore Sing, at Nahun, to Kisna Nund Mutsuddee, Jugdeo Thappa Soobehdar and Dewan Bier Jonadar, dated 22d Ughun, corresponding with 6th December.

(Contents.)—Acknowledging the receipt of a mail from Soorujpore Gossaen, whom they had despatched with it to Nepaul.

(Remarks.)—These three are stationed at Sreenuggur. The first is charged with the revenue accounts, &c. He was formerly in the service of the Rajah of Sreenuggur, whom he betrayed to the Nepaulese. Leaving this piece of his biography, I wrote to him on the 3d September to come over, and received a verbal answer, that he does not write, or make any manifestation of his friendly

* Revenue Mutsuddee of Kamaon. † Dewan of Runjore Sing.

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“ friendly disposition towards us at present, but would come forward when
“ we had gained a footing in the country.”

Associated with him are Surfanund and Surboloss, though I believe both these individuals are now with Ummer Sing.

No. 5.—*From Runjore Sing, at Nahun, to Chamoan Bhundaree Kajee, at Almora, dated 23d Ughun, 7th December 1814.*

(*Contents.*)—My former letter will have made you acquainted with the events of this quarter. I have sent a man from this to fetch the muskets for the old Goruck battalion, which are coming from Nepaul under the charge of certain Soobedars and Jemadars. Immediately on their arrival present a petition to the Choutra* for a supply of beganes, and forward them to me without a moment's delay; for many of the men here are unarmed. I have not heard from you for a long time, and shall consider it a favour if you will continue to instruct me, and send tidings of your welfare.

No. 6.—*From Dhul Jeet Sah, Soobehdar, at Nahun, to Laul Bekram Sah, dated 17th Cartick, 1st November 1814.*

(*Contents.*)—Applying for money to discharge a debt contracted with Narain Doss.

No. 7.—*From Runjore Sing, at Nahun, to Hurree Sah, Fouzdar, dated 22d Ughun, corresponding with 6th December 1814.*

(*Contents.*)—Out of the men sent to collect the pay of the different companies, order back all those who may have obtained their quota, and do not retain the whole number of soldiers with you, until the entire sum be realized. One man from each party will be sufficient to collect the balances, in the accomplishment of which object you must exert yourself; for if there be any delay in sending the pay of the frontier companies, you will be defamed. All drafts under my signature you will be careful to discharge immediately on their being presented; but if you disburse any money for other purposes, or honour any bills not signed by me, you shall not receive credit in your accounts. The war continues in this quarter. If you do not send the pay of the troops immediately they will become discontented. The discontent of the soldiers will injure our affairs, and you will suffer the obloquy. Discharge the wages of the Sree north company, by paying it into the hands of Dhurroo Jossee† and Rada Kissen Jossee.

(*Remarks.*)—Hurree Sah is a bunyah of Almora, with whom I have had transactions in trade. He obtained from Ummer Sing, last July, the farm of the revenues of a pergunna near Boghesur, and of the customs on the Bootan merchandize passing through that market.

The man (Dhurroo Jossee) came secretly to Cassipore from Nahun about a month ago. Having received information of his arrival, I sent for him; but after appointing an hour for waiting upon me next day, he decamped in the night to Almora, where he now is.

No. 8.—*From Jaet Khural Thappa Soobehdar, to Jugdeo Thappa Soobehdar, dated 21st Ughun, 5th December 1814.*

(*Contents.*)—Unimportant, relating to some private money transactions between the parties.

No. 9.—*From Runjore Sing at Nahun, to Mohunt Pursaud Poossee, chief priest of the Gossaens at Sreenuggur, dated 23d Ughun, 7th December 1814.*

(*Contents.*)—Unimportant, relating to the mail sent by his child (vide No. 4), and directing him to forward it by confidential people by the Baraut road, and observing that he must have heard of the victories at Nala Panee, and that at Hindoor.

No. 10.

* Bum Sah.

† A phraseology of respect, in deference to his rank and to his great age, being now upwards of 70.

No. 10.—*From Jaet Khumb Thappa and Dhun Raj Uhkaree (a title) to Bukhtowur Sing Kajee Bustnath, dated 22d Ughun, 6th December 1814.*

From Nahun, Runjore Sing's letter will have made you acquainted with the events of this place. I lament my inability to wait upon you. The news of the victory of Hindoor and Nala Panee must have reached you. My grandson could not come from Dootee, having been arrested by his banker. The intelligence from Kalsi is as formerly. I shall contrive to write to you. Compliments to Surdar Rama Nath.

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No. 11.—*From Bhuerub Sing Sundoor to Nurud Jossee, dated 23d Ughun, 7th December.*

(*Contents*) Requesting money to enable him to repay a sum borrowed from the Kajee, who will soon send Boowanee Sing to recover it from him, should he delay payment.

(*Remarks.*)—The latter resides at Almora, and is supposed to be the agent of the writer, who went from Nepaul to the westward last year.

No. 12.—*From Runjore Sing to Kishna Nund Khundoora Duflurree at Sreenuggur (vide No. 4), dated from Nahun, 22d Ughun, corresponding with 6th December 1814.*

(*Contents.*)—I have received your letter and learnt its contents. You did well in giving five hundred rupees to Bukhtowur Sing Bustnath, and one-hundred rupees to Jugdeo Thappa; but for the future do not give money to any person without my signature. I have sent some soldiers to Pinthana for the muskets, and desire that you will direct some of your men to accompany mine and hasten their carriage hither.* Do not suffer any officers or soldiers that may arrive with treasure, or otherwise, to remain there, but send them quickly to this place. I have received intelligence of a reinforcement of two or three thousand men having marched from the eastward to our assistance: whatever part of it may arrive at your place send them immediately here.

You have on former occasions, manifested your attachment to the Goorka: continue to do so, for you are still responsible. Send the five hundred or seven hundred maunds of rice, &c. required for Nala Panee. If bales are wanted for it send them, besides the two-thousand which you must despatch to this place. Cooperate in all matters with Kajee Bukhtowur Sing, and give him a list of all the disaffected in Gurhwall and conceal nothing from him.† Put in confinement all who may appear upon investigation to be disaffected. Send instantly all dawks from the eastward by a confidential man of your own, by the Buraut road.

If he follows that route he can meet with no obstruction. Compliments to Dhun Peer Thappa: he will learn all from the letter.

(*Remarks.*)—This remark, united with other information which I have received, confirms the fact of Sreenuggur being employed as a magazine for the manufacture and deposit of military stores; the importance of its early occupation is therefore obvious. Kishna-Nund appears to be suspected. (Vide No. 4.)

TRANSLATION of Letters from Chiefs and other individuals in Nepaul, intercepted by Lieutenant Colonel Carpenter, near the Foot of Buraut, on the 11th December.

No. 1.—*From Ummer Sing Ram Doss Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 27th November, at Hindoor.*

(*Contents.*)—After compliments, Kishen Sing, the Rajah of Sirmore, hostilely disposed towards us, collected a force in the direction of Nahun. On learning this I directed Runjore Sing to remain at Nahun, and ordered Kajee Juspoo Thappa to join me with the old Goruck battalion (said to be twelve hundred strong) under his command, on the of I reported to you the affair between the enemy and our companies under Pureth Kajee,

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Kajee, who commands in the Patlee (district), in which he succeeded in repulsing the English force. From it you will have learned all particulars. My letters, I find, do not arrive at Nahun. Runjore Sing and Juspoo Thappa have sent four companies to Raj Gurh, viz. Devce Bulsh and Run Beem under Nunsoor Thappa, and Singram Sardool and Kushna Dub under Run Beem Karkee and Juspoo Thappa. I sent Ram Doss with our families to Raj Gurh, considering that fort as the key of our western frontier, in which we shall be able to stop the progress of the enemy and overawe the Zemindars. All this you will have ascertained from my former letter. Ram Doss, notwithstanding a severe illness, and out of zeal and devotion for your service, no sooner heard of the war, than without waiting for any auspicious moment, he joined me with the four companies sent from Nahun in the course of two days.

By remaining in command of Raj Gurh, our authority will be maintained, and our subjects prevented from forming conspiracies. On this account, after having made arrangement for battle in this quarter, I shall send him back to Raj Gurh. I have written to Runjore Sing and Juspoo to remain at Nahun, and not to send any more troops to my assistance, as the garrison of Nahun has already been greatly weakened by the detachment of the four companies above mentioned. In this place I have made every necessary arrangement. The whole of the armed population of Bhujjee, Kyoonthol, Bogul, and Khottee, have been assembled and stationed at Byzhuttee, and the soldiers of Bhughat have been posted at Sulghaka thanah, in the room of the two companies Mow Buksh and Indur Dub recalled. I have written to Bal Soonda Thappa to retain at Thummur the company of Pureth Kajee, and proceed himself to Mustgurh (a fortified position on the top of a mountain), with four companies of Ummerdul Byr Ghattec, and the two of Bhugtee Thappa. By this arrangement, Thimmur and Kooneear will be near. On the Ranpore mountain my fortification is already constructed. The northern road will also be obstructed to the enemy to the south. The army of the enemy is posted in three divisions, and their supplies are derived from Pulasee: whether the latter will reach their army will depend upon the favour of Providence and your fortune (the sense is here somewhat obscure). For myself, I am using every endeavour to obstruct their road and intercept their convoys of provisions, and shall hereafter report to you what may happen.

It is highly expedient that you should, at this time, send a petition to China, and a Khureeta for the four Lamas, Zoony Zong, Lossa Poteta ka Umba, Sankhua Degureha, and Sumur Poce. The English formerly sent a person to the Lama of Degureha, for the purpose of exploring the road to Lassa, but he was stopped and driven back to Sundhoolie by the Goorkas, who prevented him from travelling the road through Bootan. Since that, the English have maintained strict friendship with the Goorkas; and in the year 1869 Sumbut, Messrs. Moorcroft and Hearsey, in the disguise of religious mendicants, travelled through Kamaon and Gurhwall, for the purpose of learning the secrets of the country and exploring the road to Lassa. It was not till they had reached Maunsurwar that the Thannahdars of Gurhwall, receiving intelligence of their purpose, pursued them, and having seized them, expelled them the country. Thus for the sake of Bootan, which has always been a chief object of their cupidity, the English attacked Betteeah, which has been subject to our Government for twenty-seven or twenty-eight years, and raised a disturbance in the pergunnas of Palpa and Bootwul, possessed by us for ten or eleven years. They have been repulsed, however, by Ummer Sing Thappa. After that their armies on our frontier advanced into the hills, and two actions have been fought in the Dhoon, in both of which we have been victorious, and one also in Hindoor with equal success on our side, one thousand Europeans and one thousand Sepoys having been killed. The English have taken Hindostan, because no one ever opposed them. In consequence of that conquest, their power and resources have greatly encreased, and now they meditate designs upon the whole country which I have conquered, from our western frontier to Maunsurwar. Should you send me men, it is a matter which concerns the low country (sense obscure), therefore I beg that you will assist me with money, that I may levy soldiers here, and attempt the expulsion of the enemy. Having expelled him, I will employ the force in the conquest of Bhote, after which there will

no longer remain to the English the great object of the present war. I must again earnestly recommend the expediency of sending a communication to China; though, at the same time, I should consider it impolitic to call in the aid of a military force. A subsidy in money would be excellent.

Compliments, &c.

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(No. 61 in Enclosure No. 1.)

ENCLOSURES in a Letter from Major Bradshaw to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, dated 12th December 1814.

TRANSLATION of *three Persian Letters under the red Seal of the Rajah of Nepaul, addressed to the Governor-General, to Mr. Welland, and to Meer Jaffier Shah, found amongst the papers of Chunder Seekher Opadheea.*

(Enclosure 61
in No. 1.)
Letters from
Rajah of Nepaul,
and intercepted
Correspondence.

No. 1.

To his Excellency the Governor-General.

Since the period of your Excellency's assumption of the Supreme Government of the Honourable Company's dominions in India, on the departure of the Earl of Minto for England, I have always entertained the greatest desire to depute a confidential person, for the purpose of augmenting and consolidating the foundations of the friendship and harmony which have from ancient time subsisted between the two States, as is well known to your Lordship, my intention on this head having been already communicated to the British Government. Accordingly, I have now despatched Chunder Seekher Opadheea, who is a confidential servant of this Government, for the purpose of inquiring after your Lordship's health, and also of representing some matters to your Excellency. He will have the honour to wait on your Lordship, and verbally to state to you the communications with which he is charged; and adverting to the ancient friendship and good understanding between the two Governments, and to the amiable qualities and virtues of your Lordship, I entertain a confident hope that your Excellency will receive his communications as authentic, and will approve of whatever is calculated to promote and augment the system of harmony, which has subsisted without interruption between the two States from of old. Chunder Seekher Opadheea is fully informed of the sentiments of this Government on all affairs, and being in attendance on the British Government, will be prepared to discuss whatever questions may arise between the two States. In the event of your Lordship deeming a communication to me on any points of business to be necessary, I expect, from your kindness and friendship, that you will address me on the subject, when a proper and suitable answer will be returned on my part.

The Opadheea will have the honour to deliver to your Excellency a few friendly presents of this country, agreeably to the enclosed list, of which I request your Lordship's acceptance.

Believe me to be always anxious to receive accounts of your Lordship's health and welfare. Continue to gratify me by the transmission of friendly letters, which are indeed a source to me of real satisfaction and delight.

On a separate paper :

List of Presents for the Governor-General.

Coins.

Silver Dhooj, coined in China	No. 2
Mohurs, gold.....	2
$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohurs, ditto.....	5
$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohurs, ditto.....	6
$\frac{1}{8}$ Mohurs, ditto.....	8
$\frac{1}{16}$ Mohurs, ditto.....	16
$\frac{1}{32}$ Mohurs, ditto.....	32
Dampool	480

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One khokhree (or war-hatchet) with golden handle, &c.
One necklace of musk beads.
Four pads of musk.
Two cups of agate (Sungi Yushuf).
Two khonda, a kind of sword.
Ten pieces of Cochin silk.
One piece of Toos silk.
Four elephants, two male and two female.

No. 2.

To Mr. Welland.

States that, adverting to the friendship subsisting between the two Governments, the Senior Judges of the Patna Provincial Court have always maintained an intercourse, by letters and messages, with the Rajah. Trusts that Mr. Welland will continue the practice, and inform the Rajah of his health. Informs him, that Chunder Seekher Opadheea is deputed as an agent to Calcutta, with some presents for the Governor-General. Recommends him to his care, and requests that he will facilitate his progress to the Presidency, and prevent his being molested on account of duties on the articles composing the presents.

Sends Mr. Welland a present of one piece of Cochin silk and two pads of musk.

No. 3.

To Meer Jaffeer Shah.

Apprizes him of the mission of Chunder Seekher Opadheea to Calcutta, as Vakeel, for the purpose of strengthening and augmenting the friendly relations subsisting between the British Government and Nepaul, and also for conducting the negotiating of some matters which he (the Rajah) has in view. As the agent will pass through Patna in his way to the Presidency, the Rajah is assured that Meer Jaffeer Shah, who is an old well-wisher of his Government, and who can now also be no otherwise disposed, will attend to the verbal communications which the agent will make to him, and that he will exert himself in promoting the objects of his mission, by furnishing him with letters to his friends in Calcutta.

Desires Meer Jaffeer Shah to keep him (the Rajah) informed of occurrences in his district.

Sends him a present of two pads of musk.

TRANSLATION of the Substance of two Persian Letters intercepted in the Mail from Nepaul directed to Chunder Seekher Opadheea.

No. 1.

To Mr. Hawkins* from the Rajah of Nepaul.

Agreeably to established usage, the Rajah has deputed Chunder Seekher Opadheea with a letter and presents for the Governor-General. Adverting to the ancient friendship subsisting between Mr. Hawkins and himself, the Rajah has addressed the present letter to him, recommending his agent to Mr. Hawkins's notice, and requesting that he will issue orders to facilitate his journey to Calcutta, and to prohibit his being molested on account of duties on the presents which he has in charge.

Requests Mr. Hawkins's acceptance of a piece of Cochin silk and two pads of musk.

No. 2.

To Mr. Sealy, from the Rajah of Nepaul.

Apprizes him of the mission of Chunder Seekher Opadheea to Calcutta, and requests that he will facilitate his journey through his district, and prohibit

* Mr. Hawkins was formerly senior Judge at Patna.

hibit his being molested on account of duties on the presents with which the agent is charged for the Governor-General.

Requests Mr. Sealy's acceptance of a piece of Cochin silk and two pads of musk.

TRANSLATION of the Substance of a Letter from Chunder Seekher Opadheea to Mr. Sealy, referred to in that Gentleman's Letter to Major Bradshaw, dated 16th November 1814.

Informs Mr. Sealy that he has been deputed by the Rajah of Nepaul on a mission to Calcutta; that on his arrival at Burhawur he saw a notification, prohibiting all intercourse between the subjects of the two Governments, in consequence of which he has halted at that place. Deprecates the occurrence of any misunderstanding which can have been occasioned solely by the misrepresentations of short-sighted and evil designing persons. Requests Mr. Sealy to inform him how he is to proceed to Calcutta, in prosecution of the objects of his mission.

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Letters from
Rajah of Nepaul,
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TRANSLATION of the Substance of a Letter found among the papers of Chunder Seekher Opadheea.

This letter appears to be a copy of Mr. Sealy's letter to Chunder Seekher Opadheea in reply to the foregoing.

Acknowledges the receipt of the Opadheea's letter. Informing him that Major Bradshaw is the person to whom he should make any communications with which he may be charged by the Government of Nepaul. That if he is desirous of proceeding to Calcutta, there is no objection to his passing through the district; and that he will be furnished with a guard of Burkundauzes, for the protection of the articles which he has brought with him.

No. 62. in Enclosure No. 1.

TRANSLATION of three Hindee Letters intercepted by Major Bradshaw, and of one addressed by Chunder Seekher Opadheea to the Rajah of Nepaul.

No. 1.—From the Rajah of Nepaul to Pursaram Thappa, dated 12th Katick, or 27th October 1814.

I have learned the subject of your letter to General Beem Sing, relative to the expediency of supplying Chunder Seekher Opadheea with an escort of eight or ten Sepoys and some bearers. You are authorized to furnish these on his application, and are directed to escort him immediately to Patna.

No. 2.—From Beem Sing Thappa and Rund Kajee to Chunder Seekher Opadheea Tuksaree (for Mint Master), dated 12th Katick, or 27th October 1814.

Your letter of the 10th Katick reached on the 12th, and I have learned its contents. To the west, affairs continue as stated in my former letters. The letters and messengers from Patna and Muzzuffurpore, and also the communications from thence sent by you, have been received, both in the Persian and English, and their contents, which are highly important, ascertained. You are already provided with letters and presents for Mr. Sealy and Mr. Hawkins. To endeavour to procure more rarities would only be losing time, I have therefore sent letters and presents for both the Patna and Muzzuffurpore Chiefs. Go there quickly. Delay is improper. Whatever may pass in conversation, or whatever you may observe, hear, and understand, do not write openly, but secretly and under disguise. An order has been issued to Pursaram Thappa to supply you with Sepoys, bearers, &c. With regard to Mr. Sealy's desire that you should not come attended with many soldiers, it is better that you act in conformity to his wishes.

No. 3.—From Seekher Opadheea at Kauteopore, to Pursaram Thappa, dated 12th Katick, or 27th October 1814.

Relating to his farm, immaterial.

(Enclosure 62
in No. 1.)
Intercepted
Correspondence.

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—
(Enclosure 62
in No. 1.)
Intercepted
Correspondence.

No. 4.—From Chunder Seekher Opadheea to the Rajah of Nepal.

On the Friday the 14th Katick, before sunrise, the enemy's guns opened on Burhurwa, and the battle commenced, when Surdar Purbhoohee was killed, and I was seized and put into confinement. Day after day their forces continued to increase; and on seeing that, and considering that the affairs of my Government were in a bad state, I sent a message through the Chobdars in attendance upon me to the gentleman's Moonshee who attended upon me by the Major's orders. I requested him to obtain permission for my writing a letter. He took me before his master, who granted me leave thus: "Write as I shall direct you." Say, "that the day of discussion is gone by, and no other course left but that of war and conquest. I grant this permission merely out of consideration for you." Under these circumstances I now write. From hence to the Suttleje there is nothing to be seen but the assembling of troops and the collecting of military stores. Unless negociations are immediately opened with the gentleman our power will certainly be destroyed. The Terraie is already lost, and our authority established in the hills will also be destroyed. When that happens we shall have nothing left but to lament. I have thought it my duty to state what I have seen and thought, and this I have done after mature deliberation. Do not trust to the conversation which passed on a former occasion. If General Beem Sing were to proceed to some place in the hills and negotiate, the State might yet remain. For the rest your will is paramount.

(Enclosure 63
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Mr. Brooke.

(No. 63 in Enclosure No. 1.)

EXTRACT from a Letter from Mr. W. A. Brooke to the principal Private Secretary of the Governor-General.

Baboo Jeynarain Gosaul brought to me this morning a Nepaul Pundit, named Basdeo, who has resided for some years in this city on the part of Rundoz, son of Ummer Sing Thappa, the son of the great Surdar to the westward. This Basdeo informed me of his having received a letter from Rundoz, desiring him to communicate to me the wishes of himself and father of joining the British troops, and putting them in possession of Nepaul, on condition of his being continued in the possession of lands which he holds from the Nepaul Government, yielding a revenue of thirty thousand rupees per annum, and a monthly allowance of two thousand rupees, after the English are in possession of Nepaul, and that the Rajah be continued in the Government.

It seems from Basdeo's account that there are two interests in Nepaul; one Beem Sing's, the other Rundoz's. Beem Sing has the command of the army; and Rundoz, as Dewan, has the management of the country. Beem Sing as great power at present, from the troops being under his command; but seems to be aware that they will not be able to make a stand against our troops, and in order to alarm the Rajah, so as to induce him to make overtures to the Bootan Government to join him against us, has endeavoured to impress the Rajah with the idea, that the moment the English get possession of Nepaul they will dethrone him, and put some other branch of the family in his place. Rundoz, on the other hand, does not wish Beem Sing to acquire such an accession of strength, and is desirous, as well as the Rajah, to submit to our Government, on the condition above stated.

The Nepaulese are in the greatest consternation. Beem Sing wants Rundoz to go with troops against the English; but this has been declined by Rundoz for the present. If his overtures are accepted, he will then offer to take the command, and deliver himself and troops to us. Basdeo says, that on this being effected, Ummer Sing Thappa will follow his son's example. Should Beem Sing determine on going in command of the Nepaulese against our troops, Rundoz will be left with the Rajah at Catmandoo, and will have it in his power to give every assistance to our entrance into the country, by a different road from the one which Beem Sing may take, and which would lead our army to Catmandoo in fifteen days.

The road recommended by Basdeo as the best, and totally unprotected, is from Ramnuggur to Chittore, eighteen coss of plain country, from Chittore to
Mutties

Mutties Kota two and a half coss, from thence to Thankot Bhunjun eleven coss, and from thence to Catmandoo a distance of only four coss. Ramnuggur is said to be eighteen cutcha coss to the westward of Betteeah, sixty coss from Bootwull, and twenty-five coss from Burhurwah, where Major Bradshaw is encamped. Basdeo says, that the road from Ramnuggur is passable for elephants, camels, and bullocks, but not calculated for hackeries; that there is not a fort in the road, and that plenty of water is to be had at every stage. He also informs me, that the Nepaulese expect the English to take the Bootwull and Muckwanpore roads, and intend to direct their force accordingly; in which case, if our troops march by the Ramnuggur road, it will be almost impossible for them to offer any essential obstacle to our troops.

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Mr. Brooke.

Ummer Sing Thappa has three sons, Rundoz, Runjore, and Runkur. Runjore is with his father, Rundoz and Runkur in Catmandoo. Basdeo says, that the moment Rundoz hears from him that his proposals are approved of, he will adopt proper measures for putting us in possession of Nepal, and that the British Government may depend on his father Ummer Sing doing the same.

Ummer Sing Thappa, and his son Rundoz, have a difficult game to play; for Beem Sing threatens the latter, that if his father does not beat the English, his head shall answer for it. Of course, it cannot be expected that Ummer Sing should join us before he is satisfied of the safety of his sons, Rundoz and Runkur.

I told Basdeo, that not having received any letter, either from the Rajah or from Rundoz, I could not enter into the business; on which he said, that he would shortly present me with letters from both. Basdeo and family reside in this city. I think there is not any reason to suspect him of fabricating all the particulars he has stated to me.

I have deemed it my duty to state the above, which if you should think proper to make known to his Lordship, he will judge of the expediency of directing me to decline attending to any further representations from Basdeo, or of encouraging any proposals he may have to make. I shall write to Bradshaw, to make known to him the road pointed out by Basdeo, and another by the banks of the Baugmutty. The latter leaves Muckwanpore fort and Cheesa Gurh, or Cheesa Panee, about sixteen coss on the left.

(No. 64 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Colonel Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from an unofficial letter from the agent of the Governor-General at Benares to his Excellency's principal Private Secretary, reporting the substance of a communication made to Mr. Brooke, on the part, as is alleged, of Rundoz Sing Thappa, the son of Ummer Sing, on his own behalf and that of his father.

2. The information communicated by Mr. Brooke appears to the Governor-General, when coupled with the accounts which have already been received of Ummer Sing's dissatisfaction at the existing administration of Nepal, to give strength to the belief entertained by the Governor-General, that Ummer Sing's late proposal to you is connected with a desire to make terms for himself. His Lordship, accordingly, deems it proper that you should be apprized, without delay, of the terms which he is disposed to grant to Ummer Sing, and the conditions which he will require from him.

3. The spirit already manifested by the people of Sirmore, and the further indications of a friendly disposition which the success of our arms would probably produce, may not leave the British Government at liberty to establish Ummer Sing as an independent chief in the Goorka possessions west of the Jumna, as contemplated in the instructions to Mr. Metcalfe of the 21st November, of which you are in possession of a copy. On the other hand, it does not appear from the tenour of Rundoz Sing's proposition (presuming it to be genuine) that any such expectation is entertained by Ummer Sing. The exact extent of the expectations of Ummer Sing and his sons is not clearly

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indicated

(Enclosure 64
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

Bengal
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(Enclosure 61
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Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

indicated in Mr. Brooke's letter ; but, as far as the interests of that family are concerned, it would seem that the confirmation of the lands actually held of the Nepaulese Government by Ummer Sing and his sons, with the addition of a stipend in money, would satisfy them. That they look to the attainment of a preponderating influence in the administration supported by us, may also be presumed.

4. The condition on which these terms will be conceded to Ummer Sing spring directly out of the proposal of his son, Rundoz, viz. the surrender of his army and the country under his authority to the British Government.

5. On the performance of this condition by Ummer Sing, and of the execution by his son Rundoz of the measure promised by him, the Governor-General would have no hesitation in pledging the faith of the British Government to the following terms :

1st. The re-establishment of the reigning Rajah in the territory of the Nepaulese State east of the Gogra, with the exception of such parts of it as by our engagements with the exiled chiefs and others we may be bound to secure to them.

2d. To confirm to Ummer Sing and his family the lands now held by them of the Nepaulese Government, stated to amount in value to thirty thousand rupees per annum.

3d. To settle an annual stipend, of at least twenty-four thousand rupees per annum, on Ummer Sing and his family, or even to exceed this sum, in such proportion as may be deemed reasonable with reference to their services and condition.

6. If Ummer Sing should object to render the performance of these stipulations dependant on the contingency of his son's execution of his promise, and should be disposed to make separate terms for himself, the Governor-General authorizes you to assure him, in the name of the Governor-General, that on the surrender of his army, in consequence of which he will receive, either in land or his authority, to the British lands which may be held personally by him, and money, an equivalent fully as may be included in the arrangement, together with a further surrender of his army, every possible consideration for their such members of his family stipend to such amount as may be determined on. That on attention to their prejudices, will be strictly observed, and that honour of the troops as may choose to take service with the British Government will be entertained. From this last clause the Governor-General does exclude those of the troops under Ummer Sing's command who are genuine Goorkas. It will be necessary, however, to reserve the power of employing their services in all places, as the removal from the hills of this class of troops may, and probably will be a measure of expediency.

7. The pecuniary allowance to Ummer Sing and his family may hereafter be commuted for territory, if any suitable lands shall be at our disposal, and if the arrangement shall be acceptable to Ummer Sing.

8. If Ummer Sing shall avail himself of your offer of a personal meeting, or shall establish with you a confidential channel of communication, you will, in the event of his opening himself on the subject of his personal interests, make known to him the substance of the communication stated to be made on the part of his son, Rundoz Sing, and of the reference made to his own views and dispositions, as stated in that communication ; and you will be pleased to negotiate and conclude an arrangement with him, on one or other of the basis stated above. In either case, you will consider the immediate performance of that part of the condition which depends on Ummer Sing himself to be indispensable, assuring him that those of the terms which refer to him personally, and to such of his family and troops as come over with him, will also be performed without delay.

9. If Ummer Sing should not of himself make any direct overture of the nature supposed, you will judge, from the tenour of his language and conduct, whether it may be expedient to apprize him of the tenour of the proposition,
received

received by Mr. Brooke, and of the Governor-General's disposition to accede to it.

10. A transcript of the enclosed extract will be transmitted to Major Bradshaw without delay, with instructions to negotiate on the basis of Basdeo's proposition with Rundoz Sing Thappa, who will be referred by Mr. Brooke, through the agent Basdeo, to Major Bradshaw. A copy of this despatch will also be transmitted to Major Bradshaw for his information and guidance.

11. If instead of a communication relative to his personal interests, Ummer Sing's real object shall be to propose terms of pacification, you will content yourself with receiving and reporting the proposals which he may make for the information and orders of the Governor-General.

12. It is superfluous to repeat, that no negotiation is to be permitted to interrupt or delay the operations of the force under your command, as independantly of all other considerations, the projected negotiation would be greatly facilitated by the success of our arms.

I have, &c.

Camp, Scharunpore,
29th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(No. 65 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Major Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter received from the Governor-General's Agent at Benares, reporting the substance of a proposition, on the part, as is alleged, of Rundoz Sing, the son of Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa.

2. Mr. Brooke has been instructed to signify to the agent Basdeo the disposition of the Governor-General to accede to the proposal of Rundoz Sing, and to recommend to Rundoz Sing to open a communication with you, in order to adjust the details and to carry into execution the measure which he proposes.

3. The enclosed instructions, which have this day been issued to Colonel Ochterlony, are partly founded on the tenour of the information received from Mr. Brooke, and partly referring to the recent communication from Ummer Sing Thappa, of which you have been apprized by my despatches of the dates noted in the margin.*

4. If you should receive any overtures from Rundoz Sing Thappa, to the effect of the communication of Basdeo to Mr. Brooke, you will be pleased to signify to him the readiness of the Governor-General to close with his offer, and to engage, on the part of the British Government, to fulfil the terms which he has stated through Basdeo, on his performance of the condition specified in that communication, and on the surrender by Ummer Sing of the army under his command, and the Nepaulese territories subject to his authority.

5. You will be apprized, without any delay, of the result of Colonel Ochterlony's negotiation with Ummer Sing, and will decide with regard to the expediency of communicating to Rundoz Sing in the first instance, or withholding from him the arrangement which may be made with Ummer Sing, according to your belief of the effect which a knowledge of that arrangement may have on Rundoz Sing's mind and conduct, and on those of the Rajah.

6. The tenour of the enclosed instructions to Colonel Ochterlony renders unnecessary any further instructions to you, on this part of the subject of Basdeo's communication.

7. You will observe, that Basdeo has stated some particulars regarding the route to Catmandoo by Ramnuggur, which if true, are extremely deserving of attention, and that he also recommends the route by the Baugmutty. Your inquiries will enable you to form a judgment of the accuracy of this information.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 65
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(Enclosure 65
in No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

* 11th and 21st December.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure 65
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

tion. An extract of that part of Mr. Brooke's letter relating to the routes, will be transmitted, through the regular channel, to Major-General Marley, with such instructions as the Commander-in-Chief may deem to be proper.

8. In the mean while, you will, of course, have communicated fully with the Major-General on the subject, on receiving from Mr. Brooke the information which he states it to be his intention to transmit to you.

9. It will be for Major-General Marley to determine what use to make of that information, supposing its correctness to be confirmed by your local inquiries.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seharunpore,
29th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 66
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 66 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed extract from a letter from the Governor-General's agent at Benares.

2. Instructions have been issued, under this date, to Colonel Ochterlony and Major Bradshaw, on the subject of the overture stated to be made on the part of Rundoz Sing Thappa, which his Excellency is disposed to think may be genuine.

3. The Commander-in-Chief will probably deem it right to transmit to Major-General Marley a transcript of such part of the enclosed extract as relates to routes to Catmandoo, together with such instructions on the subject as his Excellency may deem to be proper.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seharunpore,
29th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure 67
in No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(No. 67 in Enclosure No. 1.)

To W. A. Brooke, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General, Benares.

Sir:

1. Your unofficial letter, to the address of the principal Private Secretary of the Governor-General, reporting the substance of a communication received by you from Basdeo Pundit, on the part, as is alleged, of Rundoz Sing Thappa, the Son of Ummer Sing Thappa, having been transferred to this department, I am directed to communicate to you the following instructions on the subject.

2. The Governor-General is disposed to believe that the communication made by Basdeo may really have proceeded from the quarter to which it is ascribed, as concurring reports have led to the belief that Ummer Sing and his family are dissatisfied with the administration of Beem Sing, and this belief is strengthened by other circumstances.

3. At all events, no possible inconvenience can arise from receiving it as a general communication, to the extent of signifying to Basdeo the readiness of the Governor-General to accept the offer made through him by Rundoz Sing, and you will accordingly inform him, that such is his Excellency's actual disposition, and to desire that he will recommend to Rundoz Sing, to open a communication on the subject with Major Bradshaw, who has been authorized to enter with Rundoz Sing or his authorized agent, on the subject, and to negotiate and conclude an arrangement to the effect proposed through Basdeo. You will be pleased to point out to Basdeo the importance to his master's interests, of avoiding delay in communicating with Major Bradshaw.

4. The Governor-General entirely approves of your having communicated to Major Bradshaw the information received by you from Basdeo, relative to the routes to Catmandoo by Ramnuggur, and by the Baugmutty.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seharunpore,
29th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.
(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, under date the 23d instant, and of my reply of this date, also instructions, of this date, to Major Bradshaw, and the Magistrate of Tirhoot, which you are requested to submit to his Excellency the Vice-President in Council. A copy of the despatch from Major Bradshaw, referred to in the enclosed documents, will have been transmitted by that officer to his Excellency in Council.

2. The Governor-General does not feel prepared to determine on the expediency of adopting Major Bradshaw's suggestion, for organizing an armed peasantry to aid in the defence of the frontier; but deeming the suggestion deserving of consideration, and being of opinion that his Excellency the Vice-President in Council is better enabled than his Lordship to form a correct judgment on those local points, by which the decision of such a question must be governed, his Lordship requests, that his Excellency in Council will be pleased to call for information from the local Authorities on the frontier districts, and to adopt such measures, and issue such orders, as he may deem to be expedient, on a consideration of the whole subject.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, copy of a reply, addressed under this date, to a letter from Major Bradshaw of the 9th instant, a transcript of which his Excellency learns has been forwarded to you.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is unable to speak decidedly on the eligibility or safety of the measure of organizing an armed peasantry, for the purpose of co-operating in the defence of the northern frontier. So much depends on the character of the inhabitants, and other local circumstances, that without a knowledge of them, his Excellency could not venture to offer a decided recommendation on the subject, though he thinks it merits a reference to the civil Authorities on the spot.

3. The Commander-in-Chief, however, considers the suggestions afforded in the ninth paragraph, for the employment of a body of Burkundauze in conjunction with the Champaran Light Infantry, and such portion of regular troops as it might be possible at any time to spare for the military duties of North Behar, as extremely judicious. His Excellency would therefore recommend, that measures be immediately taken for obtaining from the Rajah of Bettiah the thousand Burkundauze whom Major Bradshaw states to be procurable on a short notice, and for raising another body of the same description of armed men among the Rajpoots and Patans of Tirhoot. The whole should be placed, during the war, at the disposal of the British officer commanding in the Birminges, for whose defence they are intended; and it would be advisable to endeavour to obtain some sort of security for the conduct and fidelity of the men who may be entertained.

4. The employment of invalids, in the manner and for the purposes mentioned by Major Bradshaw, would, the Excellency is decidedly of opinion, never be necessary.

5. I shall, by the Commander-in-Chief's desire, address the Military Department, in order that the necessary measures may be taken by the Postmaster-General for establishing the Hawk mentioned in my letter of the 25th ultimo to Major Bradshaw, copy of which, in reference to that of his reply

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dated

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

dated the 9th instant, which he has forwarded to you, I am desired to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General.

6. The Commander-in-Chief begs to draw the attention of his Excellency the Governor-General to the sentiments the Commander-in-Chief has felt it his duty to convey to Major Bradshaw, on the occasion of that officer's approaching relinquishment of the command he has held for some time on the northern frontier.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Gujenara,
23d November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major Bradshaw, commanding Northern Frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant and enclosures, and to offer you his best thanks for that communication, and the continued zeal which directs your inquiries, and prompts your useful and valuable suggestions.

2. The Commander-in-Chief is inclined to give the preference to the second, or more advanced line of posts, and that they should be established opposite the passes of the hills, as suggested in the fourth paragraph of your letter, and connect with those to be formed by Captain Latter.

3. It will be altogether impracticable, his Excellency fears, to spare any regular troops for the formation of a post at Nevelpoor; but he trusts such arrangement for the purpose may be made by means of the Champarun Light Infantry, and the different descriptions of local armed force mentioned in your letter.

4. The Commander-in-Chief has left it to Major-General Marley to make such arrangements as he may deem proper for the defence of the frontier, and also to determine what detail of the Champarun Light Infantry it might be advisable to take with him under Captain Hay. His Excellency requests you will have the goodness to communicate with Major-General Marley on those points, furnishing the Major-General with a copy of your letter to my address, now under acknowledgment.

5. With reference to the concluding paragraph of my letter to your address of the 9th instant, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that Major-General Marley has been requested to forward, for your information, a duplicate of the Commander-in-Chief's instructions to him, under date the 6th instant. You will therein perceive, of what great utility the information afforded by you at different times has been, particularly in your letter of the ultimo. On a due consideration of all circumstances which could in any way affect the determination of the question, the Commander-in-Chief selected the position described by you on the southern point of the Tappah of Puchrouta, as that most eligible for the army to assemble in, preparatory to carrying into effect the plan of operations which his Excellency has traced out for Major-General Marley's Division.

6. The Commander-in-Chief considers the suggestions offered in your letter of the 9th instant, for associating Irregular Burkundaze in the defence of the frontier, as extremely judicious, and it is his Excellency's intention to recommend the adoption of the measure to the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

7. I have to acquaint you, that a battering train of four eighteen pounders, two five and a half inch mortars, and two eight inch howitzers, is ordered to proceed from Cawnpore to Batteeah, by Lucknow, Ferozabad, and Gomickpore, for the eventual use of Major-General Marley's Division. This train may be either lodged in some secure depot on the frontier, or taken on, divided between the two columns destined to act against Lucknow and Hurrumpore, as Major-General Marley may judge best. Lieutenant Kenna is the officer

officer who will have charge of this train, and the Commander-in-Chief requests you will forward to him at Goruckpore a copy of the route by which you would recommend his proceeding to Bettceah. He will be directed to report progress to you and to Major-General Marley from Goruckpore. This train will probably leave Cawnpore to-day.

8. The Commander-in-Chief is happy to find Major-General Marley intended to detach Captain Roughsedge with his battalion to join you, and enable you to occupy the Terraie as early as circumstances will permit. The selection of Captain Roughsedge for this service is highly agreeable to his Excellency, that officer being deservedly entitled to the highest confidence which can be placed in him, from the uniform zeal, ability, and intelligence, with which he has, to the entire satisfaction of Government, performed various important services, civil and military, which have been confided to him at different times.

9. The period now approaching when you will be relieved from your present command, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief desires me to express to you his Excellency's warm approbation of the very zealous and attentive manner in which you have fulfilled the duties of that command, and in particular, for the indefatigable and persevering industry evinced by you in collecting, comparing, and arranging the materials, from which a valuable body of information on local points has been derived, the result of which promises to be of the greatest benefit to the public service.

10. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief will not fail to make known to his Excellency the Governor-General, the great reason the Commander-in-Chief has to be satisfied with the manner in which you have executed the duties of the command you have held on the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, in difficult and delicate circumstances.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Gujenara,
23d November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major Bradshaw, commanding on the Northern Frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot-
Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit for your information the accompanying copy of a letter addressed, under date the 4th instant, to Captain Latter, commanding the Rungpore Battalion, and now in military charge of the northern frontier east of the Koosi.

2. The object in making you this communication is, that you may be apprized of the general measures proposed to be adopted for the security of the portion of our frontier above described which adjoins to the eastward that line of it now for sometime under your charge, and be thereby the better enabled to concert measure with Captain Latter for connecting the extreme of your posts on the right, or to the eastward, with the left of those which he has been desired to establish as far as, or beyond the Koosi, if the latter measure should be necessary. His Excellency feels assured that you will give every facility to the arrangement which Captain Latter has been desired to frame in concert with you, as mentioned in the seventh paragraph of my letter to that officer's address.

3. Intimately connected with this important subject is the choice of posts to be occupied for the security of North Behar, after the British troops have entered the hills; and to this point his Excellency begs your attention may be turned, and that you will communicate to him those suggestions or observations, which the accurate local knowledge you have now acquired renders you so well qualified to offer, with the prospect of their proving useful to the public service. The posts you now occupy, and the knowledge which Head-Quarters possess of the various routes leading into Nepal, will serve to determine, in a great measure, what points should be occupied for the purpose above specified. Still the Commander-in-Chief would wish to have your opinion on the subject, viewed in connection with the general defence of our borders, east and west of those now under your charge.

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Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815
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(Enclosure No. 2.
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

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(Enclosure No 2)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

4. It will be advisable to connect the left of your posts with those which will be established in the Terreani of Bootwul and in Goruckpore; and upon this point his Excellency requests you will communicate with Major-General Wood.

5. It is the Commander-in-Chief's intention to recommend that there shall be a regular dawkh communication established along this whole line, in order that the several European officers commanding at different points on it may be kept mutually apprized of what is passing in their front and on their flanks, and be thereby the better enabled to prevent or frustrate any incursions which the Nepaulese may attempt to make into our territories, or in the rear of the British troops, after they have entered Nepaul.

6. It will be necessary, the Commander-in-Chief directs me to observe, that a considerable part of Captain Hay's corps should remain to assist in the defence of the Province, for the service of which it was more immediately raised, and be under the command of a steady European officer of that corps. That part of the corps which proceeds with Captain Hay, will, of course, be selected with great care by that officer, whom his Excellency is desirous of indulging, by allowing him to take as large a portion of it as he may himself wish, provided it does not exceed eight-hundred fire-locks or eight companies. Adverting, however, to the great scarcity of regular troops, and to the demand there will be for escorts, convoys, &c. his Excellency much fears the above number is more than can be spared from the local duties of the district in which of course the defence of its frontier is included. Previously, however, to coming to a final determination on this point, his Excellency would wish to know what number of Chumparun Light Infantry will, in your opinion, be required for the defence of the frontier for which it was raised, after the British troops shall have entered Nepaul.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
25th October, 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 14th instant with its enclosures.

2. The suggestion contained in the ninth paragraph of your letter to the Adjutant-General of the 9th instant, a copy of which forms an enclosure of your despatch above acknowledged, for associating a body of irregur Burkundauzes in the defence of the frontier, after the advance of Major-General Marley's division into Nepaul, has received the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Governor-General.

3. The Rajah of Bettceah, who has already shewn a laudable zeal in the service of Government, will be invited to bring forward a body of one thousand Burkundauzes, or such further number as he can conveniently raise for this service, and measures will be taken for forming a corps of equal strength of Patans and Rajpoots in Tirhoot. Both these bodies will be placed under the command of the officer who may be entrusted with the protection of the frontier after the army shall have advanced.

4. The Governor-General is not prepared to decide on the expediency of adopting your suggestion for arming and organizing the peasantry of the frontier, in the manner described in your letter to the Adjutant-General, above referred to. The plan is considered, however, to be well deserving of further consideration, and the necessary measures will be taken without delay for obtaining the requisite local information, and for the execution of the plan, if it shall ultimately be determined on.

5. In the mean while, his Excellency hopes that the measures already proposed to be adopted on your suggestion, with a proper distribution of the regular force which will be available, will secure the frontier against any serious attack, even if the proposed organization of an armed peasantry be not judged expedient.

6. The

6. The other points adverted to in your letter to the Adjutant-General of the 9th instant, do not require any particular observation.

7. The Governor-General has perused with great satisfaction the expression of the Commander-in-Chief's approbation of your conduct, in the exercise of the military command which you have lately held, as conveyed to you in the Adjutant-General's letter of the 23rd instant. Your conduct and proceedings, in the execution of the political duties which have devolved on you since your residence on the frontier, have no less obtained the approbation of the Governor-General, whose reliance on your prudence, discretion, and ability, has induced him to delegate to you the important and delicate trust of conducting the political negotiations and arrangements connected with the approaching service against the Capital of Nepaul.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To C. J. Sealy, Esq., Magistrate of Tirhoot.

Sir :

1. The Governor-General deeming it advisable that a considerable body of irregular Burkundauzes should be placed under the command of the officer who may be entrusted with the defence of the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, after the division under Major-General Marley shall have advanced into Nepaul, and his Excellency understanding that good troops of this description can be raised among the Patans and Rajpoots living in the district of Tirhoot, I am directed by his Excellency to desire that you will take immediate measures for raising a corps of at least one thousand men for the purpose above stated, at the usual rate of pay in the district. You will be pleased to correspond with Major-General Marley, or with the officer commanding on the frontier, relative to the positions to which the Burkundauzes are to be sent as they are raised.

2. You will probably derive assistance, in the execution of the measure now prescribed, from the principal Zemindars and land-holders of the district, whose zeal and exertions you will endeavour to excite, by assurances of the high approbation of Government of any services which they may render.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, and to inform you that instructions have this day been issued to Major Bradshaw, in the terms of the letter to that officer's address, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy for the information of the Commander-in-Chief. The several communications and instructions therein referred to have also been dispatched.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
24th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day, under his Lordship's authority, to the Agent of the Governor-General at Benares, in reply to that officer's letter of the 28th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
8th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 3)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

To W. A. Brooke, Esq., Agent to the Governor-General at Benares.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 3.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 28th ultimo, communicating your having, at the request of Major-General Wood, solicited and obtained the orders of his Highness, Amrut Rao, for the Major-General's being furnished with two hundred and fifty of his horsemen.

2. The Right Honourable the Governor-General is pleased to approve of your having made this application to Amrut Rao, and has commanded me to desire that you will offer to his Highness the sincere acknowledgments of his Lordship, for this aid so readily afforded to the public service.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
8th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 4.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day to the Resident at Lucknow, under the authority of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in reply to his despatches of the 25th and 26th of last month.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
8th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, dated the 25th and 26th of last month, enclosing copies of your correspondence with Major-General Wood, relative to the supply of bearers and elephants for the use of the detachment under his command, and to the assistance to be derived from the efforts of the Rajah of Toolsypore to recover the hereditary possessions of his family.

2. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to desire that you will convey to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier his Lordship's sincere acknowledgments, for the facilities afforded to the public service by his Excellency, by accommodating Major-General Wood with the supply of a number of elephants, and by issuing his commands to the Aumil of Baraitch to assist the Rajah of Toolsypore in the recovery of his possessions.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
8th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying original letter from Mr. Wilkinson, dated the 10th instant, with a copy of the letter addressed this day, in consequence, by authority of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to the Resident at Delhi.

I have, &c.

Camp, Belawallah,
14th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To C. M. Ricketts, Esq., Principal Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir :

Previous to the marching of the troops from Meerut, during the life-time of Major-General Gillespie, and when the cantonments ~~were~~ have been left with little or no protection, he did me the honour to consult with me, as to the propriety of requesting her Highness the Begum Sumroo to supply a battalion of her troops, beyond the regular stipulated number granted to the British Government, being three battalions.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

I agreed with the General in regard to the propriety of the request, and offered to write to her Highness also, which he accepted. Accordingly, the letters were forwarded, and her Highness complied in the handsomest manner, by immediately sending the troops.

As this was so much to her credit, evidently demonstrating her wish to oblige the British Government, I believe the General addressed his Lordship on her conduct in a favourable light, and she has expressed a wish also that I should report the same. I readily do so, having long known her disposition to oblige and contribute in all ways to the wishes of the British Government. I therefore request you will state my opinion of this act to his Lordship, and I hope he will agree in opinion as to the Begum's conduct.

I have, &c.

Zillah, Seharunpore,
Southern Division, Meerut,
10th December 1814.

(Signed) HUGH WILKINSON,
Magistrate.

To C. T. Metcalfe, Esq., Resident at Delhi.

Sir :

1. Mr. Wilkinson, the Magistrate of Meerut, has reported to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that at the request of the late Major-General Gillespie, the Begum Sumroo was pleased to afford, for the protection of the cantonments at Meerut, during the absence of the force under the command of the Major-General, the services of one battalion of her troops, in addition to the number usually employed.

2. His Lordship has viewed with satisfaction the disposition shewn by the Begum to accommodate the British Government, both in this and other instances, and has directed me to desire that you will offer to her his cordial acknowledgments for the readiness with which she complied with the wishes of General Gillespie.

I have, &c.

Camp, Belawallah,
14th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to the Resident at Lucknow, together with a copy of one from his Lordship to his Excellency the Vizier, referred to in the letter.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hurdwar,
26th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

To Major J. Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir:

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

1. Having communicated to the Governor-General the offer of his Excellency the Vizier, as reported in your private letter of the 13th instant, to raise one or more battalions of Nujeebs for service during the war, his Lordship has deemed it proper to express his sense of this friendly and liberal offer in a direct address to his Excellency the Vizier, declining at the same time to avail himself of his Excellency's offer.

2. His Lordship has taken the same opportunity of conveying to his Excellency his acknowledgments for the zeal and promptitude with which he has complied with the applications made by you for elephants, for the use of the Divisions under the command of Major-Generals Marley and Wood.

3. A letter, to the effect of the enclosed English draft, will accordingly be transmitted to you by the Persian Secretary.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hurdwar,
26th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To his Excellency the Nawaub Vizier.

(Written 26th December 1814.)

I have been informed by Major Baillie, of the offer communicated to him by your Excellency, to raise one or more corps of Nujeebs for service with the grenadier companies lately drawn from your Excellency's territories, to be paid from your Excellency's treasury during the continuance of the war.

I receive this offer as a most gratifying demonstration of your Excellency's attachment to the Honourable Company, which has been so conspicuously shewn in many instances.

Although the urgency of the case is not such as to render it necessary for me to take advantage of your Excellency's liberal offer, I cannot delay the satisfactory discharge of my duty, in offering you my most cordial acknowledgements.

I avail myself of this occasion, to convey to you my thanks for your Excellency's prompt and liberal compliance with the application made to you, in my name, by the Resident, for the aid of a portion of your Excellency's elephants, for the use of the divisions of the British troops serving against the Goorkas, under the command of Major-Generals Wood and Marley, and for the cordial and friendly zeal which has been manifested by your Excellency, in forwarding the views of the British Government, in every instance in which there has been occasion to apply for your Excellency's assistance.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter addressed this day, under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to the Agent in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, in reply to his despatch of the 24th instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seharunpore,
30th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Agent to the Governor-General in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Beaga.
Secret Letter
25 Jan. 1817

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 24th instant, enclosing, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, a translation of a letter received by you from the Nawaub Ahmed Alli Khan of Rampore, apprizing you of intelligence which had been brought to him, that the army of Rajah Runjeet Sing was about to enter the territories of the Honourable Company.

Enclosure No. 1
Letter from
Secretary
to Government
with Enclosure

2. I am directed, in reply, to desire that you will acquaint the Nabob, that a translation of his letter has been submitted to the Governor-General, and that though his Lordship concurs in the opinion of the Nabob, that the intelligence has been fabricated for the attainment of some private objects, he cannot but regard the immediate transmission of the information to you as a fresh proof of the zealous and cordial attachment of the Nabob to the interests of the British Government.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seharunpore,
30th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed this day, under the authority of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to the Agent of the Governor-General in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces, in reply to that officer's despatch dated the 7th instant.

Enclosure No. 8
Letter from
Secretary
to Government
with Enclosures

I have, &c.

Camp, Seharunpore,
30th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To Sir Edward Colebrooke, Bart., Agent of the Governor-General in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 7th instant, transmitting an original letter to your address from the sons of Gholaum Mahommed Khaun, and an unopened letter sent by Runjore Sing Thappa to Abdul Alli Khaun, the elder of them.

2. I am directed, in reply, to inform you, that Abdul Alli Khaun attended in the camp of the Right Honourable the Governor-General while at Moradabad, and received a communication expressive of his Lordship's approbation of his conduct.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seharunpore,
30th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, dated the 6th ultimo, transmitting copies of a correspondence on the subject of certain military preparations in progress on the north-western frontier of the possessions of the Deb Rajah of Bootan.

2. The Governor-General concurs entirely in the opinion of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, that the preparations made by the Booteas on their north-western frontier are not ascribable to any motives hostile to the interests

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
—
Enclosure No. 9.
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

interests of the British Government, but originate wholly from impressions of fear and jealousy, produced on their minds by the movements of British troops which have taken place, in consequence of our operations against the State of Nepaul. His Lordship accordingly fully approves of the tenour of the instructions which have been sent to the Commissioner in Cooch Behar and to the Magistrate of Rungpore, and of the letter which his Excellency the Vice-President in Council was pleased to address to the Deb Rajah.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kurnoul,
3d January 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Enclosure No. 10.
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying original letter from Mr. Butterfield to my address, and the memorial to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with a copy of the reply, addressed this day, under his Lordship's authority, to that gentleman.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kurnoul,
4th January 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Military Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I beg you will pardon the liberty in intruding on you, by enclosing for your perusal my humble address to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, &c. &c. &c. and should it meet with your approbation, I shall feel myself highly obliged if you will have the goodness to lay it before his Lordship.

I have, &c.

Agra,
26th December 1814.

(Signed) E. BUTTERFIELD,
Captain.

To the Most Noble the Lord and Earl of Moira, K. B. K. G., Governor-General in Council of Bengal, and Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces of the Honourable East-India Company, and General of his Majesty's Forces in Bengal, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Lordship:

Having heard that it is your Lordship's intention to employ in actual service such of the late Mahratta officers as may appear to your Lordship to be eligible, with the greatest diffidence and submission I have presumed to intrude on your Lordship's notice.

I served Scindiah from the age of sixteen years, under Generals De Boigne and Perrong, during part of which I commanded a battalion and was also Major of Brigade. On many occasions, when important and enterprising duties were required, I was often selected, out of my tour, to carry them into effect, to the truth of which Colonel Pohlmann and Captain Skinner can testify. I further presume to inform your Lordship, that being at this time employed in raising foot for Colonel Pohlmann, as also horse for Captain Skinner, and hearing of the intention of your Lordship to raise sundry irregular corps, I with the most respectful deference beg leave to offer my service for that purpose: which, should the goodness of your Lordship please to accept, every exertion possible shall be used towards promoting that service, to which your Lordship's bounty may think proper to appoint me.

I have, &c.

Agra,
26th December 1814.

(Signed) E. BUTTERFIELD,
Late Captain in the Service of Scindiah.

To

To Mr. Butterfield, Agra.

Sir :

I have had the honour to receive and submit to the Right Honourable the Governor-General your memorial to his Lordship, enclosed in your letter to my address, under date the 26th ultimo.

2. You will, before the receipt of this letter, have been informed by Colonel Gardner, that his Lordship proposed to avail himself of your services, by employing you in the corps which that officer is raising. The voluntary tender of your service now received, is a gratifying proof of your zeal and attachment to Government.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kurnoul,
4th January 1815.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Officiating Secretary to his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, Political, &c. Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to annex duplicates of my despatches to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Political, &c. Department, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nehr,
16th December 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to the Governor-General.

The Persian originals having been sent to the Secretary, copies are not now attainable.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political, &c. Department.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor-General from Ummer Sing Thappa.

2. The contents of it are briefly stating, that he has received orders from Nepaul to send a confidential person to negotiate a peace, and requesting permission so to do, if such proposals would be acceptable to his Lordship. His letter to me only requests that I will read, seal, and transmit it, permission having arrived from Nepaul, in consequence of my recommendation, to send a person to Mr. Metcalfe, Resident of Delhi.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nehr,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel, Agent to the Governor-General.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political, &c. Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit a letter to my address, this instant received, from Ummer Sing Thappa, with a copy of my reply.

In answer to a letter from his son, Rundoz, which accompanied his father's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I mentioned to him, that I saw no necessity for waiting the reply of his Lordship, as it was a customary circumstance for military operations and negotiations for peace to be going on at the same time; and my motive for this suggestion was, that if the Kajee had any interested objects in view, they were most likely to be shewn or declared at the fountain-head, where he could receive the most perfect confidence of their performance if accepted, and it at the same time afforded

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(Enclosure No. 10.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Col. Ochterlony,
with Enclosures

Bengal
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afforded a certain means of knowing if the information alluded to in your letter of the was founded in truth, and his personal interests were really a subject of his consideration.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Col. Ochterlony,
with Enclosures.

To my suggestion I received a reply, saying that the great objection to its adoption was the apprehension of the disgrace to the Maha Rajah by a refusal to receive him: and as I could not answer with any confidence on this subject, I did not send him any reply.

Matters remained as stated in my private letter of the 13th, the rainy and cloudy weather having obliged my expected auxiliaries to halt.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nehr,
15th December 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to the Governor-General.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political, &c. Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit a letter, this instant received from Ummer Sing, by which it appears that he intends to despatch a confidential person to the Resident of Delhi on the 19th current.

Not knowing Mr. Metcalfe's quarters at the present moment, I have recommended that the person employed should proceed either to Delhi or the camp of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, as he may obtain information of Mr. Metcalfe's movements.

I have, &c.

Camp,
16th December 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to the Governor-General.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw
with Enclosures

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, a duplicate of my last despatch to the address of the Secretary to Government; and to be, &c.

Camp, near Ghoraschun,
18th November 1814.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Commissioner, &c. &c.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 8th and 11th ultimo, the former apprizing me of the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council on the seizure of the Nepaulese thanna of Kuchurwa, and authorizing the eventual release of those prisoners; and the latter approving the detention of the Nepaulese Agent on the frontier, and prescribing the answers to be returned to the Rajah of Nepaul and to his Vakeel, on the subject of his mission to the frontier.

2. Foreseeing no local objections against the release of the above prisoners, I liberated the whole of them on the 5th instant, conformably with the latitude allowed me for that purpose. This act of generosity, quite unexpected by the prisoners, made a due impression on them; particularly on Bheekha Choudheree, who manifested a great sense of gratitude on the occasion. Unable to appreciate the liberal spirit of this proceeding, surmises on the part of the Nepaulese officers, prejudicial to the character of Bheekha Choudheree, have insinuated, that his release was purchased by some sacrifice of the honour or interest of the Rajah of Nepaul. It is, however, in reason to be hoped, that a little time will disappoint suspicion, and give to this action its appropriate effect.

3. Having

3. Having, in obedience to the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, informed the Nepaulese Agent that he was at liberty to return to Catmandoo, I do myself the honour to forward to you copies of the letters which I in consequence addressed to the Rajah of Nepaul, and to his Agent, Chunder Seekher Opadheea, on the 29th ultimo. This Agent still continues at Burhurwa, as if in expectation of receiving further instructions from Nepaul.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 12.
Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

4. I beg leave to transmit a copy and translation of intelligence from Nepaul, communicated by Kajee Run Bum Paudee. The disposition of the troops which it conveys is confirmed, so far as it regards Seendhoolee, by the person noticed in my despatch of the 31st ultimo, whom I had sent in that direction, to ascertain the nature of the route from that place to Hurryhurpoor. There are, he further states, fifty Sepoys, of the description of Burkundauze, posted at Kumlabaree, six coss south of Seendhoolee. A single company of Nepaulese regular Sepoys now garrisons the fort of Hurchurpoor, and a chokey, or advanced post, of fifteen common hill soldiers, was stationed so far south as Goeahee Pokhur. The above messenger traced a route, fully practicable for wheel-carriages, over the gravelly bed of the river Mureen, for most part of the way between Seendhoolee and Hurryhurpoor; but on attempting to return by a road to the south, through the bed of the Lukhundee Nuddee, which rises in the Chooreea hills east of the Baugmutty river, into which it flows one coss below Muhooleea, he found the entrance of that nuddee obstructed by trees purposely cut down on both sides, and lying across the road. The Chooreea hills, however, diminishing as they extend to the east, the ascent of them was so inconsiderable as to appear but a mere rising ground, and passages over them, either east or west of the nuddee, were opposed only by the woods with which those hills are covered. At Kumlabaree the messenger was informed, that two companies of Nepaulese regular sepoys had lately passed that way, to take post at Nurhu Gurhee, which is situated about seven coss west of the river Koosi, nearly one from the present line of boundary between the British and Nepaulese possessions, and supposed to be twenty from the mountains. I have here the honour to subjoin a route from a point on the boundary, one coss east of the Baugmutty to Hurryhurpoor, by which the less easy track by that river, now not fordable at the gaut east of my present position, may be avoided. Along with this route, I have further to annex another, leading nearly north from Burhurwa, through the tuppeh of Mutteaun to the village of Parus on the west of the Bukia, in the elevated valley of Muckwanpore.

5. Some seizures of articles of trade belonging to both British and Nepaulese subjects have been made by my orders, under the proclamation, the power of which was attempted to be evaded. A list of the articles, and the evidences of their just seizure, have been transmitted to the Magistrate of Sarun, and his sentiments requested relative to their disposal. Borax, black chourees (in request among the Marhattas), and ghee, compose nearly the whole quantity of the seizures, and the value of the whole is not estimated at more than three hundred rupees.

6. I have the honour to transmit to you a duplicate of my letter to the Adjutant-General, under date the 9th instant, without the enclosures referred to in it; which being added rather with the view of closing my military correspondence than from their importance, are here omitted, to avoid loading your records with unessential papers.

7. No addition of Nepaul troops to those already in this Terraie have descended from the hills on the frontier of Champarun since the date of my last despatch; and except the levy of one-half of the revenue in grain, no evidence of the enemy's intention to assemble below the hills appears any where in this quarter. Reports of the death of Ummer Sing Thappa at Bootwul, who is regarded as the sole author of the present hostile views on both sides, have been prevalent for the last week; and recent accounts state, that dissensions had risen to a great height between Beem Sing and Bum Sah, who long commanded in Kamaon, and is regarded as the advocate for the ancient relations between the two States, the consequences of which turned unfavourably for the former. If the first report deserves credit, it will have been announced

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(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

from Gornuckpore, in which case only the latter may be entitled to any consideration. I have thought it my duty to take notice of those rumours, the authenticity of which would be so likely to change the nature of our present proceedings to pacific arrangements.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Ghorasehun,
14th November 1814.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

To the Rajah of Nepaul.

I informed you, in reply to your letter of the 5th Bhadoon, transmitted to you on the 1st of October, through Chunder Seekher Opadeca, that for reasons which from their great notoriety it was unnecessary to particularize, I deemed it my duty to detain that agent on the frontier, until I should receive the commands of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to whom I had reported his arrival and the object of it. Having recently received the commands of Government relative to the prosecution of Chunder Seekher Opadeca's journey to Calcutta, I am instructed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to acquaint you, that the ties of friendship having been broken solely by the violent and unjust conduct of your officers, no amicable intercourse, of the nature implied by the despatch of your Vakeel with presents, can be maintained with your Government, under the relations thus created by those officers, between the two States, nor can any Agent on your part be admitted into the British territory, without full powers to adjust all pending differences on a permanent and satisfactory basis. In obedience, therefore, to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I have dismissed your Vakeel, who will accordingly return to you.

29th Oct. 1814.

1st Katik 1871.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Commissioner, &c. &c.

To Chunder Seekher Opadeca.

I have received your letter of the 29th ultimo (Asin) stating the delay which has occurred since your application for permission to proceed to Calcutta, and renewing your request for the same purpose.

Your detention on the boundary has been occasioned by a reference to Government, relative to the object of your errand; and the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council having reached me yesterday, I have now to communicate to you his Lordship's pleasure on that subject. As you have arrived on the frontier with presents, under a state of relations between the two Governments produced solely by the violent and unjust conduct of the officers of Nepaul, in violation of ancient friendship, which demanded the presence of a Vakeel invested with full powers permanently and satisfactorily to adjust all pending differences, the prosecution of your journey to Calcutta is considered by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to be inadmissible, and I have hereby to notify to you that you are at liberty to return to Catmandoo. You will now adopt that course of proceeding which you may deem best calculated to promote the advantage of your State. I transmit to you herewith, a letter which I have addressed on the same subject to the Rajah of Nepaul, to whom I request you will forward it.

29th Oct. 1814.

1st Katik 1871.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Commissioner, &c. &c.

From Run Bum Paudee, Nephew of Kajee Dumooder Paudee, to Moonshee Nasir Atic, 5th of Katik 1871. (3d of November 1814.)

My servant left Nepaul on the 3d of Asin 1871 (11th October 1814), and reached me by the road of Cheesa Panee on the Sooddee 9th of Asin (22d of October). I learn from him that the Nepaulese officers named in the accompanying list were appointed to commands. The elder Ummer Sing writes from the westward that he is vigilant and on his guard, and that no apprehensions

sions with regard to his quarter need be entertained. Gujraj Misser has had a favourable reception from the Right Honourable the Governor-General at Benares. Chunder Seekher Opadeea, who has arrived on the frontier, is to be regarded as of a character similar to that of Kishmaram Pundit, who by his opposite statements of one thing to the British Government, and another to the Rajah of Nepaul, has disturbed the friendship which subsisted between the two States. All your master's wishes would be successfully accomplished, if Gujraj Misser should take part in the affair. As my hopes of bettering my situation depend on the British Government, I have therefore to trouble you to make a due impression of the character of Chunder Seekher Opadeea upon your master.

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(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

LIST of Nepaulese Sirdars appointed on the 13th Budee Asin (11th October) to the command of troops destined for the Terraie.

1. Shumsheer Rama, the son of Bhasker Rama, was appointed to march on the Duschrek with seven companies of sepoy, and one thousand six hundred archers towards Mukwanpore, and there to remain until the British troops should advance to that quarter. Rumbur Thappa, the brother of Rundhuj Thappa, son of the elder Ummer Sing, and Kurbeer Khutteree, the son of the late Dusneth Khutteree, are along with the Anone Sirdar.

2. Bahauder Bhundaree, Soobah Bungsoo Khutteree, and Subadar Banka Khutteree, have been ordered with four companies of sepoy to march from Nepaul on the Dusekreh towards the morning. They were to be joined by all the troops already stationed in the eastward.

3. Sing Thappa, the father of Beem Sing Thappa, Runguj Sirdar, Bag Banna, Sitten Sul Thakoor, Rajpoot, and other officers whose names I forget, remain at Sauseen and Bootwul, with the ten thousand men already stationed in that quarter.

4. Bum Sah, Jugdeo Bhundaree, and Agunt Sirdar, have already taken post with an army of four thousand men towards Hurdwar.

5. Rooder Beer, with one thousand sepoy, remains as formerly posted at Peeothameh.

6. Ummer Sing the elder, with a numerous force, continues in his former position.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

A ROUTE from the Village of Sesoutwa, in the Nepaulese Tuppah of Surlepwa, to the fort of Hurryhurpoor, furnished by Tilluck Gooala, inhabitant of the village of Sonergoon, in the Tuppah of Mihla, Sirkar Tirhoot.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

Names of Places.	Direction.	Distance.	REMARKS.
From Sesoutwa to Girica } Pokhun..... }	N.	2.	The road easy for hackeries.
Mchooleca.....	N.	1.	The road crosses the Lukhundee to the village. Little water in the Nuddee, which is mostly dry. The road is skirted with jungle, and hackeries can conveniently travel it.
Jugulpoor	N.E.	2.	From the village of Mchooleca, traversing the bed of the Lukhundee Nuddee, the road reaches this village, which lies on the eastern bank of the Nuddee. Jungle on both sides of the road, which is practicable for hackeries.
Hureen Bethon	N.W.	2½.	From the village of Jugulpoor, proceeding north two coss through the bed of the Lukhundee Nuddee, the road passes half a coss to the west to this place. Jungle on both sides of the road, which is fit for hackeries. Water in the Nuddee ankle-deep.
Bhumthan Choree	N.W.	4.	Hills on both sides of the Nuddee, which is from fifteen to twenty yards broad. The road winds much through the Nuddee, the bed of which is rendered rough by a stony bottom, but it can be made passable for hackeries. This Nuddee has its source in the Chooreeah hills about half a coss on the east of the road, and flows into the Baugmutty at one coss south-west from Mchooleca.
Rattunpoor	N.W.	3.	From Bhumthan Choree the road ascends one quarter of a coss north, and descending the same distance, it reaches the bank of the Mureen Nuddee, which is a small stream, except in the rains, when it spreads from bank to bank one coss. At this season it has one foot depth of water in it. Crossing the Nuddee, the road proceeds on three quarters of a coss to the north-west, and reaches the village of Jongdaul: thence, in the same direction, after passing three and a-quarter of a coss more, it ends at this place. It is practicable for hackeries.
Hurryhurpoor	W. by N.	2½.	Road leads to the foot of the hill, in a direction north-west, one coss and a-half; and thence turning east for one coss, it reaches the fort of Hurryhurpoor by an easy ascent, it can be made fit for hackeries. The river Baugmuttee is half a coss west from the foot of the hill.
		17.	

A ROUTE

A ROUTE from the village of Burhurwa, Tuppah Routehut, Pergunna Simroun, by the Chundee Nuddee, to the village of Pavus.

Bengal Secret
Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosure.

Names of Places.	Direction.	Distance.	REMARKS.
From Burhurwa to Indarooa . . .	N.	Coss. 2.	In the Nepaul territory the road level and fit for hackeries.
Bukhru	N.E.	1.	Ditto.
Sumunpoor	N.	3.	Ditto.
Arurreea	N.	1.	Ditto.
Phoolvureea Bethan	N.	3.	From the village of Arurreea the road crosses the Chundee Nuddee, passes through Pejawa Bethan for one coss north, after which it proceeds through the winding bed of the Nuddee for two coss, in the same direction, to this Bethan. Nuddee in some places dry, in others water one foot deep. On both sides of the way jungle.
Dhurup Bethan	N.	3.	From Phoolvureea Bethan, following the windings of the Chundee Nuddee in all the directions which it takes, the road ends at this place, and is well adapted for hackeries.
Lol Bhittua Koh	N.	2.	From Dhurup Bethan the road passes north to the hill called Lol Bhittua (red walls) through the windings of the Nuddee, and is easy for hackeries.
Chooree Koh,	N.	4.	From Lol Bhittua Koh the road winds east and west, through the bed of the Chundee Nuddee, which is from fifteen to twenty yards broad, with a rough and stony bottom, and reaches in a northern direction Chooree Koh. One foot of water in the Nuddee, and road capable of being made fit for hackeries. On both sides hills and Bamboo jungle.
A village, name unknown	W.	2½.	The ascent of Chooree Koh two furlongs, or the eighth of a coss. The road even and fit for hackeries.
Chooree Koh,	W.	2½.	The road level and practicable for hackeries.
Pavus, . . . . .	..	1.	Road ascends a little over the Chooree Koh, crosses the Bukeea river, and reaches this place in the direction of the former stage.
		25.	

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosure.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, along with a copy of instructions, under date the 14th, addressed to Captain Latter, commanding the Rungpore Battalion, and now in military charge of the northern frontier east of the Koosi.

2. In return for the assurance which the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to express, that I will give every facility to the arrangement to be formed in concert with me by Captain Latter, for the object stated in your instructions to that officer, I am ready to testify, by the continuance of the zeal and exertion which I have never relaxed in the execution of my duties, that devotion to his Excellency's wishes, which I trust will justify his expectation ; and in that spirit, I beg leave to enclose a copy of the letter which I addressed to Captain Latter on receipt of your despatch.

3. On the choice of posts for the security of north Bahar, after the British troops have entered the hills, adverted to in the 3d paragraph of your letter, and regarding which the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief has called for the suggestions and observations resulting from the knowledge supplied by my residence on this frontier, I have to state, that the nature of the country, from west to east between Hetounda and Seendhoolee, and north and south from the present boundary to the mountains, would appear to present two lines for the choice of posts, to compass the two-fold object of security to the country in the rear, and eventual succour to the army in advance. One of these lines might be supposed to be drawn along the southern limit of the forests of the Terraie. The obvious advantage resulting from that measure would be, the immediate security to the rear, by an easy maintenance of flank communications, and diminished likelihood of the posts being turned ; but that line would want the recommendation of ready support, either from position or actual movement, which might be required by the troops in front. The second choice of posts might be a line traced beyond those forests on the southern or elevated verge of the high vallies, represented to lie between the mountains and the Chooreea range of hills. Positions so chosen would, it is true, be more exposed to the enemy's ambushments than those of the southern line ; but it may be supposed, that by keeping the enemy at a greater distance from the present boundary, they would proportionably contribute to the security of the rear. The shortest distance between these suggested lines of defence may be regarded to be not less than nine coss, and the greatest distance about fifteen. If a preference should be given to the more advanced line of posts, some of its disadvantages might be removed, by the construction of broad roads of communication on the flanks and rear, and the posts could at all times be secured from surprizes, or night attacks, by the divers military expedients of encampment in squares, abattis, entrenchment, &c. On a plain surface, where the only obstacles presented can be removed by the felling of trees and firing the brush-wood, a space equal to the eighth of a mile in breadth, for the purpose of communication, could be cleared with surprizing facility. Those forests, and the recesses of the hills, are all inhabited by Kat-Bhooteas, under several denominations, and by Tharoos and Moosehurs. The latter are a laborious and useful race. They live for the most part in the woods, and are chiefly employed in felling timber. At the cheap rate of little more than their daily food, they would clear with incredible despatch the required communications. The advanced line supposed to be thus established, it might be supported by an armed organization of the peasants of the boundary villages, who might be encouraged to protect themselves until succoured from some of the neighbouring posts. This plan would not be very different from that of multiplying the thanadaree establishments. The peasants might be directed to supply themselves with bows and arrows and pikes, at the expense of Government, and placed under the controul of intelligent and active Tharadars ; while the heads of the villages might be rendered responsible for the good conduct of their respective parties, who excited to the active use of arms, might possibly be inclined to connect themselves ultimately with Nepaulese banditti. One early consequence of this measure would be, to render individuals conspicuous, and thus discover

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the loyal from the disaffected. It might also follow, that to promote a spirit of resistance among the borderers against the subjects of Nepaul, would tend to prevent union and connivance with the partizans of that State, to defeat the advantage arising to us from the possession of the Terraie. The zeal and attachment of people who have long served the Government in a military capacity, and who now enjoy the reward of their fidelity and courage by pensions for life, would seem to point to the selection of persons from the Sepoy Invalid Establishment, whose former habits of life would qualify them for giving effect to this defensive arrangement. No doubt, there can be found many on that establishment fit for the suggested employment. Perhaps it might also be found, that judicious selections from the invalid battalions might emergently be made, and be usefully stationed in the villages of the present boundary; and as there will be abundance of waste lands on this frontier at the disposal of Government, some portion of the burden of that establishment might be relieved by grants in this quarter. On so large an establishment as that of the Invalids, it is reasonable to conclude that a sufficient number of deserving individuals may be found fit to discharge the duties of Thanadars. A police organization might thus be formed of invalids, and afford the means of augmenting the police stations, with but little expence to Government and additional security to the country. No objection to the employment of invalids on the boundary here can arise from the ascribed insalubrity of it. The succession of the seasons, during the past year, has demonstrated, that the climate is far from deserving the character with which it has long been stamped.

4. From Seendhoolee in the hills, and Janikpoor in the plain east, as far as Nathpoor on the Koosi, the country is for the most part level, and by the mountains receding northwardly, the breadth of the Nepaulese Terraie throughout that space becomes extended. The chief positions to be taken on that line would appear to be those opposite the passes of the hills; whether it should be judged that these positions should be advanced beyond the forests on some open spaces contiguous to those hills, or for the mere purpose of the defence of our provinces be confined to the southern limit of those forests; it is obvious, that the advanced line of posts, as it must be more useful by covering the conquered Terraie, and being nearer the enemy ought also to be stronger than the more southern choice. An arrangement of posts, stronger than might absolutely be necessary in the end, would perhaps at first seem to be advisable to deter incursion. The enemy may pass between the posts, if they should happen to be distant from each other; and the success of one depredatory enterprize would encourage a repetition, by teaching the enemy what they are capable of performing. As it does not appear that any detachment will penetrate the hills between Janikpoor and Nathpoor, the southern line of posts, proportioned as it is likely to be to the force which is to occupy it, may seem to deserve the preference; in which case, the spots to be chosen for posts can be ascertained and fixed on, at the general movement of the army along the whole extent of the frontier to its destination. In the meanwhile, time is allowed for more particular inquiry. It may here, however, be proper to notice, that the northern frontier of Tirhoot being regarded as more healthy, is chiefly inhabited by people of the higher casts, in the enjoyment of good circumstances, and is a richer country than the frontier of Chumparun.

On the west of Hetounda the level of the country seems to resemble that to the east of Seendhoolee and Janikpoor; and for the same reason, namely, the extension of the space lying between the southern hills of the Sumesur range and the Nepaulese mountains. For offensive purposes, and to cover the flank of the supposed attack on Muckwanpore, preparatory to any advance in that direction to Catmandoo, it might perhaps seem right that a strong post should be formed opposite the pass of Nevelpoor, which lies immediately west of Hetounda. With regard to the occupation of the whole of the tract extending west to Deegaut on the Gunduck from Hetounda, I beg leave to enclose an extract from my letter to the Political Department, under date the 19th ultimo, and to express the necessity which the subsequent evasive conduct of Tej Purtaub Sing seems to suggest, for cutting off the communication between the hills

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosure.

hills of Sumesur and the opposite mountains on the north. By all accounts, no aid is to be looked for from Tej Pertaub Sing, without the presence of a force in the above direction; and from the little intelligence I have been able to extract from him and his people, who are capable of affording so much, doubts arise of the sincerity of his professions of allegiance, and room is left to suppose that if he is not active in the interests of the enemy, he is less a friend to the power which protects him than becomes his duty. In connecting the posts of the Chumparun frontier with those of Goruckpore, it will deserve to be considered, whether the former should pass south of Sumesur from Bugha* or Rampore, on the east of the Gunduck, or proceeding from Deogaut or Lendha gaut on the same river, join the post in the vicinity of Hetounda, and thus placing the three Tuppahs of Chitwen, Bilodh, and Senjhout at our disposal, break the intercourse between the Zemindaree of Tej Pertaub Sing and the mountains of Nepaul, and seize the opportunity afforded for acquiring a knowledge of a part of the Nepaulese frontier, hitherto less known than any other along the boundary of Tirhoot and Chumparun.

4. I shall take the earliest occasion of addressing General Wood on the subject of the fourth paragraph of your letter as soon as I shall receive intimation of his arrival at Goruckpore.

5. The establishment of a dawk along the frontier, as communicated in the fourth paragraph of your letter, must be of the greatest importance. Deeming it conducive to the public interest, I caused a single Hirkarrah to be laid at each stage from Goruckpore to Betteeah, on my leaving the former station last year, but having found that establishment insufficient, I lately added a second runner; and for the speedier conveyance of my despatches to Government, since the arrival of Head-Quarters at Cawnpore, I have directed runners to be laid from Lucknow, through Fyzabad, to join the established Government dawk of Goruckpore at Captain Gunge. Of the letters which I addressed on the occasion to the civil officers of Government at Goruckpore, I enclose copies for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The confirmation of this arrangement of the mail, by its being placed under the Collectors of Goruckpore and Sarun and under Mr. Braganza, who officiates for me at Lucknow, as it refers to their respective limits, would give that measure an efficiency, which it cannot acquire from its present temporary nature. It would seem to deserve being attended to, on establishing the proposed dawk communication, whether it should pass from Bugha by Nichloul to Goruckpore, or proceed thither as laid by me through Purrerouna.

6. On the subject of the sixth and last paragraph of your letter, which states that a considerable part of Captain Hay's corps should remain to assist in the defence of the Province for which it was more immediately raised, and be under a steady European officer of that corps, and also that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief is disposed to indulge the commanding officer of the Chumparun Light Infantry, by allowing him to select eight hundred firelocks from his corps to proceed under him with the troops destined for Nepaul, but requires previously my opinion of the number of the Chumparun Light Infantry that may be required for the defence of the frontier after the British troops shall have entered the hills; I beg leave to submit a "present state" of that corps, delivered in on application after the receipt of your letter. It will appear from this document, with reference to the first part of the paragraph, that out of 1074 privates, 331 are at drill and not yet instructed in the use of their arms; that the remainder, fit for duty, will be 743, which together with the non-commissioned officers, making 887, will leave only 87 firelocks for the protection of the frontier, after the selection of 800 for the expedition.

7. With regard to the selection of a steady European officer, here would seem to be no choice left. There are but three Lieutenants in the Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion. One of those is the Adjutant, another is employed in surveying, and the third attached to the mountaineer company, in the command of which it is more than probable Captain Hay would deem it indispensable that he should continue on proceeding into the hills. The remainder of the officers are Ensigns, promoted, I believe, with the exception of one, in the course of the year, from Cadets, or Cadets acting as Ensigns.

It

It next remains to be stated, what number of the Chumparun Light Infantry would be required for the defence of the frontier. The frontier running along the Sirkars of Chumparun and Tirhoot cannot be estimated at a less extent than one hundred coss, or two hundred miles; whether the advanced line of defence from Deogaut on the Gunduck to Choudundee on the Koosi be adopted, or the retired line from Rampore or Bugha to Nathpore on those rivers respectively.

The nature of the country and of the service required being already adverted to, I have to express my opinion, in obedience to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's desire, and I do it with just deference, that considering what the enemy might do, rather than what it may be probable he will do, and bearing in mind, also, that it is more the character of the hill people, as well as it would seem to be their policy likewise, to attack rather than wait to be attacked after active operations have been commenced, there is reason to conclude that instead of a considerable part of the Chumparun Light Infantry, the whole of that corps would be requisite for the protection of a line of frontier of the described extent. It is asserted, and it may not be doubted, that the shortest distance from the Terraie to Catmandoo lies in the tract between Hetounda and Seendhoolee. The attack of the hills will probably, therefore, proceed through some points in that space. The same reason which invites the invasion through that line, may be supposed also to guide the enemy in his descent from the hills, whether to devastate the low lands or infest the rear of the advancing troops. This view of the matter would naturally suggest, that the positions of the protecting force which is to remain below the hills, from Hetounda to Seendhoolee, should be strong in proportion to the expected service. If through the extent of a frontier of one hundred coss, a company of Sepoys were posted at every ten coss in that line, the posts might, if requisite, be closed to perhaps half distance in the above space, which being not more than thirty coss long, five companies might be sufficient to occupy it; or the posts preserving their original distance on the supposed elevated ground beyond the Chooreea range, the southern limits of the same range might be occupied by Burkundauze Sepoys, 100 of which, placed opposite the intervals of the first line, would form a second. Perhaps a similar arrangement along the whole frontier from the Gunduck to the Koosi, would be the most effectual mode to secure the rear, while the advanced posts would be thus left at liberty to act offensively in front. One thousand men of this irregular description might be had at a short notice from the Rajah of Betteeah for the service of Chumparun, and a like number could be as expeditiously raised from among the Rajpoots and Patans of Tirhoot, for the proposed defence of the frontier of that district. No escorts for supplies from the dépôts to the southern verge of the forests would thus be necessary; and the organization of an armed police, alluded to in the third paragraph of this letter, would also be superseded, by the security resulting from the double line of defence. Experience has amply proved, how much the least disaster to our arms is magnified to our disadvantage. When I reflect on this, and the benefit the enemy would derive from any such impression, I feel it my duty respectfully to state, that consistent with what is due to our military reputation and the security of the country, it is my opinion that the whole of the Chumparun Light Infantry, yet a new levy, is requisite for the defence of this frontier, to protect which it was purposely raised.

7. I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, apprizing me that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief was pleased to nominate General Marley to the command of the division of British troops destined to move on the Capital of Nepaul, and that my military duties would cease on the arrival of the Major-General on the frontier. Preparatory, therefore, to the termination of those duties, I take this opportunity of forwarding to you for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, copies of my correspondence with the officers of the Commissariat; and, on this occasion, respectfully to express my hope, that the discharge of my military duties, limited, it is true, though the sphere of them has been, may have manifested a proper spirit of public zeal, at least deserving of his Excellency's approbation.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Ghorasehun.
9th November 1814.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Major, commanding on the Frontier of Sarun.
[5 B]

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No.12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

To Captain B. Latter, commanding the Rungpore Battalion, and northern
Frontier east of the Koosi River.

Sir :

(Enclosure No.12.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosure.

With the view of enabling me to give facility to the arrangement which, in concert with me, you are instructed to make, for the security of that portion of the north-east frontier of which you have recently received military charge, official communication has been made to me of the orders which you have received for the above purpose, and I have accordingly to express my readiness to correspond with you on that subject, and to afford you every aid in my power, towards the accomplishment of the important object with which you are entrusted. I request your early acknowledgement of this address, together with the suggestion of the means by which our mutual endeavours may be supposed to promote the public interest.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Ghorasehun,
5th November 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Commissioner, &c. &c. Major, commanding
on the Frontier west of the Koosi.

*PRESENT STATE of the Chumparun Light Infantry, commanded by Captain C. P. Hay.
Camp, near Bun Kutwa, 3d November 1814.*

	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Acting Ensigns.	STAFF.		Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
					Adjutant.	Assistant Surgeon.						
Present fit for duty	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	9	34	39	14	433
Sick .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
On command .....	..	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	20	15	1	303
Drafts received from the regulars and recruits not received arms .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..	331
Total.....	1	1	3	3	1	1	12	12	72	72	15	1,074

N.B.—Camp equipage complete, and furnished with thirty-six rounds in pouch and sixty on cattle.

(Enclosure No.13.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, a duplicate of my last despatch to the address of the Secretary to Government, together with a copy of a letter to the Persian Secretary to the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Kodurkut,
15th December 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

I have the honour to announce to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that pursuant to instructions received from the Military Department, the Nepaulese Terraie was taken possession of by the force under my command on the morning of the 25th ultimo. This measure was effected by a combined movement of the three posts on the boundary.

THE NEPAUL WAR

boundary. That at Adapoor advanced to Persah; Captain Hay's division moved forward and occupied Baragurhee; and the detachment at Ghorasahun, under my immediate direction, surprised with effect the Nepaulese force encamped at Burhurwa, and on the following day assumed its relative position six coss in advance at Hebeanpoor. The military details connected with the reduction of the enemy's Terraie on the frontier of Chumparun have been transmitted to the Head-Quarters of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. I do myself the honour to forward to you copies, in Persian and English, of the proclamation issued on the accomplishment of that measure, and to apprise you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that having visited the advanced posts of Keleeaanpoor in the east, Baragurhee in the centre, and Persah on the west, and thus secured the newly acquired territory, I resigned, on the 11th instant, to Major-General Marley the military authority with which I was invested, for the defence of the boundary and reduction of the enemy's Terraie on the frontier of Chumparun and Tirhoot. The occupation of the latter having been entrusted by me to Captain Roughsedge, I have to add that the latest accounts from that officer, dated the 8th instant, report the execution of that duty as far east as Janikpoor.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures,

2. The inhabitants in general of the Terraie have manifested satisfaction at being taken under the protection of the British Government, and security has been received from almost all the civil officers and responsible persons in the Tuppah of Routelut, for the remaining balance of the year's revenue, of which one-third only has been collected by the Nepaulese.

3. Dia Dhaurce, the Nepaulese Choudheree of the four Tuppahs of Bara lying east of the Baugmuttee, namely, Serleheea, Kooderha, Burumpoorce, and Aseebhoo, has also come in and given security for the remaining balance, or one fourth of the annual revenue. The other eleven tuppahs of the Terraie are yet to be conciliated, and drawn to a willing submission to the regulations of Government. Those persons who have early come forward to acknowledge the British authority, will possess a claim to consideration on the final settlement of the Terraie.

4. I have to inform you, that the only prisoner taken in the surprise of the 25th ultimo, besides those who called for quarter, is Chunder Seekher Opadeca, the late Agent from the Rajah of Nepaul, charged with presents to the British Government. He surrendered himself in the evening of the above day, on unconditional terms, and his property has been shared as prize by the troops of the detachment. Among this person's effects were found three Persian letters under the red seal of the Rajah of Nepaul. One of them is addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, one to Mr. Welland, and one to Meer Jaffier Shah, the same of whom Mr. Moorcroft had entertained so favourable an opinion. Previously to the transmission of those letters for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, I have deemed it to be proper to open, peruse, and take copies of them.

5. On the evening of the day on which the enemy's camp was attacked, a mail from Nepaul, directed to Chunder Seekher Opadeca, was intercepted. It consisted of three letters in Hindooee and two in the Persian language, together with the articles named in both. I do myself the honour to enclose all of these documents for his Excellency's information, for which I have likewise to add a copy of a correspondence with Mr. Sealy, Magistrate of Tirhoot, on the subject of Chunder Seekher Opadeca, with a view to elucidate the intriguing part of that agent's character, as communicated by Kajee Run Bum Pauder, and to mark the readiness with which the red seal of the Nepaul State can be applied to promote the ends of artifice and deception.

6. Considering that the presence of Chunder Seekher in my camp might eventually be of public use, in the event of overtures for Peace, I have retained him with me, instead of sending him to Dinapore with the other Nepaulese prisoners. This agent affecting, as it would seem, not to regard hostilities to be in the contemplation of either Government, until the attack of Burhurwa, solicited with much urgency, leave, to address the Rajah of Nepaul on the subject of that event, and to warn him of the threatened downfall of the State by the British preparations in readiness for its subversion. No objection of consequence

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

consequence occurring to oppose compliance with this request, I yielded to his repeated application; and I do myself the honour to enclose a copy of the letter which Chunder Seekher, in my presence, addressed to the Rajah of Nepal, to the foregoing effect.

7. I beg leave to apologize to the Right Honourable the Governor-General for the transmission of the documents in the native languages, contained in this despatch, without being accompanied by translations. The pressure of my public duties has accumulated business beyond the capacity of current despatch by individual exertion, and has occasioned delay in my acknowledgment of your letter of the 15th ultimo, which was followed by the receipt of that of the 24th, your instructions of the 26th, and despatch of the 27th of the same month, hereby also acknowledged, I shall have the honour of speedily replying to, as the cessation of my military functions will afford the leisure for that purpose which I have latterly wanted.

8. The course of my progress along the advanced posts, for the purpose of re-establishing, in greater force, that at Persah, which under an apprehension of being threatened by superior numbers of the enemy had retreated to Baragurhee, has brought me within two marches of the camp of Major-General Marley, whom I shall have the honour of joining on the 14th instant at Puchrocita.

I have, &c.

Camp, Mahadara,
12th November 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To G. Swinton, Esq., Persian Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting a perwannah from his Excellency the Governor-General to the address of Bheer Kishoor Sing, the Rajah of Betteeah, together with a copy of the same for my information.

2. The Rajah of Betteeah, pursuant to a summons for his attendance on the limit of his zemindaries, in order to contribute his means to give efficacy to the measures of Government for the defence of the frontier, met me this morning, at my arrival on my present ground of encampment. The perwannah from the Right Honourable the Governor-General was delivered to the Rajah on this occasion, accompanied by observations calculated to impress him with a due sense of the honour which it conferred.

3. The most suitable demonstrations of his gratitude for the condescension and distinction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's approbation of his conduct, were manifested by Rajah Bheer Kishoor Sing, whose arzee to that effect, and conveying also his immediate compliance with the order for furnishing the troops referred to in the perwannah, I shall forward to you without delay.

4. The usual nuzur of one hundred and one gold mohurs, presented according to the forms observed in such cases, was received by me on the part of Government, and shall be carried to the public account.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Kutkeenwa,
13th December 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To C. T. Sealy, Esq., Magistrate at Tirhoot.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, covering a copy of a note received that day by you from the Nepaulese Vakeel, Chunder Seekher Opaddea, and stating that, although you had referred him to me, you had yet acquainted him that his progress through your district would not be opposed; and you have also added, that if I should be of opinion that Chunder Seekher Opaddea ought not to be allowed to proceed to the Presidency, you could easily inform him to that effect.

2. It appears that the letter received by you on the 16th instant from the above Agent, was dated a day after that which he addressed to me on the same subject, renewing a former application for leave to repair to Calcutta. I enclose a copy of his last letter, with a copy also of my reply, for your information. The errand of this Agent was referred for the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and he was apprized, as you will perceive by the above copy of my letter to him, that in the present relations between the two Governments, produced entirely by the violent and unjust conduct of the officers of the State of Nepaul, no amicable intercourse, of the nature implied by the despatch of the Vakeel with presents, could be maintained with that Government, nor any Nepaulese Agent be admitted into the British territory, without full powers to adjust all pending differences on a permanent and satisfactory basis. A letter to the like effect was, at the same time, addressed by me to the Rajah of Nepaul, and is that adverted to in my letter to the Agent.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.
(Enclosure No 13.)
Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

3. I have the honour to forward to you, for your information, a copy of Captain Scott's reply to my reference to that officer, on the subject of your letter to my address of the 10th instant, and to be, &c.

Ghorasehun,
21st November 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Commissioner, &c.

To Major Bradshaw, Commissioner, &c. &c. &c. Ghorasehun.

Sir :

1. I beg leave to send you a copy of a note I received this day from a person named Chunder Seekher, calling himself a Vakeel of the Rajah of Nepaul. I have informed Chunder Seekher that he ought to have applied to you in the first instance, and that he is still at liberty to make any communications he may have to make, on the part of his master, to you at Ghorasehun ; but, at the same time, I have told him that his progress through this district, with the view of proceeding to the Presidency, will not be opposed.

2. If, however, from your instructions, you are of opinion that Chunder Seekher ought not to be allowed to proceed to the Presidency, I can easily make him acquainted with the circumstance on my receipt of your letter.

I am, &c.

Zillah, Tirhoot,
16th November 1814.

(Signed) C. SEALY,
Magistrate.

NOTIFICATION.

War between the British Government and the State of Nepaul having ensued, in consequence of the hostile conduct and disposition manifested by the latter Government, and notified in the proclamation of the Governor-General in Council, published under date the 27th of August 1814, and the Nepaulese Terraie being now reduced under the British authority ; it is accordingly notified to the inhabitants of the country, that their allegiance being necessarily transferred to the British Government, they are called upon to testify the same, by immediate obedience and submission. And all persons lately holding offices under the former Government are hereby commanded to attend at the Head-Quarters of the several British posts on the frontier, to render in their accounts, and tender security for their future loyalty. Prompt compliance with this injunction will ensure to those concerned the immediate protection of the British Government. A contrary course of conduct will place them in the situation of enemies, and subject their persons and property to be dealt with according to the rules of war.

P. BRADSHAW,
Major, commanding on the Frontier, &c. &c.

(Enclosure

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, duplicates of my last despatches to the address of the Secretary to Government; and to be, &c.

Camp, near Nautun,
29th December 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. In my letter of the 12th instant to your address, I did myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 15th ultimo, and to assign the cause for the lateness of that acknowledgment.

2. As soon as practicable after the receipt of the above despatch, a provisional engagement in the terms of it was made with the heirs of Muckwanpore. The younger brother, Dhermraj Sing, received the usual khelaut, preparatory to his departure for Captain Latter's camp; and Soobhan Sing being appointed his Dewan, they both proceeded on the 4th instant to join that officer. I transmit a copy of the letter which I addressed to Captain Latter, and of which Dhermraj Sing was the bearer, apprizing him of this arrangement, and I have to add the draft of the above engagement, under the seal of Oodee Pertaub Sing. This person will remain along with me, for the purpose of taking advantage of the military operations against Muckwanpore, in order to rouse the ancient dependants of his family in this quarter. Every possible means shall be adopted to give efficiency to this measure, which extending gratuitous support to the destitute descendants of the Rajahs of Muckwanpore, promises to promote the successful issue of the war.

3. On my arrival at Kutkinoowa on the 13th instant, I was met by Amer Pertaub Sing, a youth of seventeen years of age, the Chouterreea or younger brother of Tej Pertaub Sing, Rajah of Ramnuggur. Indisposition on the part of the Rajah, and a dangerous illness threatening the life of the mother of both of these brothers, were urged to excuse the absence of the Rajah himself; but it was evident from the manner of the Chouterreea, combined with other circumstances, that fear for his personal safety was a chief cause for detaining the latter at Ramnuggur; and it has since appeared, that the Chouterreea, instead of being received with the kindness and confidence which he experienced from me, expected that his person would have been immediately secured. He approached me with seeming anxiety and diffidence, and trembled during the period of our interview, which, in consideration for his feelings, was short.

4. A difference of long standing has subsisted between Tej Pertaub Sing and the Rajah of Betteeah, the cause of which is stated to be a decision in favour of the latter, relative to some lands to which pretensions were advanced by both parties. The fears manifested by Tej Pertaub Sing may, therefore, have been excited by the partizans of the Rajah of Betteeah, with the view, perhaps, of gratifying any supposed ill-humour of their master towards the former; or the Rajah of Ramnuggur, actuated by the consciousness of having maintained a degree of intimacy with the court of Nepaul, inconsistent with his duty to the British Government at a crisis like the present, may have yielded to the embarrassment in which he found himself entangled by his connection with Nepaul.

5. The Chouterreea's apprehension having, however, been effectually dispelled by his reception in my camp, and his subsequent introduction to Major-General Marley, he seemed eagerly to embrace, as did also the confidential servants of the family in attendance on him, the project which presented itself to his family the Rajah of Timhoan. Messengers were accordingly dispatched without delay to Ramnuggur, for the purpose of hastening the departure of the Rajah; and the accounts which reached me last night from the quarter whence Tej Pertaub Sing was to commence his march for my camp on the 22d instant.

6. I regard the Rajah's presence to be indispensable, for giving full effect to the views of Government with relation to him. I have accordingly preferred the delay of a few days, in expectation of his joining me, to addressing him on the subject, the disclosure of which to his brother is sufficiently authentic, for all the practical purposes of a previous intimation.

7. Tej Pertaub Sing's approach cannot now be well doubted; nor does it appear probable that he will receive less eagerly than his brother, the communication so favourable to the advancement of his views and pretensions towards the recovery of his hereditary possession in the hills. Should he enter heartily into that plan, much may be expected from his family influence, and the intercourse which he is said to maintain with the interior. But he is himself, as far as I can learn, though of an age suited to enterprize, yet not in possession of those personal qualifications, requisite to give direction and vigour to the means in his power. He is surrounded by the ancient followers of his family, but his concerns are managed by a native of the lowlands, no favourite of the mountaineer party, and of feeble health and little spirit. Most of Tej Pertaub Sing's consequence is derived from the security which he enjoys under the British protection, which thus enables him to afford an asylum to occasional fugitives from the hills.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Nautun,
23d December 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

DRAFT of an Engagement with the Heirs of Muckwanpore, Oodee Pertaub Sing and Dherm Raj Sing.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General having taken into consideration the solicitations and propositions contained in the Arzees respectively of Oodee Pertaub Sing and Dherm Raj Sing, the heirs of Muckwanpore, and also of Soobhan Sing, the son of the former Dewan of that family, has consented to receiving them under the British protection, to support the claims of the former to their hereditary rights in the hilly territory of Muckwanpore, and to accept the joint proposal made by them and the latter, for raising a corps of the hill people of Keraut, to co-operate with the British troops in the present war against Nepaul. The following stipulations being in consequence entered into, are to be considered preliminary only, until sanctioned by the approbation of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

1. After the conquest of Muckwanpore, the heirs of that Rajship, Oodee Pertaub Sing and Dherm Raj Sing, shall be put in possession of the ancient Zemindarrie of their family, or of such portion of it, suitable to their rank, and to the exertions which they may make in promoting the object of the war, as may be hereafter settled by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

2. The Keraut troops, to the amount mentioned in the above Arzees, to be immediately embodied, under a leader or leaders of their own tribe, and to act under the orders and controul of the commanding officer of the British troops employed against the enemy, between the Keinkier and Tirjoogo Nuddees. The Keraut soldiers will be immediately subject to their own officers only; and the commanding officer of the British troops will not interfere in the internal arrangements of the Keraut corps, but merely direct its services to the mutual interest of both parties in the war.

3. Dherm Raj Sing, the younger brother of the Rajah of Muckwanpore, together with his own followers, will always remain with the Keraut troops: and their present amount will be hereafter augmented to three thousand men, as circumstances may require, agreeably to the purport of the above Arzees.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

1st December 1814.

To Captain Lister, commanding upon the Frontier east of the Koosi.

Government having determined to avail itself of an offer made by the heirs of Muckwanpore, and also by Soobhan Sing, son of the Dewan of the former Rajah, for raising a body of troops of the inhabitants of the hilly territory of Keraut,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
(Enclosure No. 14.)
Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

Keraut, to act in conjunction with the British force under your command on the frontier, with the defence of which you are charged in the present campaign, I have directed Dherm Raj Sing, younger brother of these heirs, accompanied by Soobhan Sing, to repair to your camp, for the purpose of receiving your countenance and instructions for carrying the terms of their agreement into immediate execution. Orders upon this subject will be transmitted to you from Head-Quarters. I transmit for your information copies, in Persian, of the Arzees to my address of those persons, together with a draft of the preliminary engagement which I have concluded with them on the part of the British Government. I have, &c.

Camp, near Khyriva,
3d December 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. I had the honour to apprise you, on the 12th instant, that I had permitted the prisoner, Chunder Sekher Opadeca, to address a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, and I transmitted to you, in my despatch of the above date, a copy of that letter, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General. I have now to forward to you, in order to be laid before His Lordship, the answer returned to Chunder Sekher Opadeca by the Rajah, which being in the dialect and character of the hills, is accompanied by a translation in the Hindoee language. Chunder Sekher Opadeca's son has, by the same opportunity, written to his father. His letter, which speaks the language of the Court of Catmandoo, I have also the honor to transmit, with a similar translation.

2. Among the papers of Chunder Sekher Opadeca which were seized, two public documents have been found. As they have a tendency to develop the secret counsels and views of the ruling party at Nepaul in the mission of Chunder Sekher Opadeca, I have deemed them deserving of transmission to Government, and they are hereby forwarded for that purpose, with translations, as in the foregoing instance. The early communication of those documents, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, has appeared to me too important to admit of the delay which would be occasioned by detaining them for English translations, I hope, therefore, I shall experience his Lordship's indulgence for sending them in their present forms.

3. I have to announce the arrival in my camp this day of Tej Pertab Sing, the Rajah of Ramnuggur. The fatigue of his journey has obliged me to postpone an interview with him till to-morrow, when I shall neglect no means in my power for placing before him the advantage of the present opportunity to advance his own fortune, and prove his zeal and fidelity towards the British Government, in a light calculated to insure his hearty co-operation against the common enemy.

I have, &c.

Camp near Nahau,
25th December 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

TRANSLATIONS of Enclosures in a Despatch from Major Bradshaw to the Secret Department, dated 29th December 1814. (Received 11th January 1815.)

No. 1.—Copy of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to Chunder Sekher Opadeca, dated the 15th Aghra 1814, (Nepaul, 7th December 1814) in reply to Chunder Sekher Opadeca's Arzee.

I am in good health, and hope you also are well. Your Arzee, dated the 10th Aghra Bulee (5th December), which by the express of Mr. Kurwa, arrived this day, and its contents have been made known to me, state that "you had obtained, through the Moonshee, the permission of Major Bradshaw, and had got permission from the British Government, that you accordingly took the opportunity to come to my camp, and to my tent." In this you have done well. You further state that you were employed some time ago, and were not permitted to come to my camp, and that it is owing to that cause that you did not come to my camp, and that you are of opinion, however, that if I should be pleased now to send Gene-
ral

“ ral Beem Sing Thappa to some place in the hills to negotiate, something might still be settled ; that this depends on my pleasure.”

The case is as follows :

It is necessary that a negotiation should establish the ancient relations between this State and the English, and conduct the negotiation in conformity thereto, so as to afford satisfaction to the English. A slight difference arose respecting the boundaries ; but amity had always subsisted between my ancestors and the English. Major Bradshaw came with powers to settle the boundary disputes. This was good. The Major is respectable amongst the English for wisdom and discretion, and is of a mature age ; he is well acquainted with the nature of the amicable relations which have subsisted between the Goorka and British Government, and understands the language and customs of Hindoostan. May the two States by some means be cordially united. Foolish men have raised a quarrel on slight grounds, in order to disturb the friendship which subsisted between them : may it be amicably adjusted. I felt satisfied, from Major Bradshaw's wisdom and discretion, that he would effect an adjustment. I did not conceive that, out of so trifling a cause such a war would arise, sowing the seeds of injury to both States : but God has willed that it should happen so. Still, however, if you are of opinion that Major Bradshaw, considering the long friendship which has subsisted between the two States, is willing to attribute the quarrel which has now arisen to those who were its real authors, and is disposed to promote the establishment of peace, the path of negotiation is yet open. I have no wish but for peace. No advantage can arrive to either party from the continuance of these differences. Ascertain and inform me distinctly whether the Major is inclined to peace or war. If he is disposed to treat on equitable terms, and wishes to put an end to the differences between the two States, do you remain there to be near at hand : negotiations can also be carried on by letter. If it should be necessary to send General Beem Sing Thappa to some place in the hills it can be done. When I know how matters are situated I will give orders.

I desire you will write again, and in more distinct terms, respecting the points which are noticed in your arzee. If the business depends upon General Beem Sing's going, say so distinctly : no obstacle will arise on that account. Therefore ascertain correctly the actual state of affairs, and write me information of the same.

No. 2.—*Copy of a Letter to Chunder Sekher Opadeca from his Son.*

The arzee which you transmitted on the 10th Aghun Buddee (6th December) has been received. General Beem Sing Thappa took me along with him, and presented it to the Rajah, by whom the contents were understood. You observe, “ that the dissolution of the friendship, which had so long subsisted between this State and the English, is not for the advantage of either ; that it is now evident that it is owing to the interference of worthless persons that matters have come to an extremity ; that still, however, if peace should be thought desirable, General Beem Sing Thappa might proceed with a sufficient escort to Muckwanpore, when a communication could be carried on, at first by letter and afterwards personally ; that you believe that this had occurred to Major Bradshaw, and is desired by him ; that if the Rajah would send General Beem Sing Thappa peace might be re-established.”

Your sentiments as stated in your arzee have been fully understood. An answer under the red seal will be despatched, and will make you acquainted with all particulars.

Raganauth Pundit, when he arrived here first, stated that he had settled the Bhotwul question. Afterwards he said, that the English were not disposed for peace ; that they had committed aggressions and that it had therefore become necessary that we also should draw the sword. He then consulted with the Chiefs and got their signatures to a written engagement ; and after obtaining the Rajah's concurrence, he sent orders to General Ummer Sing Thappa, directing him, if the English should attempt to levy collections in the Nepaulese territories, to attack and destroy them.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosure.

His brother (Raj Kishen Pundit), when he came from Goruckpore, represented to the Rajah that Major Bradshaw had done nothing towards establishing peace, and that it was necessary to draw the sword; and he accordingly wrote to General Ummer Sing Thappa immediately to attack and destroy the English. This is the manner in which these two have acted, as you well know; and thus have they, by their machinations, contrived to raise differences between the States. Both States have swerved from the path of friendship.

Major Bradshaw, who is a man of mature age and descent, and acquainted with all the transactions from first to last, was sent to settle the boundary disputes. This Government also, conscious that the relations of amity which had long subsisted between the two States should not be dissolved, despatched you with a letter and presents, in order to negotiate a peace. You were sent by this Government to establish the relations of amity, and it is your duty to negotiate such a peace as shall be advantageous to both States. But Major Bradshaw, it seems, is not satisfied that you possess full power. When General Beem Sing Thappa proceeds towards that quarter negotiations can be commenced. If Major Bradshaw wishes it, the General can proceed on the part of the Government to Muckwanpore or to any other place, no matter where, that the Major may point out. By the General's being present in person, any terms which may be agreed upon can be definitively settled, and then no question can afterwards arise. But what particular lands on the disputed boundaries would Major Bradshaw require the Nepaul Government to resign as the condition of peace? Consider it to be your duty to keep up a communication with Major Bradshaw, and to ascertain his sentiments; and if he will unreservedly tell you what is necessary to be done to restore peace, state the same to this Government, when General Beem Sing Thappa will proceed in order to settle the terms. Ask the Major what he says to this proposition for the General's proceeding to meet him, and report his answer to Government.

It cannot be the wish of either State, that the friendship which has so long subsisted between them should be dissolved, and that the troops and treasure of each should be uselessly wasted. Means will be found to re-establish the relations of amity.

Lusha will tell you that I am well.

No. 3.—*Phagoon Budder 9th 1861, Sumbut. Statement of every thing that has passed between the Nepaul Government and the English from first to last.*

In the year 1825, Sumbut (1769 A.D.), Major Kinlock advanced towards this quarter with a military force, and encamping at Baragachee in Muckwanpore, established Amils throughout the whole of the Terraie. The climate, however, of the Terraie was found to be very unhealthy, and proved fatal to many of his detachment.

Three years afterwards, in 1827 Sumbut (1771), Deenanauth Opadeea was ordered to go to Durbunga, in order to make an arrangement with the English. He accordingly proceeded thither, and waited upon Major Kelly, the officer commanding in the district, to whom he stated, on the part of this Government, that Thathen and the rest of the Terraianee were dependent on Muckwanpore, that as the hill country of Muckwanpore had come into the possession of this State, the cultivated low lands also belonged to it by the same title; and that this Government was willing to pay whatever rent (*mal wajeb*) had been paid by the Rajah of Muckwanpore.

Major Kelly referred him to the Chief of the Council of Patna, by whom he was informed that the Rajah of Muckwanpore used to give annually as tribute an elephant, fourteen hauts in height, each haut consisting of fourteen tunusooks. This Government accordingly consented to give the elephant, and gave tunusooks for what was due on account of the county.

In the latter part of the Sumbut year 1827, Major Kinloch and his force were recalled. The amount of the tunusooks given by this Government having been collected from the county was paid through Mr. Hardy, and the tunusooks returned. During three years an elephant fourteen hauts high was regularly presented as tribute.

In the year 1829 Sumbut, an omission having occurred in sending the tribute, this State being desirous to maintain the relations of amity with the English, resolved to enter into a negotiation with the Council of Patna on the same terms as had been usual with the Rajah of Muckwanpore. Deenanauth Opadeca was accordingly sent to Patna for that purpose, and was desired, after getting the tribute fixed, to take out a regular pottah.

The Nabob Hoshcear Jung (Mr. George Vansittart) I believe was at that time chief of Patna.

Deenanauth Opadeca shewed his documents, under the hands of the Nabob Monabut Jung and Rajah Ram Narain, fixing the height of the elephant to be presented as tribute at twelve hauts and a half, and he desired that a reference might be made to records. He accordingly reduced the standard height of the elephant one haut and a half, and got it fixed at twelve hauts and a half, of twelve tunusooks each; and in 1138 Fussily (1773) he got a pottah drawn out, and received his dismissal with a khillat.

In the latter end of the year 1830 Sumbut, the Rajah of Nepaul meditated war in the westward; but as it seemed at the same time probable that war might occur in the east, with the Nimboos and Kerauts, he was under considerable embarrassment. At length he determined, in the first instance, to attack the Kerauts, and after expelling the reigning Rajah to establish his own authority in that country, and afterwards to turn his attention towards the west.

Kajee Ubbee Man Sing was accordingly sent with an army to subdue the Kerauts. He established the authority of this State throughout the whole country west of the Koosi, and in the month of Bhudoon had reduced Beejapore on either side of the river.

The Rajah of the Kerauts fled into the Mogul dominions. He applied to Mr. Peacock for assistance, offering in return to establish a factory for the English in Beejapore, and to give the Company ten anas of the revenue of his country, reserving only six anas for himself, and proposing that the English should undertake the management of the country. Mr. Peacock declared his assent to these proposals, and told the Rajah that he would refer them to Government, and procure the concurrence of the Council in his wishes.

Having given the Rajah these assurances, he wrote to Calcutta accordingly; but before he received an answer the Rajah died. Mr. Peacock on this proposed that the Rajah's son, who was only a boy, and the Dewan, should go along with him to Calcutta to wait upon the Governor, when he would procure assistance to enable the young Rajah to establish his authority in his country.

The expelled Rajah of the Kerauts having, in applying to the English for assistance, offered to establish an English factory in his territories, and to give up a ten ana share of the revenue, there could be little doubt that his overtures would be accepted, in which case it would be difficult for the Rajah of Nepaul to keep possession of the country.

Accordingly, in the beginning of 1831, Deenanauth Opadeca was despatched to the Presidency. He went by the way of Rampore, and after paying his respects to the gentlemen at that place, proceeded to accompany Mr. Peacock to Calcutta.

Mr. Peacock at the same time took with him to Calcutta Bhooanesen Opadeca, the Dewan of Muckwanee Sah. Soon after their arrival at Calcutta, the son of Muckwanee died. Mr. Peacock, after introducing Deenanauth Opadeca to Mr. Hastings, and procuring him an opportunity of delivering his letters, returned to Rasepore.

Deenanauth Opadeca remained five months in Calcutta. At that time a number of armed Naquis used to come in a body from Hardwar through the Terraie to the eastward, as far as Dinapore, and to ravage the Company's territories every year. When the troops advanced to drive them back they always retired, and concealed themselves in the Terraie, where the troops were

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
—
Enclosure No. 14.
Letter from
Mr. Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter
25 Jan. 1815.

Enclosure No. 14.

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

unable to pursue them. In this manner the country was laid waste. At length the English entered into an arrangement with the Rajah of Nepaul, that he should prevent the passage of the Naquis.

Every attention was shewn to Deenanauth Opadeea during his stay in Calcutta; and from that time a correspondence was regularly carried on between this State and the Governor-General, and the frontiers of the Company's territories were populous and flourishing.

Shortly after this Mirza Abdoola Beg laid claim to the pergunnah of Rotehut, alleging it to be his jaggeer. The English interfered to prevent him from being dispossessed, and the authority of this State established: Deenanauth Opadeea was therefore again sent to the Presidency to bring the matter before the Council. The records were accordingly referred to, and it was resolved that the question should be settled.

Deenanauth Opadeea remained some time in Calcutta. It happened that just then the Governor-General was obliged, on account of some important business, to go to the westward. On this he sent for Deenanauth Opadeea, and giving him one thousand rupees for his expenses, desired him to accompany him.

The Governor-General's preparations having been already completed, Deenanauth Opadeea was not able to set out till five or six days after him; and as he went without stopping to Benares, he had left Patna before Deenanauth Opadeea arrived there.

On this Deenanauth Opadeea was about to follow him to Benares, when the insurrection of Cheit Sing occurred, and rendered it impossible to proceed: he accordingly remained at Patna.

During his stay there, Mr. Maxwell, who was then Chief at that City, died. No successor being immediately appointed, Mr. Ross performed the duties of the situation for some time. Deenanauth Opadeea accordingly waited upon that gentleman, and stated to him every thing that had passed relative to the business of his mission; namely, that he had discussed with the Council at the Presidency the question respecting Rotehut; that a letter had been sent to Mr. Maxwell, the late chief, requiring information on that subject; that he had been desired to accompany the Governor-General, but having been unable to set out till five or six days after, could not overtake him. Under these circumstances, he begged Mr. Ross to point out what he should do.

Mr. Ross told him, in reply, that he did not hold the situation of Chief; that as soon as the disturbance at Benares should be settled, the Governor-General would be at leisure, and would come to Patna; that he had therefore better defer his departure till then.

Deenanauth Opadeea accordingly staid at Patna. There was a great disturbance at Benares. The Governor-General's lady remained at Patna under great anxiety. She sent for Rajah Bahauder, the Soobah, and asked him by what means Bejegurh could be got possession of. The Rajah answered, that a friendly connexion subsisted between the Company and the Rajah of Nepaul; that a Vakeel from Nepaul was then at Patna; that she had best send for him and apply for assistance, as success might be obtained in the hill warfare by employing hill troops.

Deenanauth Opadeea was accordingly called before the lady. She said to him: "Firm friendship subsists between the English and your master. Write information of these particulars to him, and require him to send speedily a force to Benares to assist us. When Bejegurh shall be taken, the Governor-General will be at home. If what is suggested above is done, firm friendship will continue between the two States, as long as the connexion of the English with this country shall subsist, and the Governor-General will be very much gratified. I will give you a letter from myself to your master."

Deenanauth Opadeea accordingly received from the lady a letter, which he forwarded to Nepaul, together with a report of the verbal communication
above

above stated: The Rajah was much pleased, and sent Dhoulul Sing Paruth, Bum Daree, and other Sirdars, with an army to Muckwanpore.

Deenanauth Opadeea delivered the Rajah's reply to the lady, and informed her of the advance of the troops. She then desired that the army should halt for a few days at Muckwanpore till she should learn the state of affairs at Benares, when she would, if necessary, require its advance.

A few days afterwards intelligence arrived, that the fort of Bejegurh was taken and that the Rajah had fled. The lady on this sent for Deenanauth Opadeea and said to him: "As the capture of Bejegurh, with a view to which your master kindly sent troops to our assistance, has been accomplished, the army may now return. Do you remain here till the Governor-General comes, which will be after settling matters at Benares. I shall not fail to bring to his notice the manner in which your master has evinced his friendship by the assistance which he sent to us."

Her discourse gave Deenanauth Opadeea great satisfaction, and the army returned from Muckwanpore. Shortly afterwards the Governor-General arrived at Patna, when Deenanauth Opadeea taking the letters which had been received from Nepaul, went to wait on him at Bankepore, and submitted to his consideration the question respecting Rotehut.

At this time some wicked men at Chuprah told the Governor-General, through Mr. Graham, that the Rajah of Nepaul had, at the suggestion of his Vakeel, sent an army to assist Cheit Sing, and that it had returned from Muckwanpore on hearing of the success of the English.

In consequence of this intelligence, the Governor-General spoke to Deenanauth Opadeea in very harsh terms. Deenanauth Opadeea then stated all the circumstances. On this the Governor-General desired that he would meet him the following morning at Mr. Barwell's, where he intended to breakfast: Deenanauth Opadeea accordingly went to Mr. Barwell's where he saw the Governor. Mr. Brooke was at that time Chief of Patna and Mr. Carter was a Member of the Council. The Governor introduced Deenanauth Opadeea to them, and said, "that a warm friendship had been established between him and the Rajah of Nepaul; that the Rajah had sent an army to his assistance, but that on hearing of the success of the English it had, at the suggestion of his lady, returned back; that Mirza Abdoolla Beg had been appropriating to himself the tuppah of Rotehut, and though a jageerdar of the British Government did not obey his (the Governor-General's) commands; that orders had therefore been given, that he should be removed, and that any complaint which he might make must not be listened to; that the Nepaulese had transmitted a denkaust to the Presidency, where the question had been fully investigated and discussed by the Members of Government, the result of which investigation proved that Rotehut was dependent on Murkwanpore and had nothing at all to do with Bahar; that the Rajah of Nepaul, therefore, had alone the power of confirming or resuming jagheers in it, the Governor-General having nothing to do with it." He accordingly ordered that a perwannah should be written, and he explained all the circumstances of the case to the gentlemen in English. He then proceeded to Calcutta, and a perwannah, to the effect above stated, was received, and the authority of this State established accordingly.

Mr. Hastings, after remaining a short time in Calcutta, proceeded to Europe, and Sir John Macpherson exercised the authority of Governor-General till a new one should arrive.

In the end of the Sumbut year 1847, Lord Cornwallis arrived as Governor-General. Deenanauth Opadeea on this repaired to Calcutta with letters. In that year information was received at Calcutta, that the Booteahs had been subdued by the Nepaulese, and had consented to the payment of a tribute of fifty thousand rupees. Lord Cornwallis on this reflected, that China being an Empire of vast power and resources, and Lassa and Bootan, its dependencies, having consented to pay tribute to Nepaul, the latter must needs be a very powerful State, and that it would be advisable to cultivate his friendship. His

Bengal
Secret Letter
25 Jan. 1817.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 11.)
Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

Lordship accordingly sent a letter and presents to the Rajah, congratulating him in warm terms on the above success.

After Lord Cornwallis, Sir John Shore was Governor-General; and during his government, also, a friendly intercourse was maintained with Nepaul.

The proceedings of the Nepaul Government in several instances, shewed a disposition to strengthen the friendship between the two States. As one instance, Gungaram Thappa had plundered the house of a British mahajun in the district of Purneah: a letter was received from the English stating this, upon which the offender was apprehended and punished. As another instance, three Fakeers, named Soobhouse, Churagh Ally, and Moosa Shah, who lived in the jungles between Bara and Moorung, plundered the whole country, and greatly harassed the Ryots. The Governor-General wrote to the Nepaul Government, requesting that these persons might be apprehended and given up to him, and suggesting to the Nepaul Government not to support persons who should attempt to sow dissensions between the two States. A sirdar and company was accordingly sent to apprehend the persons above-mentioned: they, however, got notice of the approach of the party to their camp and fled; some were wounded by muskets and swords, some fell, and the rest escaped. From that time to this no decoity has occurred.

In 1852 Sumbut the Rohilla war occurred, and the Rohillas entreated this State to send them assistance by the hills of Loll Dong Changbula, and Dandungena, offering to pay the expense, and to give a nuzur of some thousand rupees immediately, and in case of their being successful, to pay a larger sum and to cede some territory. This letter was brought by their Vakeel, Doone Sing. The English are well acquainted with the facts. To this proposal the Nepaul Government answered, that it was not covetous of money, and that it was mindful of ancient obligations of friendship.

In 1855, Vizier Alli having committed murder, came to Bootwul. This Government first wrote to him to desire that he would not raise a disturbance in the Nepaul territories. Afterwards a reward of forty thousand rupees was offered by the British Government for his apprehension, besides a jagheer from the Nabob Vizier. A letter was written to the Nepaul Government requiring his apprehension as an enemy to the Company. This Government accordingly, at some expense, dispatched a Kajee Sirdar with a party for that purpose, and sent information of the same to the English. The Bharadar also took measures to apprehend him: some enemy, however, gave him information, and he in consequence escaped. The Bharadar searched for him, but he had fled on horseback beyond the Nepaul boundaries, and had gone through the Company's territories to the westward.

This State has not been wanting in good offices towards the English, and will not be so hereafter. The English are acquainted with every thing that has been done by either party.

No. 4. *Instructions given by the Rajah of Nepaul to Chunder Sekher Opadeea for negotiating with the British Government.*

You must be faithful to your duty, and exert yourself to the utmost to promote my views and interests.

1. On arriving at Calcutta you will obtain an interview with the Governor-General. Friendship has always hitherto subsisted between this State and the English, and it is my desire still to communicate with them quite unreservedly. There has hitherto always been a firm friendship, and you are to make such assurances of a friendly disposition as you may think proper.

2. After the usual compliment, you will be asked for what purpose you were sent. To this you are to answer, that friendship has hitherto subsisted between the Nepaul Government and the Company; that some questions had occurred, in consequence of which it had been thought right to send a proper person with letters to adjust matters, and to establish firmly the relations of friendship; that you have been accordingly sent for that purpose. You are to speak to the above effect in friendly and conciliatory terms.

3. Always

3. Always bearing in mind that it is your business to conciliate and to establish friendship, you will proceed to observe, that heretofore there never used to be any differences between the English and the Goorkas about their respective territories, the only object of each being to keep possession of its own; that the enemies of both have raised dissensions between the two States on slight grounds, with a view to promote disturbance and to injure both parties; that the Nepaul Government cannot be unmindful of the ties which have long united the two States; that the British Government will surely not listen to the suggestions of ill-disposed and designing persons. You will state the above observations, with such others as you may at the time think proper.

4. With respect to the Bootwul question, if it should be alleged that the State has committed unwarranted aggressions, you will state, that previous to the cession of Goruckpore by the Vizier to the Company, the cultivated land and Terraie of Bootwul, which is dependent on the hill county of Palpa, was comprehended within the Nepaul dominions; that the Rajah of Bootwul offered at that time to furnish as many troops and as much money as might be required of the zemindarry, should it be continued to him; that this proposition being acceded to, the Rajah continued in the management of his zemindarry, acknowledging the authority of this Government. On this subject you will state what is proper.

5. I propose that a Commissioner should be sent to settle the boundary disputes, but I did not approve of the decision which was passed by him. He said: "The hill county of Palpa is yours; the cultivated land and Terraie of Bootwul which is dependent on it belongs to us, we have paid the Vizier for it, we will not resign it." I replied: "There is a detailed statement of the lands dependent on Goruckpore, for which money was given to the Vizier. Men have raised a difference about one or two villages. It is not good to quarrel about trifles. It is proper that each should confine itself contentedly to its own limits, and not raise differences by wishing to possess itself of more. It is right that the question should be investigated in concert." Leaving the path of justice, and acting from the suggestions of his own mind, the Commissioner, by fabricating such documents as he chose respecting all the places in the Terraie, the possession of which was never disputed by the Vizier, explained the quarrel between the two States. I said, that it was highly improper thus to cause a breach in the long established friendship between the two States. The Commissioner did not assent to this. It is necessary that this matter should be inquired into; you must say what is proper.

6. Beer Kishoor Sing annually made encroachments on the territories of this State in the tuppah of Rotehut, and was always quarrelling with the Nepaules officers. He tried to cause a breach in the friendship between the two States, by taking possession of what did not belong to him. As I considered it a matter of little moment, I did not think it at first worth while to mention it to Government. I only called upon Beer Kishoor to discontinue the practices in question: he, however, disregarded this admonition, took possession of a large portion of land, and committed an atrocious murder in my territories. You will state, that in consequence of a letter which I received from Mr. Hawkins, at Patna, assuring me that Beer Kishoor would be punished by the British Government, I did not punish him myself, as I should otherwise have done. I, however, recovered possession of the twenty-two villages, which he had seized. Mr. Young was afterwards sent to investigate the question respecting these villages. By his inquiries, the right of this Government, and the aggression of the Zemindar of Bettceah were fully established: the Bettceah man could produce no documents whatever in support of his claim. Mr. Young has probably reported this to Government. You will state these observations in a proper manner.

7. You will observe next, that the English now assent to the decision of their Commissioner, Major Bradshaw; but if another person should pronounce another opinion, they would immediately assent to that, paying no regard to the former. Heretofore, the two States kept possession of what respectively belonged to them, and the right to the disputed land was not investigated. At length orders came to Major Bradshaw to proceed to Bettceah. This

Government

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25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosure.

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Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
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Government received a letter from him, proposing that Commissioners should be sent from hence to meet him. Persons were accordingly appointed for that purpose. They had an interview with the Major, who made use of improper language towards them: in consequence of this they remained silent, and seeing no business brought forward they came away. You will state these circumstances at length.

8. Afterwards Major Bradshaw proposed, that this Government should give up in trust to him the twenty-two villages which we had occupied, until an investigation could be made; and that, on the investigation being actually commenced, the village should again be placed in my hands. Considering it proper that some concession should be made for the sake of friendship, I said that I was willing to agree to this, if Major Bradshaw would conduct the business justly and impartially, but that I would not agree if he should disagree with the ties of friendship, and unjustly support Beer Kishoor in aggression. With this declaration I delivered up to the Major the twenty-two villages. No examination of records afterwards took place; nothing appeared in Major Bradshaw's proceedings but partiality and aggression: my Commissioners accordingly came away. In this instance, also, the conduct of the British Commissioners was reprehensible. It is incumbent on the British Government to ascertain the truth. You will state the above remarks in a proper manner.

9. I received a letter from the Governor-General to the following effect: "The right of the British Government to Bootwul is established; if, therefore, you do not relinquish possession of it, a military force will be sent to occupy it." Afterwards the Governor-General wrote as follows: "A military force was sent by me to occupy the place and to establish tannahs there. Instead of acting in a friendly manner, you put to death our men and displaced the tannah: you committed an unjustifiable and atrocious murder." We were not the first to invade the possession of another and to commit violence and murder: it was the officers of the British Government who did this. My officer and people certainly did not choose to resign their rights. I had before informed the British Government, by letter, of my determination to keep possession of what was my rightful property; but that Government, not choosing to regard this, forcibly took possession of the lands, killed the people, and established its own tannah. My officers then, in their own defence, removed the tannahs of the British Government in turn, and this produced an affray in which some men were killed on both sides. I established tannahs as far as my own territories extended. The British Government removed those tannahs, intending to seize possession of the land: the British Government is, therefore, the cause of the blood which has been shed. It is necessary that the Government should know exactly the true state of this question. The above is the substance of what you are to say on this point.

10. I wrote a letter to the Governor-General, saying: "You have made encroachments on my territories; relinquish the lands which you have taken possession of." I at the same time proposed that a Commissioner should be sent. I also said: "The land which is disputed is by right mine; you will not be satisfied without war." I thus said freely every thing which occurred to me, Beer Kishoor departed from the relations of friendship and excited dissension, by encroaching on my territories and killing my subjects. I then claimed redress for the blood which had been shed. Afterwards, the officers of the British Government forcibly took possession of the whole of Bootwul and Sheoraj, at a time when I was engaged in discussions with the British Government. After this, also, the British officers committed aggressions and violence. Still, however, mindful of the long friendship which had subsisted between the two States, I only directed my officers to protect the territories entrusted to their care. I committed no aggression on the British territories. I should never interrupt a long-established friendship by seizing the possessions of another. It is my wish that the amicable relations between the two States should daily acquire greater strength. You will say this and whatever may be proper.

11. The officers of the British Government have never been anxious to maintain friendship between the two States. You will send me every particle of information,

information, whether important or not, which you may at any time obtain respecting the probability of war. You must at first assume a bold tone: afterwards, in order to preserve peace, you may agree that some concessions shall be made on both sides. The claims of each party may be admitted in part, and peace be maintained. You must ascertain secretly, what terms they will agree to. If the terms which they require are such as you have authority to accept, you may close with them at once: if they require to be considered by me, you must write me a full and detailed statement of all the particulars, and be guided by the orders which you will receive from hence.

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12. Friendship has subsisted between the Nepal and the British Governments for upwards of fifty years, and this circumstance has contributed greatly to the success and welfare of each. The Sutleje has hitherto been the limit to the progress of the power of both States to the westward. If they were to unite, they could with ease carry their arms beyond that river, by which the British Government might obtain possession of territories yielding crores of rupees, while the Goorka Government would be contented with a fourth share. If the British Government will enter into this project, I am ready to set vigorously about the execution of it. It is desirable that a mutual friendship should subsist between the two States, conducive to their mutual advantage. It is not only useless, but injurious to both, to quarrel about a little bit of land: It is not my wish to do so. You will communicate the above proposal, with such observations as you may think proper: and if you shall have reason to suppose that the British Government feels a corresponding disposition, you will write to me fully on the subject.

13. If it should be observed, that a letter was received from me, stating that I would pay the rent of Telluckpore and Benaikpore, but that I now refuse to pay it, alleging as the ground of my refusal the encroachments committed in my territories by the British Government, you must observe, in reply, that I previously received a letter from the Governor-General, accusing me of encroaching and committing aggressions in the Company's territories, and remarking that such proceedings were not proper while the relations of amity continued: that, on the receipt of this letter, I inquired into the subject, and found that this State had paid the rent to the Nawab Vizier, and had occupied the lands which the British Government afterwards got possession of:—that it was not proper in the British Government to occupy lands which belonged to me: that I was unwilling, on account of a trifle, to cause a breach in a friendship of long standing, being anxious, on the contrary, that the relations of amity should be more strengthened: that listening to the suggestion of enemies, and unmindful of the obligations of old friendship, the British Government had committed aggressions, which made it necessary for me to defend my own territories.

14. Vizier Alli came into the Terraie of Bootwul and Palpa, and offered his whole property to this government, if it would grant him permission to remain there. He urged this request with great earnestness. There would have been no impropriety in granting an asylum to one who had sought it; but advertent to amicable relations between the two States, this Government did not accept Vizier's Alli's proposal. Sir John Shore wrote from Calcutta, stating the circumstances of Mr. Cherry's murder, and saying that Pirtheepaul Sein, Rajah of Bootwul, had given Vizier Alli an asylum within that Raj, and was prepared to raise disturbances: that he (Sir John Shore) had demanded Vizier Alli, but the Nabob had refused to deliver him up: that the Nabob Vizier was much displeased at this, as would be known to me, and under these circumstances he suggested that I should send orders to the officers of this Government to endeavour to seize Vizier Alli. In consideration of the friendship between the two States, I imprisoned the Nabob of the Raj of Bootwul, and sent a Bharadar with a company to seize Vizier Alli, who immediately fled. The cultivated land of the Terraie dependent on Bootwul belongs to this State: the British Government says that it belonged to the Vizier. If it did belong to the Vizier, why did not the Nabob obey the Vizier's orders? but, on the contrary, he gave Vizier Alli an asylum, and was prepared to make war. This government then removed the Nabob Pirtheepaul Sein, and took possession of that country which was held by Pirtheepaul Sein under its authority. This will be in Pirtheepaul Sein's recollection.

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If the land in question had belonged to the Vizier he would certainly have resumed it, and punished the Rajah; but it is notorious to the whole world that he did not do so. You will state the above particulars with any remarks which may be necessary.

15. You will conduct the negociation with which you are entrusted in conformity to the instructions which you have now received, and to the dictates of your own discretion, and you will inquire particularly into all the circumstances which have happened, or which may hereafter happen, connected with the questions at issue: you will also find means to ascertain the sentiments of the other party. Further, you will endeavour to find out whether, by giving up a small portion of territory, the present contest can be put an end to, and such an arrangement concluded, as will prevent the occurrence of boundary disputes again. It is not good to make such a peace as shall leave trifling objects of dispute: it is better to suffer a little loss so that you at once make an adjustment which shall be lasting. I am disposed to conclude such an adjustment; but I must insist on retaining the territory dependent on Palpa, which is in my possession, and which is claimed by the British Government. You may engage to give up Tecna, Parka, Baragown, and Bara Rotehut; among the twenty-two villages, provided a final settlement shall be made of the whole of the boundary. Whatever you shall conclude will be ratified.

16. Chunder Sekher Opadcea's salary is to be three hundred rupees per mensem. He requires one Persian Moonshee, whose salary will be sixty rupees; a Jemadar and Hurkarrals fifty rupees; a Vakeel to attend the Durbar in Calcutta, one hundred rupees. These salaries have been fixed, and the persons appointed must accordingly commence their duties. Both your own salary and those of your suite shall be regularly paid up every year, as long as you are employed on the present duty.

17. If, in the course of your negociation, any important question should arise, not comprehended within the above instructions, you will consider it with the utmost caution and deliberation. You must not be hasty; but deliberate with the greatest care on the best means of adjusting my present difficulties, and of placing my affairs on a prosperous footing, which will at the same time contribute to your own reputation. You will write me a full and detailed statement of your sentiments.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Major Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, a duplicate of my last despatch to the address of the Secretary to Government, and to be, &c.

Camp, near Bhelahee,
9th January, 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. A report of the repulse, on the 1st instant, of the flank posts on the line taken up for the protection of that portion of the Terraie on the frontier of Chumparun which lies opposite to the principal entrances into Nepaul, having been communicated to Government through the department to which it belongs, it remains for me merely to state the appearances which have resulted from that unfortunate event.

2. Such security as was immediately practicable, with the view to the speedy establishment of the British authority in the tract acquired by the advance of the troops from the boundary on the 24th November, was obtained from almost all the principal persons who lately held offices under the Nepaulesc Government. The extensive tuppah of Rotehut was nearly settled, and most of the tuppahs gave indications of early and peaceable submission. Collections of the balances due for the past year, although slowly making, yet promised in the end to be fully realized. About the 25th ultimo, symptoms of an adverse change in

in the minds of the inhabitants of the western tuppahs became manifest, while reports of some meditated blow on the part of the Nepaulese gained ground daily, until it actually occurred on the above date. The disposition, generally, of the people of the Terraie was as suddenly changed against us by that event, as it was before favourable to our views. Whole villages on the frontier, and many to the south of Persah, fled to the protection of the enemy in the jungles, and it is confidently asserted, and may readily be credited, that many of the inhabitants of the low lands joined in the attack on our troops at that post. The disaster which it experienced, besides the other ill consequences natural to it, produced also immediate and numerous desertions among the followers of the camp. As the army, after the repulse of Persah, moved southerly from its position near Bara Gurhee, to meet the battering train, the above effects were particularly conspicuous; nor has the re-advance of it, after being joined by the guns, been able to restore the confidence which has been lost. A forward movement, and some success against the enemy, would seem now to be indispensable for restoring the impression received of our power, and that state of our influence in the Terraie which we possessed before the enemy's late success. But it is considered to be the prevailing opinion, that the army is not strong enough to attempt all the objects for which it was formed, and that its operations must necessarily be limited to movements below the hills, to the immediate sacrifice of the great ends contemplated from its advance on the enemy's Capital.

3. The Rajah of Ramnuggur, of whose arrival in camp on the 25th ultimo I had the honour to apprise you in my letter of that date, having received in the night intended, the intimation I conveyed to him from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, he expressed his gratitude for that communication in an arzee to his Excellency's address, and on the 1st instant departed towards Ramnuggur, for the purpose of giving effect to the measure proposed for his adoption. I had the honour to forward that arzee through the Persian Secretary. The sincerity of the Rajah cannot well be doubted; but there may be reason to apprehend that his measures will not be as vigorous and prompt as the state of circumstances requires. Some pretence for delay was suggested by the sudden appearance at my tent of an officer from the zillah court of Sarun, authorized to command the attendance at Chupra on some civil suit, of the Rajah's Dewan Gopaul Loll. Deeming the public service likely to suffer by the absence at this time of the Dewan from his principal, I assumed the power of liberating him from the above officer, and addressed the letter on the subject to the Magistrate of Sarun, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, and to hope it will meet the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General. Being of opinion that the presence with Tej Pertaub Sing of one or two companies of Sepoys, under an active and intelligent officer would materially contribute to stimulate the tardy proceedings to be expected from the Rajah, and from the persons entrusted with the management of his affairs, I suggested to Major-General Marley the expediency of that measure, in which he then concurred, and was willing to promote, but to which it is probable he will not now deem his force immediately adequate, from considerations connected with the late event at Persah and Summunporc.

4. Dherinraj Sing, the brother of the Rajah of Muckwanpore, had reached the Koosi on the 23d ultimo, after having visited the principal persons of the Keraut tribe in that neighbourhood. He received every assurance of support from that tribe, and I am informed that he collected, on emergency, about seven hundred persons variously armed, of which one hundred were Burkundauze, with which he departed towards the camp of Captain Latter.

5. An answer, couched in the words of my instructions, under the head of the terms of peace, was forwarded on the 6th instant from Chunder Sekher Opadcea to the letter received by him from the Rajah of Nepaul, and transmitted to you in my address of the 25th ultimo. This measure has been retarded by the indisposition of Chunder Sekher who has been unwell almost ever since the date of my last despatch.

6. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters; one of the 24th November transmitting a copy of a letter from Mr. Moorcroft of the 26th October, and the other of the 9th ultimo, covering a copy of a letter of the same

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(Enclosure No. 15)

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(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
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with Enclosures.

date to Major-General Marley, on the subject of persons brought forward by Mr. Moorcroft, as competent to aid, by their knowledge of the routes to Nepaul, the progress of the troops; and I have likewise had the honour to receive your letter of the 15th ultimo, enclosing a copy of your address of that date to Captain Roughsedge. I beg leave to state, with reference to the two former, that of the persons named by Mr. Moorcroft, as well in his several communications to me, as on the present occasion, Shaikh Syf Oleh alone had appeared in camp before the 28th ultimo, and he was forwarded to me under a guard, in charge of which he continued until the above date, when on application from his master, Khoujeh Ahmed Alee, who had the day before arrived in the camp of Major-General Marley, he was delivered to him. Syf Oleh declared before me, and also to my people, that he was utterly ignorant of any route to Nepaul except that by Cheesa Gurhee. Khoujeh Ahmed Alee and his people have, as I understand from Major-General Marley, undergone an examination under the General's directions, the result of which has established that the Khoujeh can furnish no information of routes to Nepaul, which is not already in possession of the intelligence department attached to the army. The Khoujeh and those persons on whom he depended for the information they were supposed to be capable of affording, have had leave from the General to return to their homes, in order the better to equip themselves for accompanying the expedition.

7. Overtures have been made to me by Gooroo Gujraj Missir, through Mr. Brooke, from Benares, proposing to join me in camp, with the view of contributing his influence towards promoting the British interests in this war. As he thinks he can be useful in disposing the Court of Catmandoo to submit to adequate terms of peace, I have requested Mr. Brooke to encourage the Gooroo to join me without delay. He and Chunder Sekher Opadeca are favourably disposed towards each other, and both feel a mutual concern towards relieving the Rajah of Nepaul from the embarrassment in which he is involved by the misconduct of his minister.

Camp, near Mehwun,
8th January 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To J. Elliott, Esq., Magistrate Zillah Sarun.

Sir :

1. Acbar Ally, jemadar of the thannah of Burbeeroo, appeared in my camp yesterday morning, bearing a summons from your Court, which he in my presence served on Gopaul Loll, Dewan of the Rajah of Ramnuggur, and was about to conduct him away, when I deemed it my duty to interfere, Gopaul Loll having been then along with his master, Tej Pertaub Sing, in attendance on me, for the purpose of concluding a political arrangement under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council. The accomplishment of the object of Government in that arrangement depending essentially on the immediate presence of Gopaul Loll with the Rajah of Ramnuggur. I induced the jemadar, Acbar Ally, to release Gopaul Loll from the obligation of the summons, under assurances to the former of taking upon myself the responsibility of that measure.

2. The necessity of the public service only could induce me to interfere with the duties of your department; I hope you will therefore exonerate the jemadar, and consider me to have acted under a state of circumstances, which may be allowed to justify a deviation from the strict observances of office.

3. Gopaul Loll informs me, that he has a Mooktaur at your Court, who will answer for him in all cases where his presence can be legally dispensed with.

4. It is my intention to apprize Government of the subject of this letter, and to solicit the exemption, if practicable, of Gopaul Loll's attendance on civil suits at your Court, during the operation of the political arrangement referred to in the foregoing part of this letter, such exemption being indispensable to the complete fulfilment of the views of Government.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Camp, near Noutun,
1st January 1815.

P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.
(Enclosure)

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

With reference to Mr. Secretary Adam's letter to the Adjutant-General of the 23d of June last, copy of which was forwarded to me on the 28th of the same month, and also of Mr. Adam's letter to my address of the 26th of November, I have to request the favour of your soliciting the sanction of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council to my obtaining such advances as may be required in executing the orders of Government from the treasury of the Collector of Purneah, which will be more convenient than either from Dinapore or Cooch Beyhar, as already authorized.

I have, &c.

Titalya, near Kishengunge,
31st December 1814.

(Signed) B. A. M. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan 1815.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from
Capt. Latter.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, copy of which has also been forwarded to Mr. Secretary Adam.

I am, &c.

Titalya,
3d January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

Letter from
Capt. Latter
with Enclosure.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. Since I had last the honour of addressing you, I have received your official letter of the 23d ultimo, with its Persian enclosure, which was delivered to me by Rajah Dherm, Raj Sing, and Soobhan Sing, the Chowtrah or Dewan of the former Rajah.

2. After a long conference with the persons above-mentioned, I am still more confirmed in the opinion recorded in my letter of the 13th ultimo to the Adjutant-General's address, of the very trifling influence they possess in any of the districts occupied by the Goorkalees to the eastward of the Koosi.

3. Although in their progress from Bettedah they have passed along the boundary line of our possessions, within a few coss both of Banroah and Beejapore, yet they have not been able to bring with them a single person belonging to the Morung, still less to the hilly country; or did they know, until I informed them of it, that a number of Kerauts had lately been embodied at Beejapore. In fact, it is scarcely possible for any set of people to have had less intercourse than they have had, for some years past, with the interior of the hilly country, or even with Beejapore..

4. It is proper to mention, that Soobhan Sing, the Chowtrah or Dewan, though now far advanced in life, as it is nearly forty years since he was expelled and first took refuge in our territory, appears a person of information, and having been actively engaged in all the political transactions of the country during the contest with the Goorkalees, he may be of essential use in giving a proper direction to any exertions, which the hill tribes may feel inclined to make in throwing off the Goorkalee yoke.

5. I have no doubt, had Soobhan Sing been countenanced by the British Government some years ago, that the progress of the Goorkas to the eastward would have been effectually checked. It must be expected, after a lapse of

Bengal
Secret Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

Letter from
Capt. Latter,
with Enclosure.

nearly forty years, that his influence is considerably lessened, and at so advanced a period of life his faculties do not possess sufficient energy to fit him for active exertion.

6. I shall immediately submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, what appears to me the most practicable mode of effecting a powerful diversion, by detaching some of the hill tribes; but as so much will depend upon local information and the actual state of the country, I would suggest for your consideration, whether it may not be advisable, in the negotiations with the heirs of the Muckwanpore Rajah, to leave the Districts to the eastward of the Koosi as free as possible from any positive engagements, because by so doing, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General can at all times carry his benevolent intentions towards the Muckwanpore family into execution, and with greater effect, when free from prior engagements, which the state of the country might render it difficult to fulfil.

7. Dherm Raj Sing, &c. are accompanied by about two hundred followers, but scarcely any are armed. I have recommended them, under existing circumstances, to dismiss all unnecessary attendants, but to retain between twenty and thirty armed followers, whose fidelity can be depended upon; and as they received but a very small sum of money from you, I shall supply them with what may be requisite for their immediate expenses, and for the subsistence of the above number of men, which are absolutely necessary for their personal security.

8. I have great pleasure in saying that they consented to my proposal with the utmost cheerfulness, and appear willing to agree to whatever I may suggest.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
3d January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

Letter from
Capt. Latter
in Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

To J. Monekton, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of my letter of this date to Mr. Secretary Adam, with translations of the different letters forwarded under the same cover, the originals of which were sent for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, together with the letter from the Siccim Rajah, addressed to his Lordship.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
4th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I lose not an instant in forwarding the enclosed letters, which I have received from the Siccim Rajah, in order that they may be laid before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General; and as there may possibly be some difficulty in reading the character, I have annexed a translation to those addressed to me, as far as I am able to make them out through the medium of the persons who brought them, and of Dilbar, who speaks the Purbuttee language.

I also transmit a copy of my reply to the above letters, and shall, in a subsequent communication, detail the measures which it may be advisable to take, to render the exertions of the Siccim Rajah advantageous to himself and beneficial to the public cause.

The

The letter for his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General was accompanied with a present of a Chowry and the skin of a Musk Deer.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
4th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Capt. Latter,
with Enclosures.

P.S. It is proper to mention, that the language and character in which the letters are written is unknown to any one at this place, and the translations are made through the medium of Dilbar (mentioned in the Dewan's letter), who interpreted between me and the Siccim people, who read the character.

Translation (as far as it can be understood) of the Siccim Rajah's Letter.

Direction.

With compliments to the Saheb from the Siccim Rajah.

Letter.

To the person who is in the confidence of the Padshah and Governor of all the countries belonging to the English, compliments and congratulations.

I formerly sent to you two persons with a piece of silk cloth and my compliments, to whom you gave some money for their subsistence; but they brought back no answer. Although no writing was returned, yet I was much pleased at the intercourse. I request you will forward my arzee to the Governor at Calcutta, and make known my situation. Having heard that the English intend taking possession of Nizamtarrah, Madhampore, Daworgorie, Beejapore, Cheinpore, Paghul (or Nepaul), and expelling the Goorkalees, the information has caused me great joy.

The Goorkas have conquered and usurped nearly all the possessions of my family, and I have been forced to retire to that part of my country which lies beyond the Teistah to Gantor (or Gantoo), where I have some villages. When I am informed of the time that the English intend to take possession of the country, I will attack the Goorkalees and recover the hilly part of the country near me, for the Goorkalees are my enemies, and have injured me and ought to be destroyed. When the country is subdued, I will send an agent to make terms of agreement and submission (or dependance) to the British Government.

I have to request you will forward my letter to Calcutta; and, as the communication is so very difficult, I am not able to send any presents, only the few things that will be delivered, but I beg your acceptance of a piece of cloth from China.

Separate Enclosure.

To the Saheb, &c., I beg of you to send me two or three bhangy-loads of gunpowder and some flints, and I am desirous of having an interview with you at Naggree or at Nizamtarrah, and in the hope of receiving the gunpowder and flints I now send you the skin of a Musk Deer.

Translation of the Reply sent to the foregoing Letter.

Sri Srie, Siccim puttie Rajah Salaâm, &c. I have received the letter and piece of China cloth brought by your people, which I am pleased at. The letter, Chowry, and Cartoorie, (skin of the musk deer) for the Governor-General at Calcutta will be forwarded, and when the answer is received it shall be sent to you. The Goorkas can no longer resist, but will be subdued. The time is now arrived for their country being taken from them, and whatever assistance you require it shall be given. I send you ten seers of gunpowder and two hundred flints as a present by the bearer, who will explain every thing.

5th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

Translation

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

Translation (as far as it can be made out) of a Letter from the Dewan of the Siccim Rajah.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 18.)
Letter from
Capt. Latter,
with Enclosures.

Srie Saheb having heard of your arrival from Calcutta, it has occasioned me such joy that I place your name on my head. In former times friendship and communication subsisted between the English and us. If you will take and conquer the low country (Maddies), I will subdue the hilly parts; but, Sir, the country is yours, and you are the head of all the gentlemen and soldiers at Titalya (as the people who returned from thence informed me). Do you take and subdue Nizamtarrah, Hurchundgarry, Beejapore, and Chcinpore. If the Goorkas wish to make peace pay no attention to their possessions, but destroy them, and you will then have the character of a Padshah. Dilbar is a friend of mine, and will explain what is necessary, and whatever you want to say to my people he will explain it to them. If the country is subdued I will make my submission to you immediately. I send a piece of striped woollen cloth as a present.

Translation of the Answer sent to the foregoing Letter.

Srie Dewan, I have received your letter and piece of striped woollen cloth, which I am pleased with. The Goorkas will be subdued and conquered, as the time is now arrived. Go with your troops to surround Naggree, and send me word of your arrival, when you shall have every assistance. The bearer will explain all matters, and act accordingly.

4th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain commanding at Titalya.

(Enclosure No. 19)

Letter from
Capt. Latter,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of my letter of this date to Mr. Secretary Adam.

And am, &c.

Titalya,
6th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. With reference to my letter to your address of the 4th instant and its several enclosures, I shall now do myself the honour of submitting, for the consideration of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, what appears to me the easiest and most practicable mode of carrying his Lordship's instructions into execution, as directed in your letter of the 26th November last.

2. Since the final success of the measure must depend upon the state of the country, which can only be ascertained from local information, I trust his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General will pardon my anxiety to detail the grounds upon which my opinion is founded, and not ascribe it to any presumption on my part.

3. In effecting the important object of detaching the hill tribes from the subjection in which they are held by the Goorkas, and inducing them to place themselves under their ancient line of princes, and by so doing to effect a powerful division in our own favour, the following points must necessarily be considered.

1st. To obtain the object in a manner least likely to endanger the safety of the individuals who may exert themselves in our cause.

2. To

2. To avoid any unnecessary expenditure of our own resources.

3. To abstain from any positive engagements which in the event of a reverse happening to our armies, it might be difficult to fulfil.

4. My letter of the 13th ultimo to the Adjutant-General, and the one addressed to Major Bradshaw on the 2d instant, will shew that at present there scarcely exists a possibility of effecting these important objects, through the medium or influence of the refugee Kerauts. The suggestion which I ventured to offer in the communication referred to, respecting the Siccim Rajah, has since been confirmed, by the offers voluntarily made by the Rajah and his Dewan, and forwarded in my letter of the 4th instant.

5. Although my information will not allow me to enter into a history of the Siccim pat Raj, yet upon inquiry it will be found to be one of the most ancient in this part of the country. That it was powerful is proved by the extent of its former dominions, and by the very obstinate resistance it has made to the Goorkas, so that at the present moment it is an object of great jealousy to the Nepaul Government. That the people are attached to the Rajah and his family, is shewn by the Goorkallees not being able to keep possession of Naggree, without raising a branch of the family to the rank of Joint Governor.

6. Since the death of Under-Gaboor, the son of the present Dewan has been appointed his successor, and Genti Katir, the Goorka Soobah of Naggree, is using every means to bring the Dewan over to the Nepaulese interests; but with what success is evident from the Dewan's letter to me, and I am informed that he is trying to get his son away from Naggree.

7. As the Siccim Rajah has already a tract of country from which the Goorkas are not able to expel him, it need not be apprehended that either he or his people (even if unsuccessful) will be placed in a worse situation than they are at present; because, whatever may be the result of the war, it must inevitably tend to lessen the power, resources, and influence of the Goorkas, and the Siccim Rajah has still his own country to retire to.

8. With regard to the second point stated in the 3d paragraph, I need only refer to the proposals made by the Rajah and Dewan. They do not ask for men, arms, or money but they say, "when you commence hostilities in the low country we will attack the Goorkas in the hills;" or they offer to co-operate in any way we think proper.

9. The 3d point is sufficiently provided for, by the Siccim Rajah not requiring us to enter into any engagements whatever.

10. It appears to me, from what I can learn of the hill country east of the Koosi, and the different tribes that inhabit it, that no feeble Government would be able to maintain its independance among them; and although the country may be assigned by treaty, yet it would be only a nominal cession, unless granted to a power possessing an influence over the people independant of its alliance with the British Government, and I am not acquainted with any that possesses this influence more than the Siccim Rajah does, in the districts which border on the west bank of the Teistah.

11. Another consideration arises, that in contending against a powerful enemy, it becomes a matter of policy to aid those who can most assist the public cause, and therefore circumstances may occur, during the progress of hostilities, to render it expedient to enter into engagements with chieftains, whose power and resources we are at present unacquainted with. For instance, if the Soobah or Governor of Chainpore was inimical to the Goorkas, and by his influence could effect a diversion in our favour, it would, arguing upon general principles, be more expedient to guarantee the district to him than to another, whom we should be forced to place and maintain in possession of it.

12. It was upon this principle that I suggested for Major Bradshaw's consideration, whether it would not be advisable, in the negotiations with the heirs of the Muckwanpore Rajah, to leave the districts to the east of the Koosi as free as possible from any positive engagements, until the state of the country had been more correctly ascertained.

at letter,
1815.
— No. 19.)
not from
a letter,
enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
(Enclosure No. 19)
Letter from
Capt. Latter,
with Enclosures

13. Not having access to official documents, I cannot venture to assert that Kanidatt Sing, the Rajah of the Morung, was not a branch of the Muckwanpore family; but it appears, from every information I can collect, that he was perfectly independant, and it was only after his assassination, and during the usurpation of the Dewan, Bood Kurum Roy, that Rajah Kurum Sing, having been driven from the Muckwanny, gained possession of the Morung, from which he was expelled by the Goorkas.

14. It would seem that an attempt was made by the British Government to reinstate him, but was relinquished, in consequence of the Rajah's death. His followers and dependants continued to maintain a feeble opposition to the Goorkas, but at length fled into the Company's provinces, where they are now settled.

15. With regard to the annexation of the Moorung to the British territory, I am fearful it would prove only a burthensome acquisition, whilst the mountainous country remained in possession of the Goorkas; but if the hill tribes could be placed under the Government of a dependant and friendly chieftain, it might prove extremely advantageous, by opening new sources of revenue, and therefore the measure of detaching the hill people from the sovereignty of the Goorkas becomes an object of political importance, if it can be effected without much difficulty.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
6th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain commanding on the N. Frontier
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 20.)
Letter from
Capt. Latter.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political
Department, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, that I have received accounts of the late Under-Gaboor's nephew having made his escape from Naggree and fled towards the Siccim Rajah's country.

2. As this intelligence is derived from a person who has just returned from Naggree, and who holds lands of Ginti Katir, the Goorkalee Soobah, I am inclined to believe it to be correct, as he could not possibly have known that such a plan was in agitation, of which I had been previously informed by the people who brought the letters from the Siccim Rajah and his Dewan.

3. It is stated, that Genti Katir has detached people in pursuit, and his flight is said to have occasioned considerable alarm at Naggree.

4. I shall immediately endeavour to ascertain whether he has made good his escape across the Teistah to Guntoor.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
13th January 1815.

(Signed) B. A. M. LATTER,
Captain commanding on the N. Frontier
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 21.)
Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

To his Excellency the Honourable Sir George Nugent, Bart., K.B., Vice-President in Council, &c. &c. &c., Fort-William.

Honourable Sir :

I have the honour of transmitting, for your Excellency in Council's information, the enclosed copies of my despatches, dated the 25th and 26th instant, to the address of the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

I have, &c.

Lucknow Residency,
28th November 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.
To

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour of transmitting to you, for the notice of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a letter which I have this day received from Major-General Wood, with a copy of my answer to that letter, and a copy of a letter which I have addressed to the commanding officer at Sultanpore.

Bengal -
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No.21.)
Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
25th November 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To Major J. Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

1. As the season for commencing operations from this frontier against Nepaul has been hitherto necessarily delayed, first from the Terraie having been inundated at a later period than usual, and secondly, from considerable difficulties having occurred in procuring suitable carriages for the transportation of the stores and supplies attached to this detachment, I am induced to address you, under the firm persuasion that you will exert your influence with his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, to remove such difficulties as are yet calculated to arrest the advance of this detachment under my command. I shall, therefore, first state, relying on your zeal for the public good and your readiness on all occasions to meet the exigencies of the service, that it will be impossible for me to move from Goruckpore, in a state of adequate equipment, unless you are enabled to send me twelve or fifteen hundred bearers, who from the moment they may be hired will receive four, and from their enrolment here, five rupees per mensem. Any advances which you may be pleased to make will be immediately repaid, if necessary, by the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, Lieutenant Bruce ; but I take the liberty to suggest, that the Chowdrees and Zemindars from whom they may be procured, be held responsible that they do not desert.

2. As his Excellency the Vizier has manifested a disposition to assist the British Government in its invasion of Nepaul, he may now be of material use by the loan of fifty or sixty elephants, I trust that no inconvenience may arise from their being forwarded to Goruckpore with the least possible delay. Every care and attention shall be afforded to the cattle as well as to their attendants.

3. In conformity to the instructions conveyed to me by Mr. Adam, I shall address myself, as soon as possible, to Rajah Don Bahauder of Toolseypore ; but it will be impossible to offer him, from the very scanty means I possess, any military aid. I should be happy to hear that the Rajah were enabled to lead a part of his Excellency the Vizier's troops into the Toolseypore pass ; a measure not less advantageous to his particular interest than to the success of the combined attack. At the same time, I shall be happy to attend to any suggestions on the approaching service, which you or the Rajah may favour me with.

4. Adverting to the small force under my command, and to the difficulties which will be opposed to them, which I have reason to believe are encreasing daily, I beg leave to draw your attention to your obliging promise of detaching from Sultanpore Oude, as soon as practicable, five companies of the first battalion of the Fourteenth regiment. The time for moving into the Terraie will be as soon after the 1st proximo as the necessary equipment can be completed.

In full confidence that your best exertions will be used to meet my wishes on the above-mentioned points,

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
23d November 1814.

(Signed) J. S. WOOD,
Major-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

To Major-General Wood, commanding the Troops, &c. &c. &c., Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 23d instant, which has just now reached me by express.

2. You may rely with perfect confidence on my doing every thing in my power to facilitate and expedite your movements, and generally to co-operate with you for the accomplishment of the public ends.

3. As many bearers as can be procured at Lucknow shall be engaged and despatched to you without delay.

4. I apprehend that the Vizier will be unable to supply you with any number of elephants, as he has recently furnished a number for the use of his Excellency the Governor-General, and has declined, upon this ground, to assist his brother, Shums-oo Dowla, who proceeds in a few days to Benares.

5. I shall make a suitable communication to the Vizier to-morrow morning, in person, regarding the Rajah of Toolseypore, who will, I doubt not, be commanded by his Excellency to act as you have suggested.

6. I have issued instructions, by express, to the Commanding Officer at Sultanpore, for the march of the detachment of the Fourteenth regiment to join you without a moment's delay.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
25th November 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To Major Richards, or the Officer commanding at Sultanpore.

Sir :

Immediately on receipt of this letter, you will be pleased to direct the Commanding Officer of a wing of the first battalion of the Fourteenth regiment of Native Infantry, now doing duty at your station, to proceed with the detachment under his command to Goruckpore, for the purpose of joining the army under the command of Major-General Wood, to whom he will report his movement, and the day of his expected arrival at Goruckpore.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
25th November 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

In continuation of the subject of my despatch of yesterday's date, I have the honour of transmitting to you, for his Lordship's further information, the annexed copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Major-General Wood.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
26th November 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To Major-General Wood, commanding the Troops, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. In continuation of the subject of my letter of yesterday's date, I have now the satisfaction of informing you, that his Excellency the Vizier has agreed to furnish the number of elephants which you require, and has accordingly sent for them to the district of Mohumda, from whence I expect their arrival in the course of a few days, and shall lose no time in despatching them to your camp, with as great a number of bearers as may be entertained by that time for your service.

2. A mandate, in the terms which you suggested, has been issued to the Rajah of Toolseypore, and another to the Aumil of Baraitch, who has been instructed

instructed to assist the Rajah in endeavouring to recover the hereditary possessions of his family from the dominion of the Government of Nepaul.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
26th November 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

(Enclosure No. 22.)

To his Excellency the Honourable Sir G. Nugent, Bart. K.B., Vice-President in Council, &c. &c. &c. Fort-William.

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

Honourable Sir :

I have the honour of transmitting, for your Excellency in Council's information, the enclosed duplicate of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

I have, &c.

Lucknow Residency,
9th December 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c. Head Quarters.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 1st instant, and to transmit to you a copy of a letter on the subject of it, which I have addressed to his Excellency the Vizier.

2. I have not yet been honoured by his Excellency with a written reply to my letter, but I have received his verbal assurances, on which I have reason to rely, that a considerable number of elephants for the use of the troops under General Marley, in addition to those furnished to General Wood, will be sent to me in a few days, when I shall despatch them as prescribed by your instructions.

3. I take this opportunity of transmitting to you, for the notice of his Excellency my Lord Moira, a copy of a letter received from Major-General Wood, and a copy of a letter of this date, which I have addressed to that officer.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
9th December, 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To his Excellency the Vizier.

(Written 7th December 1814.)

I submit, for your Excellency's perusal, a translation of a letter which I have this day received from the Secretary to Government, conveying the Governor-General's commands for my requesting, in his Lordship's name, from your Excellency, the loan of as many elephants as can be spared, for the use of the British troops employed against the Rajah of Nepaul. Your Excellency will bear in your mind that very great and essential assistance, with elephants, horses, and money, was afforded to the Honourable Company's Government by your Father, of blessed memory, during the period of our war with the Mahrattas. The zealous and cordial friendship evinced on that important occasion by your Excellency's august father has ever been held in the most grateful remembrance by our Government, and it encourages a well-grounded hope that your Excellency, following the example of your father in his zealous attachment to the Company, will cheerfully appropriate as many of your elephants as can be spared to the use of the army under General Marley, which is now on its march towards Nepaul.

I solicit the favour of your Excellency's informing me of the number of elephants that can be spared, and of the time when I may calculate on their arrival at this place, for the purpose of being despatched to the army.

[5 I]

I beg

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

I beg your Excellency to be assured, that every possible care and attention shall be paid to the animals which may be furnished, and to the persons proceeding in charge of them.

(Signed)

J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To Major Baillie, Resident, &c. &c. &c., Lucknow.

Note.—A letter from Major-General Wood, of the same tenour and date as an enclosure in Mr. Secretary Adam's letter of the 5th January, 1815, page 319.

To Major-General Wood, commanding the Troops, &c. &c. &c., Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to inform you, that three hundred more bearers have been despatched to your camp this day. The annexed is a statement of the money advanced to them.

2. It will be extremely difficult, I apprehend, if not impracticable, to procure any more bearers at this place for some time to come ; and as upwards of a thousand have already been despatched to you, I shall await your reply to this letter, before I renew my exertions to obtain an additional supply.

3. Twenty elephants have arrived this morning, and his Excellency the Vizier has assured me that the number of fifty shall be completed for you, and as many more furnished for General Marley in the course of to-morrow or next day.

4. I take this opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your letter by express, under date the 6th instant, which reached me only this morning. The uncle and another accredited agent of the Rajah Don Bahauder Sing have been in attendance on me for several days, and have transmitted a proposal from me, with the sanction of his Excellency the Vizier, to the Rajah, whose answer shall be communicated to you when I receive it.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
9th December 1814.

(Signed)

J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

In continuation of the subject of my despatch of the 9th instant, I have the honour of transmitting to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the annexed copy of my letter of this date to Major-General Wood.

I have, &c.

Lucknow.
13th December 1814.

(Signed)

J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To Major-General Wood, commanding the Troops, &c. &c. &c., Goruckpore.

Sir :

An unforeseen delay having occurred in the arrival of the elephants from Mohumda, his Excellency the Vizier, in order to obviate the inconvenience which you might otherwise have suffered, has been pleased to select a few of the carriage elephants in attendance at this place, for the purpose of being despatched to your camp in the mean time ; and I have accordingly the honour of informing you, that thirty elephants have proceeded this day, under the charge of Lalla Joy Ram, Mootusuddee, in attendance on Lieutenant Taylor of the Commissariat, attached to your division of the army, whom I have requested

THE NEPAUL WAR.

quested to superintend the progress and feeding of the elephants on their march towards Goruckpore. The remaining elephants shall be despatched to you immediately on their arrival from Mohumda.

Annexed is a statement of the money advanced for the expenses of the elephants and their attendants.

Lucknow,
13th December 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 23.)
Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

STATEMENT of Money advanced to Lolla Joy Ram, Mootusuddee, and others, proceeding to Major-General Wood's Camp.

To Mootusuddee, one month's wages	Rupees 10
— Ditto for mussalahs, and other expenses of feeding thirty elephants for one month	600
— Thirty mohauts, one month's wages	180
— Two luccas, ditto, ditto	8
— Two peadehs, ditto, ditto	10
Total.....	Rupees 808

(Enclosure No. 24.)

To his Excellency, the Honourable Sir George Nugent, Bart., K.B.,
Vice-President in Council, &c. &c. &c., Fort-William.

Honourable Sir :

I have the honour of transmitting, for your Excellency in Council's information, the enclosed duplicate of a despatch of this date, addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

I have, &c.

Lucknow Residency,
21st December 1814.

(Signed)

J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

(Enclosure No. 24.)
Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government, Secret and Political
Department, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

1. I request the favour of your submitting to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General the enclosed translations of an arzee and letter received from the Rajah of Toolseypore, to the address of his Excellency the Vizier and of the Rajah's relation and agent, who is now in attendance on me.

2. From the statement contained in these documents, there seems little reason to hope for any essential advantage to our interests, in the prosecution of the war against Nepaul, from the services of Don Bahauder Sing or his adherents ; and the character which I have lately heard of the Rajah induces me to doubt the propriety of affording him pecuniary aid, or even of furnishing him with arms to be distributed among his adherents in the hills.

3. A considerable number of firelocks, concealed in hackeries proceeding towards Baraitch, was recently seized in this neighbourhood ; and I have great reason to suspect that those arms were purchased at Lucknow, under the orders, or for the use of the Nepaulesc, by persons residing in Baraitch, in the service or the confidence of the Rajah of Toolseypore or of the Amil of that district.

4. The Vizier, who informed me of the circumstance above noticed, has not hitherto been enabled to procure satisfactory information regarding the purchasers or venders of the firelocks.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
21st December 1814.

(Signed)

J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan 1815.

THE Arzee of Rajah Don Bahauder Sing.

(Received 6th Mohurran (19th December 1814) 1230, A.H.)

(Enclosure No. 24.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

Your slave has had the honour of receiving a shookka from the Presence, commanding him to resume possession of that part of his Zemindaree which has been usurped by the Rajah of Nepaul, and if necessary, to apply to the commanding officer at Secroa, who would be instructed to assist me in this service. I am also ordered to submit a statement to the Presence of the number of my retainers, and the other means which I possess of accomplishing the object in view.

The most abject of your Excellency's slaves is totally unworthy of the notice with which your Excellency has been pleased to honour him; a notice which, of itself, is sufficient to reinstate him in his just right.

My liege, it is well known to your Excellency, that for these last thirty years the Rajah of Nepaul has usurped the three hills of Dauk, Deoghur, and Bhalabang, which I inherited from my ancestors, and compelled me to seek refuge in your Excellency's dominions, where I have enjoyed a fourth part of the Zemindaree of Terraie Toolseypore, and conducted myself in a manner becoming a faithful and obedient servant of the Government, which my father and grandfather had done before me, as is clearly proved by their engagements with the late Nabob, Shoojah-oo Doula, which I have carefully preserved.

Cherisher of the poor, my uncle and agent, Soora Sing, is well acquainted with all the passes of these mountains, and the manner in which the mountaineers fight, for he has three times attacked the enemy on these hills since my flight, and each time defeated them in battle, and posted thannahs in his Elaka, though he was ultimately obliged to withdraw them, from his inability to defray the expenses of maintaining them.

He is in attendance in the Presence, and will pay the most implicit obedience to any orders which he may receive.

From Rajah Don Bahauder Sing, Zemindar of Terraie Toolseypore, to his uncle, Bajoo Soora Sing.

(Written the 28th of Zyhijja, (11th December 1814,) A.H.)

I have received your letter, conveying a shookka from his Excellency the Vizier, and the enclosed arzee is in answer to that shookka.

The tenor of your letter is similar to that of his Excellency's shookka, which directs me to resume possession of the Zemindaree of which my ancestors were deprived by the Goorkas, and in the event of my requiring the aid of the British troops on this service, that the commanding officer at Secroa would be instructed to assist me in regaining possession of my Zemindaree.

As you are well acquainted with this subject, you can inform his Excellency of the warlike habits of these mountaineers, and the difficulty of access to their country, as also of the manner in which they retain possession of my Zemindaree by means of three hills, viz. Bhalabang, Dauk, and Deoghur, which fastnesses had no sooner fallen into their hands than I was forced to fly to Toolseypore, where I have remained ever since.

The employment of a British force in my cause, which his Excellency the Vizier has promised me, would certainly be highly honourable to me, but the passes through these hills are so obstructed by thick jungles, deep ravines, and stupendous torrents, that it would be extremely difficult, if not utterly impossible, to transport artillery and cavalry, which constitute the chief strength of European armies as well as of those of the natives of Hindostan; and, in short, I do not consider the natives of this country equal to the fatigues and hardships of such a campaign, for when my father, who had fifteen or twenty thousand armed mountaineers in his train, and was assisted by thirty or forty hill Rajahs, applied for aid to the Vizier, it was refused, on account of its impracticability; and though my father afterwards went there with these mountaineers, and obtained the temporary possession of the country, at the expense of ten thousand

sand lives, we found it necessary to return to Toolseypore, and most of our followers who escaped the dangers of the campaign fell victims to the climate of Terraie Toolseypore, and the few who escaped both these perils returned to their native mountains, after the whole of my jewels and other property had been sold and expended for their support.

For Ummer Sing, the Amil of Baraiteh, having recently effected a separation between my younger brother and me, plundered my Elaka, and thus depriving me of the means of subsisting those people any longer, they all left me (regardless of my entreaties to the contrary), with a promise to return when I should again have occasion for their services and be enabled to support them.

Under these circumstances, the accomplishment of the orders which I have received from his Excellency the Vizier, for the expulsion of the Goorkas, appears in my judgment to be absolutely impossible, without the cordial co-operation and assistance of the mountaineers themselves; and I am satisfied that, without their aid, any service that I could render to his Excellency would be of no avail. Reflect seriously on this subject, I beseech you: and if his Excellency be resolved on war at all hazards, the first step towards success is to gain over the mountaineers, as you know that when these three hills were in my possession, and the Terraie of Toolseypore rent free from his Excellency the Vizier, I got the better of the Goorkas in battle, and placed my own thannahs in these hills, though I was ultimately under the necessity of withdrawing them, from the impracticability of conveying the necessary supplies.

Although I be an old protégé of the Vizier's Government, as the engagement of the late Nabob Shoojah-oo Dowla, which I have carefully preserved, proves, yet Ummer Sing, the Amil of Baraiteh, has confined my principal servant for two years past, to the ruin of my Elaka, without any pretext whatever.

Should his Excellency order you to give him any further information respecting the passes through these mountains, you must tell him all that you know without reserve, for it is the duty of servants to obey their masters in all things.

(Enclosure No. 25.)

To his Excellency the Honourable Sir George Nugent, Bart., K.B., Vice-President in Council, &c. &c. &c., Fort-William.

Honourable Sir:

I have the honour of transmitting, for your Excellency in Council's information, the enclosed duplicates of my despatches, of the 19th and 26th instant, to the Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

I have, &c.

Lucknow Residency,
28th December 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

In continuation of the subject of my despatch of the 13th instant, I have the honour of transmitting to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of my letter, under date the 16th instant, to Major-General Wood.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
19th December 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To Major-General Wood, commanding the Troops, &c. &c. &c. Goruckpore.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you, that twenty-one more elephants have been despatched to your camp this day, under the charge of one of my Chupprasseys,
[5 K] who

Benga
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 24.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures

(Enclosure No. 26.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 25.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

who has been directed to make all possible haste with these elephants, for the purpose of joining the others at Fyzabad. Annexed is a statement of the money advanced for the expenses of the elephants and their attendants.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

Lucknow,
16th December 1814.

STATEMENT of Cash for the Expenses of twenty-one Elephants proceeding to
Major-General Wood's Camp.

For feeding twenty-one elephants	Rupees 370
Twenty-one mohauts, at six rupees each	126
One bheshtee	4
One peadah	5
	<hr/>
	Rupees 505

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government, &c. &c. &c., Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the annexed copy of a letter of this date, addressed by me to Major Bradshaw, his Lordship's Political Agent with the Army under General Marley's command.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
26th December 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c., Bettedah.

Sir:

I have the honour of apprizing you, that in obedience to the orders of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, fifty-five elephants, furnished by his Excellency the Vizier for the use of the army under the command of Major-General Marley, will be despatched from this place to-morrow morning, under the charge of Hyat Khan, Darogha, who has received the sum of Rupees 1,272 as an advance, agreeably to the annexed statement, for the expenses of the elephants and their attendants on the journey.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
26th December 1814.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

STATEMENT of Money advanced to Hyat Khan, Darogha and others proceeding
to General Marley's Camp.

To estimated expense of feeding fifty-five elephants for thirty days, including every thing.....	Rupees 900
To fifty-five mohauts, at six rupees each	330
To four peadahs, at five rupees each	20
To three bheshtees, at four rupees each	12
To Hyat Khan Darogha	10
	<hr/>
	Rupees 1,272

(Enc. to Sec. No. 26.)

Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 26.)

To the Honourable N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., Vice-President in Council, &c. &c. &c.,
Fort-William.

Honourable Sir:

I have the honour of transmitting, for your information, the annexed duplicate of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

I have, &c.

Lucknow Residency,
5th January 1815.

(Signed) J. BAILLIE,
Resident.

To

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c., Head Quarters.

Sir :

In continuation of the subject of my letter under date the 26th ultimo, I have now the honour of transmitting to you, for his Lordship's further information, the annexed copy of a letter addressed to Major Bradshaw this day. (Enclosure No. 26.)

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
5th January 1815.

(Signed) J. BAILIE,
Resident.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
Letter from
Resident
at Lucknow,
with Enclosures.

To Major Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c., Camp. *via* Bettelah.

Sir :

In continuation of the subject of my letter, under date the 26th ultimo, I have now the honour of apprizing you, that thirty-seven more elephants have been furnished by his Excellency the Vizier, for the use of the army under Major General Marley, and shall be despatched to you in the course of to-morrow.

Annexed is a statement of cash advanced for the subsistence of the elephants, &c.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
5th January 1815.

(Signed)

J. BAILIE,
Resident.

STATEMENT of Money advanced to Loll Khan, Darogah, and others, proceeding to Major-General Marley's Camp.

To estimated expenses of feeding thirty-seven elephants for thirty days	Rupces 740
Thirty-seven mohauts, at six rupees each	222
Four pecadhas, at five rupees each	20
One darogah	10
Two bhistees, at four rupees each	8

Sicca Rupces 1,000

(Enclosure No. 27.)

(Enclosure No. 27.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

Letter from
Resident
at Delhi.

1. I have received a letter from Runjore Sing Thappa, transmitting copies of his last letters to Colonel Ochterlony. The letter also expressed Runjore Sing's surprise at the unexpected invasion of the country under his Government. It states, that the Goorkas are considered disciples of the British, and that no good will result to either party from the war. The terms of the letter are friendly and polite.

2. I have written, in reply, that the war was contrary to my wishes, but had become unavoidable, by the aggressions of the Government of Nepaul.

3. Circumstances, however, making it appear to me to be necessary that Runjore Sing's Harkarrahs should be detained for a time, I have not yet transmitted my reply.

I have, &c.

Delhi,
12th November 1814.

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Resident.

(Enclosure No. 28.)

(Enclosure No. 28.)

(Copy)

To John Monckton, Esq., Officiating Secretary, Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, a copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

I have, &c.

Delhi,
16th November 18 4.

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Resident.

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan 1815.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir

I have received a letter from Kureem Khan Pindara, forwarded by the Resident at Sindia's court, proposing to enter the service of the British Government, on receiving permission to that effect, with the grant of a jaghire for himself and a jaidad for the support of his troops. The Resident at Sindia's Court has reported on this subject, in his letter to the Persian Secretary to the Governor-General of the 6th instant.

Delhi,
16th November 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Resident.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

(Enclosure No. 29.)

Letter from
Resident
at Delhi,
with Enclosure.

To John Monckton, Esq., Officiating Secretary, Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a despatch which I have this day addressed to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Delhi,
28th November 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Resident.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. On the 20th instant, Runjeet Sing marched his army towards Turun Tarun, sent for Khooshwukt Rae, my news-writer, and Ramdial, Colonel Ocher-tow's news-writer at his Court, and made to them the following communication, no other person being present. That he found he could not collect his army as long as he remained at Umrutsur, notwithstanding all his injunctions: that he therefore proposed to march by the way of Manjah to Lahore, and having assembled his army by this march, inspect it at Meean Meer, in the vicinity of the latter city: that his object, in making this communication to the news-writers, was to provide against any misrepresentation of the object of his march towards Manjah, that his enemies might make to the British Government, with which his friendship was firm and every day increasing.

2. This communication is a sign of the Rajah's being anxious that his march to Munjah may not be unfavourably interpreted by his Excellency the Governor General. It is also a sign of his being aware that such a movement is liable to suspicion.

3. The march of Runjeet Sing's Army from Umrutsur to Lahore, truly for the purpose of being collected and inspected in the vicinity of the latter city, could not, under any circumstances, create any suspicion on the part of the British Government. I conclude, therefore, that Runjeet Sing contemplates the probability of making some stay in Munjah, which is by no means in the way from Umrutsur to Lahore; and it is possible that his real object may be to collect his army in that country for eventual operations.

4. Manjah is a name particularly applied to that part of the Punjab which lies to the south-westward of Umrutsur, along the bank of the Beyah river, before and after its junction with the Sutleje. The position is favourable for overawing and eventually attacking Moultan: it is also favourable for an attempt to extract something from Bhawulpore. It is also well calculated for the purpose of observing the army of Wuzeer Futeh Khan and Prince Kamran, now supposed to be on its march from Kandahar towards the frontier of Scind. It is, moreover, such a situation as might be judiciously selected for watching events on this side of the Sutleje, and taking advantage of them, if any should occur of an encouraging nature, and the Rajah feel himself at liberty to undertake any arduous operations, without fear of the consequences from this quarter, and without apprehension of danger from other quarters. It was from Manjah that Runjeet Sing crossed the united rivers of Beyah and Sutleje, with the intention of completing the conquest of the Seik territories on this side of the Sutleje, in 1808. It was most probably with reference to the nature of the position in this respect, that Runjeet Sing thought it necessary to caution our news-writers against the report which will
probably

probably be circulated, in consequence of his movement in the direction of Manjah.

5. The army, as before observed, marched towards Turun Turun on the prescribed route on the 20th, and the Rajah followed on the 21st. This movement appears to have been the result of some sudden determination, for previous accounts always spoke of his intention to complete the assembling of his army at Umrutsur; and for the purpose of inspecting it he had lately erected a bungalow on a suitable spot.

6. On the occasion of calling our news-writers to explain to them the object of his march towards Manjah, the Rajah made inquiries concerning our operations in the valley of Deyra, and recapitulated the contents of a letter which he had received from the Goorka commander, Ummer Sing Thappa, relating the events of the unfortunate affair of Kalunga. The Rajah also repeated the contents of two other letters from Ummer Sing, one calling on him for assistance, the other soliciting his mediation with the British Government for the re-establishment of friendly relations. Respecting assistance, the Rajah observed that his friendship with the British Government put that out of the question; and regarding mediation, he said, he was well aware that the British Government would not desist now that war had commenced, and that his mediation would be of no avail. I do not suppose that Runjeet Sing would put a stop to the war if he could, for he most probably considers it to be highly beneficial to his own interests, as long as the result appears to him doubtful.

7. Wuzeer Futch Khan and Prince Kamran appear to be on their march from Candahar with a considerable force, having for their first object the realization of tribute from Scind. The amount demanded is twenty lacs.

8. A curious report is mentioned in the Multan and Umrutsur papers of an irruption from the North. In the Multan paper it is thus described. That a band of fifty thousand Sunneearsee Fakcers, armed with swords, had issued from the hills, and were making towards Lahore, by the way of Rawul Pindee. In the Umrutsur paper, which is generally accurate, it is stated, that a horde of people, carrying with them their wives, children, and cattle, were plundering in the district of Kot Koomaleea. On hearing the report, Runjeet Sing gave out, that on his arrival at Lahore, by the way of Kussoor (the route before mentioned) he should order ten thousand of his best horse to march against these people, and plunder them of their cattle; observing, that if their cattle were necessary to them, they might ransom them for one or two hundred thousand rupees.

9. Disturbances continue in the hilly part of Runjeet Sing's dominions, especially in the country of Jummo.

I have, &c.

Delhi,
28th November 1814.

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Resident.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 8th instant to the Adjutant-General's address, from Captain Latter, commanding on the Morung frontier, reporting a communication which he had received from the Siccim Rajah, proposing to make an attempt, in co-operation with a British force, to recover a part of the territory which has been wrested from him by the Nepaulese.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency, Fort William,
18th January 1815.

(Signed)

J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Deputy
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

Rengal
Secret Letter,
- 25 Jan. 1815.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, &c. &c.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Deputy
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

1. With reference to the twelfth and following paragraphs of my letter to your address of the 13th ultimo, and to the circumstance of a communication having since been received from the Siccim Rajah, offering to co-operate in the war against Nepaul, as reported to Mr. Secretary Adam, by attacking the Goorkas in the hills, whenever they had ascertained that hostilities had actually commenced, I shall proceed to state, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, such local circumstances as I have been able to collect, in order that his Excellency may judge of the assistance it may be proper to afford the Siccim Rajah, and also of the best mode of directing his exertions to the benefit of the general cause.

2. I request you will lay before his Lordship the enclosed sketch of the country to the northward of Naggree, which I procured some time ago from a Beoparie, who was sent by me to ascertain the position of Lumjeah-lepeha. It is accompanied with a memorandum in explanation, and it may be as well, for the sake of perspicuity, to mention that Siccim is the same as Sookhim and Sikhem, mentioned in pages 280 and 325 of Kirkpatrick's memoir: Lumjeah-lepeha is the same as Nanghia-labha, and Gantoo as Gandhoop, in page 325; and I rather think that Kirkpatrick's Chakboom is some part of the Chackdam nuddec which falls into the Teistah, it being customary for travellers, in giving a route, to specify their day's journey by the name of a rock, mountain, nullah, or any particular object, and not by towns or villages, which are scarcely ever to be met with.

3. In acknowledging the receipt of the letter from the Dewan, who has the entire management of the Rajah's affairs, I thought it proper to direct his attention to the occupation of Naggree as a primary object, because, by securing a strong hold from which the Goorkas could not dispossess them, it might probably induce the Kerauts and other hill tribes to the westward, by having a place of safety to which they might eventually retreat, to join in the same cause. The occupation of Naggree would also enable us to afford them assistance, to any extent that might be deemed advisable; and from the influence which the Siccim Rajah continues to possess, I am not without hopes of his being able to effect this desirable object.

4. It will now remain to be considered, in what manner we can afford the greatest assistance, without involving our own detachments or exposing the district of Purneah to an incursion from the Morung; at the same time advertng to the advantage which may be expected from making a diversion in favour of the advance of General Marley's army.

5. I am, therefore, desirous of bringing the subject in the fullest manner before his Excellency, to avoid the necessity of future reference. When I suggested the occupation of Naggree to the Rajah's people, they immediately agreed to attempt it, provided we previously commenced hostilities at Neejamterrah, or in any other part of the low country, so that the Goorka force might not altogether be brought to bear upon them. They offered, if we would appoint a fixed day for a detachment to appear before Naggree, to join us at the specified time with all their force; or, if I preferred it, they would bring their troops into the jungles near Naggree, and send information of their arrival when our detachment might advance. But they refused to attack the fort, unless I agreed to one of the above proposals, observing with great acuteness, that if they had been able to take Naggree without any assistance, the Goorkas would not have been so long in possession of it.

6. In reply, I told them I had no authority to enter into any positive engagements; but they might assure the Rajah he would receive the utmost assistance in expelling the Goorkas, but he ought to secure the fort of Naggree either by force or stratagem: that our armies were advancing in every direction against Catmandoo, and that this was the most favourable opportunity for so doing: that by the time they returned from Gantoo, I should probably receive instructions from Government, and would then make such arrangements as were necessary.

7. They

7. They appeared very anxious that we should commence hostilities in the low country, particularly at Neejamterrah, assigning as a reason, that Gentihatrec, the Soobah of Naggree, would then detach the greater part of his garrison to assist in defending the place, which would give them an opportunity of attacking Naggree with a greater probability of success.

8. I understood from them that the Rajah had already about twelve hundred men embodied, with very good musquets, but they were in want of flints, and their powder was bad. Upon asking them if they wished for arms, they said no, only powder and flints.

9. If it should be necessary to make a diversion from this quarter in favour of General Marley's army, I would strongly recommend that it should be combined with the projected movement of the Siccim Rajah against Naggree, because our force in this district is not sufficient to attempt even the investment of Becjapore, still less regularly to besiege it. Neejamterrah is a small stockade, from which the garrison might probably be expelled without much difficulty; but even if they were not, the object in view would be answered, by obliging the Nepaulese to detach troops from Naggree and the westward to their support.

10. If Neejamterrah should be evacuated, and it be ascertained that the Siccim Rajah is actually in force and supported by the inhabitants of the country, it may be advisable to make a demonstration, by advancing, as if we intended to attack Naggree: but the siege of the place ought not to be undertaken without battering guns, and I trust his Excellency would not expect that it should be attacked with inadequate means.

11. I am not aware of any risk attending the plan now suggested, since our own frontier might, at the same time, be sufficiently protected, by increasing the strength of the detachment towards the Koosi, and by attacking the Morung cantonment of Cocleah, or any posts the Nepaulese may establish near the boundary; but our small detachment ought, on no account, to advance into the Morung, or they will be cut off.

12. It must, of course, be expected, that the Nepaulese will endeavour to do us some injury, which it may be impossible altogether to guard against; but that is an inconvenience which will always attend a state of open hostility.

13. A couple of small howitzers, with a full, or rather double proportion of bells, would be absolutely required in addition to our present means, and the Commissariat will have to provide carriages for the transportation of some part of the dépôt. A few other contingent charges may probably be incurred, but to no great extent.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
8th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter addressed by Captain Latter, commanding on the Morung frontier, to the Adjutant-General, under date the 11th instant, and of the enclosure referred to in that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
20th January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Deputy
Adjutant-General
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

Letter from
Deputy
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 31.
Letter from
Deputy
Adjutant-General
with Enclosures.

1. I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my letter of this date to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and shall now, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, state the reasons which induced me not to wait until further instructions should be received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw or from Head-Quarters.

2. Since the arrival of Dherm Raj Sing and Soobhan Sing, I have ascertained, beyond all doubt, the total impracticability of employing either of them in this district, with any advantage to the public service ; and I have been confirmed in this opinion, from several conversations which I have, with the Chowtrah or Dewan, Soobhan Sing a man of great experience and knowledge of the country.

3. Under these circumstances, and considering that Dherm Raj Sing and Soobhan Sing were accompanied by a number of unarmed followers, who expected to be supported and provided for, it appeared to me that I ought not to detain them, but, on the contrary, expedite their departure, because, instead of being of any assistance to me, I have been obliged to furnish a guard for their protection, least from our vicinity to the enemy's posts they should have been attacked during the darkness of the night.

4. With regard to the possibility of detaching the Kerauts from the subjection they are now under, I am doubtful whether it can be effected until our armies have met with some signal success ; and any injudicious attempt to excite them to an insurrection until we are prepared to support them, might be attended with the most melancholy consequences.

5. His Lordship must be fully acquainted with the dreadful punishments which the Goorka Government inflicts upon its subjects whose fidelity is doubted ; and Soobhan Sing, the Dewan informs me, that only a few years ago he entered into a correspondence with some of the Kerauts, which being discovered, occasioned five hundred of them being put to death : some were shot, others beheaded, and others buried alive. Since that period they have been deterred from holding any communication with the refugees who are settled in our provinces.

6. Soobhan Sing asserted his conviction, that the Kerauts would not come over until they saw that we had sufficient power to protect them, when they would rise to a man : that if we gained possession of Catmandoo, and this detachment advanced towards Beejapore, the whole of the hill tribes would acknowledge their subjection to the British Government. If we did not succeed in reaching the Capital, he recommended a strong detachment cantoning within a short distance of Beejapore, which he advised in preference to attacking the place, urging as a reason, that if we got possession of Beejapore, it would be of no use unless we took Sangree Gurhee.

7. I have merely stated the above, to shew that, in Soobhan Sing's opinion, there is no chance of our succeeding in detaching the Kerauts, unless prepared at all risks to support them.

8. I shall now proceed to submit, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a modification of the plan proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and instead of raising a body of eleven hundred under the controul of Oodee Pertaub Sing and Soobhan Sing, I would recommend that about two hundred Kerauts, or refugee Purbuteeahs, who are settled in the Saheb jagheer, should be raised, and formed into two companies, to be placed under the command of an European officer and paid by him.

9. They might be raised under the express condition of only being kept embodied during the continuance of the war, and not to be entitled to any claims when disbanded, further than the payment of their arrears. I would recommend that part of the agreement already made being adhered to, that they should not be trained and disciplined as our troops are, or be considered in any way as attached, or forming a part of the battalion under my command. They might be armed in any manner most convenient, or that circumstances would allow of.

10. Such

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 31.)
Letter from
Deputy
Adjutant-General,
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10. Such a small body of men would scarcely be any expense, in comparison to the corps already authorized: they would be more effective, and Government would derive from their services all the influence which the whole body of refugee Kerauts possess. They would form a useful party after the termination of hostilities, to assist any tributary Chieftain in the settlement of the districts made over or guaranteed by the British Government. They would, during the continuance of the war, be useful for services upon which it might be impossible to employ our regular troops, such as obtaining supplies from the hilly country, &c. &c.

11. I therefore feel no hesitation in submitting this arrangement for his Excellency's consideration, as a modification of the one proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw; and having suggested it to the Dewan he appeared highly satisfied with it, observing that the Purbutteahs would have more confidence in acting under an European Officer.

12. It will be advisable that they should, for the present, be considered under the immediate controul and superintendence of the officer commanding on the frontier, though the payment and interior management should be vested in an officer selected for the purpose: and as the situation would be of great responsibility, I trust his Excellency would not object to his drawing the same staff allowances as is granted to an officer in command of a pioneer company, together with the sum of fifty rupees for stationery, and a Monshee, which would be absolutely required. I should not have presumed to have offered this suggestion, except with a view to avoid a subsequent application on the subject, and have, &c.

Titalya,
11th January 1815.

(Signed) BARRÉ LATTE,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier
east of the Koosi.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. Dherm Raj Sing and Soobhan Sing having, upon my suggesting it, expressed a desire of returning to Betteeah, and being fully convinced of the total impossibility of employing them in this quarter in any mode that could benefit the public interests, I have thought it advisable to grant their request, without waiting a reference to you; for independent of their own earnest desire not to be so immediately on the frontier, I do not consider it would be safe to retain them here any longer, unless their followers could be armed and placed under the command of some person capable of controlling them, and whose orders they would obey.

2. I shall, in a communication to the Adjutant-General, submit a plan for eventual adoption, by which a small number of the refugee Purbutteahs may probably be advantageously employed; but, as yet, I see no chance of exciting an insurrection amongst the Kerauts, either at Beejapore or in the hills.

3. I have advanced Rajah Dherm Raj Sing five hundred rupees, for the subsistence of himself and followers, and have advised him immediately to get rid of all unnecessary attendants, retaining only a certain number of armed men for his own protection until he reaches Betteeah.

4. The Dewan, Soobhan Sing, will remain in my camp for the present, as his services may be useful; for although of a very advanced age, he possesses a good deal of information, from having taken an active part in all the political transactions of the country from his youth.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
11th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTE,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 32.)

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
(Enclosure No. 32.)
Proceedings of
Bengal
Government,
3 Dec. 1814,

EXTRACTS from the *Proceedings of his Excellency the Honourable the Vice President in Council in the Military Department, under date the 3d December 1814.*

Read a despatch from the Deputy Adjutant-General, dated 28th November 1814.

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir :

With reference to my letter of yesterday's date, submitting for the consideration of Government, copies of a despatch from Captain Latter, commanding on the Morung frontier, I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request you will make known to his Excellency the Honourable the Vice President in Council his Excellency's desire to be favoured with the sentiments of Government, with respect to the degree of credit to be attached to the hostile designs imputed by that communication to the Deb Rajah, and how far the state of our relations with that power render it probable, or otherwise, that his conduct may be of such a nature, as to require the adoption of defensive or precautionary measures, with reference to that part of the frontier which is contiguous to the possessions of the Rajah.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort William,
29th November 1814

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing letter be recorded in the Secret Department, whence a communication of the sentiments of Government on the points therein adverted to will be made to the Military Department, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Rungpore,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

1. I beg leave to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, a copy of a letter addressed by Captain Latter to the Commissioner for the Affairs of Cooch Beyhar, but transmitted in his absence to me, by Lieutenant Jeffreys, commanding in that district.

2. I have not seen Mr. MacLeod's letter to Captain Latter, in which he states his opinion respecting the hostile intentions of the Deb Rajah; and considering Captain Latter's appointment to command on the Northern Frontier east of the Koosi, to invest him with discretionary powers to act to the best of his judgment on that line of country, and to supersede any authority which, in time of peace, as magistrate of that district, I might possess of controlling his proceedings, I have merely stated to him that, in my opinion, any demonstration by the Bhoteas of an intention of attacking us, or their permitting any party of the Nepaulese troops to cross the boundary between their respective States, would render it advisable to take up an advantageous position at Kyraantee, or elsewhere in the Deb Rajah's Territories; but that, otherwise, the advance of a party to our own frontier would be sufficient, until the orders of Government can be obtained.

3. The information I have received respecting the Bhoteas goes no further than to state, that since the arrival of the Nepaulese Ambassador there, considerable numbers of men have been assembled at the Western Passes; and that the communication with this district, in that direction only, has been stopt. These preparations may either be for offensive measures, or merely precautionary to prevent our attempting to enter Nepaul by the roads leading from Bhootan. This is an idea which would naturally be suggested by the Nepaulese Vakeel, and which, however improbable, the fears of the jealous and ignorant Ruler of that country, and the presence of a considerable military force collected during the last year at no great distance from his frontier, might very well lead him to adopt.

4. Although

4. Although there is reason to believe that the system of forbearance under continued aggression, which has been pursued by the British Government in its intercourse with the Northern States, has (from their total incapacity justly to appreciate its motives) had the effect of removing, in some degree, that dread of its power which they formerly entertained, yet the pusillanimous character of the Bhoteas, and their total want of discipline, arms, and military means of every kind, renders it, in my humble opinion, highly improbable that the Deb Rajah should seriously think of engaging in a war, in which he can gain nothing, and may lose, without an effort on the part of his enemy, the whole of his territories below the Hills. But as his sentiments appear at best to be of a doubtful nature, it is not improbable that Captain Latter may judge it advisable to advance a party to our own frontier, or to Kyrantee, and I have to request the instructions of Government respecting the temporary disposal, in either of those events of the talookas of Julpesh and Phalla Kotta, situated in this district, but formerly taken from the Rajah of Bykunt pore, and presented to the Deb Rajah as a mark of friendship on the part of the British Government.

5. The Bhoteas themselves are so contemptible in a military light, that without the assistance of a body of Nepaulese they can occasion no alarm; and should any thing be undertaken against the richest part of Morung, or in the country about Nath pore, the latter will probably be unable to spare them the necessary support. In the event, however, of their effecting a junction and hostilities commencing, there can be no doubt of the sufficiency of the Cooch Beyhar and Jageeghopah Detachments to keep them in check; and in case of necessity, these parties might be reinforced, to the extent of a hundred men, from the guard at this station.

I have, &c.

Zillah Rungpoor,
28th November 1814.

(Signed) D. SCOTT,
Magistrate.

To N. MacLeod, Esq., Commissioner for the Affairs of Cooch Beyhar.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, and beg leave to mention, that on the 26th of September last I acquainted the Adjutant-General, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, with my having received intelligence of a Vakeel from Nepaul being at Dallamcottah, and that endeavours were using to excite the Boteeahs to join them; and in a private communication of the same date, I suggested the eventual propriety of occupying the position of Kyrantie, &c. to keep them in check, should subsequent information appear to render such a measure necessary.

The instructions which I have since received from Head Quarters, under date the 14th October, appointing me to the military charge of the Northern Frontier of these Districts, contain the following directions. "To the eastward of that river (the Teistah) there will be no necessity for an extension of posts, if the Deb Rajah, whose country adjoins that of the Honourable Company in that quarter, continues on friendly terms with us. In the event of your perceiving any decided indications to the contrary, you will immediately adopt the precautionary measures, and report the circumstances on which they may be founded to the Commander of the Forces and the Judicial Authority in your vicinity, as well as to the Commander-in-Chief."

Although I have not myself received any information of the actual assembling of an armed force, either at Dallamcottah or Chamerchee, which would justify my occupying any military positions in their territory, yet as you may probably possess more correct intelligence with regard to the intentions of the Deb Rajah, you will oblige me by communicating whatever may have reference to a state of hostility between the two Governments.

I must state my decided opinion, that no time ought to be lost in preparing to repel the first aggression on the part of the Deb Rajah, and any dilatory or indecisive measures might be attended with very serious consequences: and I am so convinced of the necessity of acting in the most firm and decided manner, that had I possessed correct information with regard to the assembling of any body of
armed

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No 33

Letter from
Magistrate of
Rungpore,
with Enclosure.

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(Enclosure No. 33.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Rungpore,
with Enclosure.

armed men, I would, on my own responsibility, have occupied the post of Ky-rantie.

It may be necessary to inform you, that a detachment of Nepaulese troops, consisting of two companies, have proceeded along the hills, *via* Cheinpore, towards Naggree; and it is reported to me that their destination is a place called Lumjeah-lepeha, about two days' journey from Naggree, in the direction of Ganoo; but I have not been able to ascertain its exact situation, for although I have had several people with me who have travelled between Naggree and Gantoo, yet they are unacquainted with such a place.

A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Deputy Adjutant General, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

Titalya,

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. LATTER,

(Enclosure No. 34.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Rungpore.

(Enclosure No. 34.)

To J. Monckton, Esq. Acting Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Fort William.

Sir:

1. In continuation of my letter to your address of the 28th instant, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, that a party of Bhotan merchants having arrived here yesterday, with horses and other products of the hills for sale, I have made secret inquiry in their camp respecting the state of affairs in Bhotan, and that I cannot learn that any preparations of a warlike nature are making in the Deb Rajah's territories; at least in that part of them adjoining the pass of Buxee Dowar, by which road the caravan descended from the hills.

I have not yet received any further intelligence respecting the men said to be assembled at the Western Passes; but, from the accounts given by these merchants, I am inclined to believe that the measures adopted in that quarter, of which they seemed to be ignorant, have been merely for defensive purposes.

Zillah Rungpore,
30th November 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. Scott,
Magistrate.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

Letter from
Acting Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

To D. Scott, Esq. Magistrate of Rungpore.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th and 30th ultimo.

2. The subject to which your letters relate having been already brought under the consideration of Government by the Commissioner in Cooch Beyhar, I am directed to refer you to the enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Macleod of the 29th ult. for a knowledge of the sentiments and opinions of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, regarding the motives by which the Deb Rajah is thought to be influenced in assembling an armed force on the Western Passes.

3. I am further directed to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a Letter which the Vice-President has deemed it proper to address to the Deb Rajah, for the purpose of relieving the Rajah's mind from all apprehension regarding the views and intentions of the British Government, and also of exhorting him to refuse a passage to any Nepaulese troops through his territory.

4. With regard to the declaration contained in Captain Latter's despatch to Mr. MacLeod (a copy of which formed an enclosure in your letter of the 28th ult.) that if he had possessed correct information with regard to the assembling of any body

body of armed men, he would have proceeded to occupy the Bootan post of Kyrantee, the Vice-President in Council would have felt regret, if the zeal and solicitude of Captain Latter for the honour and interests of Government had led him to adopt that measure, because his Excellency in Council could not consider such information to warrant its adoption. Nothing is more natural, than that a jealous, timid, and suspicious chief, like the Deb Rajah, on receiving intelligence of his neighbours being every where in arms, should adopt precautionary measures for the defence of the passes into his territory. Such measures cannot justly be regarded as a positive indication of a hostile disposition on the part of the Rajah: On the contrary, they are perfectly consistent with most peaceable and friendly views towards the British Government.

5. The Vice-President in Council would therefore have witnessed with sentiments of extreme concern the execution of the measure contemplated by Captain Latter, on the simple ground of an armed force being assembled on particular parts of the frontier; a measure which might involve the British Government in a state of hostility with an unoffending, friendly, neighbouring chief, whose sole object was the defence and security of his own territory.

6. These sentiments, as well as the opinion of Government in regard to the conduct of the Deb Rajah on the present occasion, will be communicated to Captain Latter through the regular channel. The fact stated in your letter of the 30th ult. of the recent arrival of a party of Bootan merchants at Rungpore for purposes of trade, and of their ignorance of any new and extraordinary military preparations being made in the Deb Rajah's territories, appears to confirm the accuracy of the opinion of his Excellency in Council, that the partial arrangements adopted by the Government of Bootan for manning the Western Passes are purely of a defensive nature.

7. From the tenour of the preceding observations, you will infer that it is only in the improbable case of some act of positive hostility on the part of the Deb Rajah, that the Vice-President in Council can contemplate the propriety of your occupying the Rajah's lands of Julpesh and Phalla Kota, situated in your district, and assuming the immediate management of them, until the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor-General regarding the final disposal of them shall be received.

I have, &c,

Fort William,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) J. MONCKTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To Norman Macleod, Esq., Commissioner in Cooch Beyhar.

Sir

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, reporting the intelligence which has reached you of the Bootan Government being engaged in assembling an armed force at the western passes of Chumerchee and Delamcotta, leading through the mountains into Cooch Beyhar, and submitting your sentiments as to the probable object of those preparations.

2. The Vice-President in Council is disposed to ascribe the military preparations of the Bhoteahs on their frontier, on the side of the Nepaul province of Morung, entirely to impressions of fear or jealousy produced on their minds by the movements of the British troops to points contiguous to that frontier, and confirmed perhaps by the insidious representations of the Vakeel stated to have been deputed from Nepaul. This opinion is also supported by the circumstance of no corresponding preparations being made by the Bhoteahs on the north-eastern frontier of Rungpore. If the Bhoteahs really meditated any act of aggression against the territories of the Honourable Company, they would unquestionably collect a force at all the passes, on the line of frontier adjoining the British dominions.

3. The claim which the Deb Rajah has lately revived to the lands of Maraghaut, is obviously unconnected with the proceedings of the Nepaul Vakeel, and also with the present military preparations of the Bhoteahs, since it appears from your report that the letter from the Deb Rajah to your address, in which that claim was revived, was written antecedently both to the arrival of

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Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

Letter from
Acting Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

Letter from
Acting Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

the Vakeel from Nepaul and to the commencement of those preparations. Even if the Deb Rajah had the disposition, he must be too conscious of his own weakness to hazard a contest with the British power. It is not to be expected, therefore, that the Deb Rajah, without any provocation on the part of the British Government, and merely for the sake of aiding the views of the Nepaulese, from the effects of whose encroaching spirit he has probably suffered in common with all other neighbouring Chiefs, would be disposed to involve himself in a war, which would inevitably lead to his destruction.

4. With these considerations present to his mind, the Vice-President in Council is satisfied that the measures recently adopted by the Bhoteahs on the north-west frontier, are not directed to any objects of hostility but are purely defensive.

5. With a view, however, to relieve the mind of the Deb Rajah from all unjust suspicion or groundless apprehension regarding the designs of the British Government, the Vice-President in Council has deemed it to be proper to convey to the Rajah an explicit declaration of the views and objects of the British armament.

6. His Excellency the Vice-President has accordingly addressed a letter to the Deb Rajah, in the terms of the enclosed English copy, the original of which will be transmitted from the Persian Department through the Magistrate of Rungpore.

7. Although the Vice-President in Council does not contemplate any act of hostility on the part of the Deb Rajah, yet with a view to provide for the possibility of the contrary case, his Excellency in Council concurs in the opinion which you have expressed, regarding the expediency of not withdrawing, for the present, the Artillery detail, with the six pounder attached to it, from the territory of Cooch Beyhar.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
29th November 1814.

(Signed) J. MONCKTON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Deb Rajah, from his Excellency the Vice-President.

(Written 29 November 1814.)

The system of encroachment which has been pursued by the Nepaulese, for a long course of years, on the British territories, and their constant acts of violence, outrage, and oppression on the Honourable Company's subjects, have at length compelled the British Government to take up arms against them.

Understanding that you have lately been assembling an armed force on the western passes of Delamcotta and Chumarchee, and conceiving that you may possibly have been led to adopt that measure from an apprehension of the intentions of the British Government in consequence of intelligence of the movement of the British troops, I deem it proper to address this amicable letter to you, to assure you that the sole object of the British armament is to chastise the Nepaulese, and that its operations have no connexion whatever with Bootan. I trust, therefore, that if any doubts should have arisen in your mind regarding the friendly views of the British Government, the declaration contained in this letter will effectually remove them.

The utmost harmony and friendship have always subsisted between the British Government and you; and I am perfectly satisfied of your disposition to maintain those relations in the true spirit of cordiality. In this confidence, I expect from your friendship, on the present occasion, that in the event of any attempt on the part of the Nepaulese to enter your country, for the purpose of exciting disturbance in the British territories, you will not only refuse them a passage, but employ every effort of your power to oppose them. By so doing you will not only discharge the obligations of friendship to the British Government, but will secure the tranquillity of Bootan and the repose of your own subjects.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 36.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter from Major Bradshaw, under date the 9th November.

2. The measure therein proposed, of arming the peasantry on the frontier, would not, I conceive, be attended with any good effect in this District. The Terraie, by which term is understood the whole of the frontier from east to west, to the distance of about thirty miles south from the hills, is so thinly inhabited, that no opposition to an enemy, or even to marauding parties, can be expected from them. The villages are frequently at the distance of two or three coss from each other, and are generally so small as not to contain more than five or six inhabitants, who are capable of taking up arms to defend their property.

3. That part of the community who would fight for the protection of their property are the Zemindars and their relations; and these men are all provided with arms. The common labourers would not expose themselves to danger if they could possibly avoid it, even if they had arms; or if actually obliged to defend their lives, would do it with much greater effect with a bludgeon, cut from their native jungles, than with a weapon which they have never been accustomed to handle.

4. In the more populous parts of the District, indeed in any part which is situated beyond the Terraie or thirty miles from the foot of the hills, no danger is, I conceive, to be apprehended, as the Zemindars will not allow their villages to be plundered; nor will the Nepaulese venture to attempt it, unless supported by a large military force, which would, of course, be opposed by some part of our army.

5. It appears to me that if predatory incursions are made into the Terraie, the inhabitants must proceed with their families to the thannahs, or to the nearest military posts, for protection in such an emergency. It would, I think, be advisable to supply the Thannadars on the frontier with forty or fifty spare matchlocks and ammunition, which would be useful to such of the Zemindars as are not supplied with fire-arms: but to adopt this measure without actual necessity, would perhaps create unnecessary alarm in the minds of the inhabitants, and prevent their exerting their usual industry in the cultivation of their lands.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
27th Dec. 1814.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

(Enclosure No. 37.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Political Department, at Fort-William.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, desiring me to submit, for the consideration of Government, my sentiments on the expediency of organizing an armed peasantry for the defence of the Terraie, as suggested in the extract of a letter from Major Bradshaw.

2. The plan of arming a hardy and loyal peasantry in the defence of their property and rights, has been a favourite idea among the politicians of Europe, and the experiment has been attended with considerable success in Russia and Spain. In those countries, a gallant and hardy peasantry, enthusiastically loyal and devotedly attached to their civil and religious institutions, have presented a spirited resistance to the invader who threatened to subvert them. A peasantry like these it may be found both safe and politic on emergency to entrust with arms. But where are we to look for a peasantry of this description in this country? Where are we to find a class of people who, enjoying similar advantages, are equally attached to the soil they cultivate and the rulers who govern them? Certainly not, I should conceive, among the paltry rabble of the Terraie.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 36.)
Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore.

(Enclosure No. 37.)
Letter from
Magistrate of
Sarun.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 37.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Sarun.

3. I am perfectly ignorant what assistance is to be expected from the active attachment of the inhabitants of the Terraie, but I should conceive very little. I believe the Terraie to be inhabited by persons who having cleared away jungle have brought some scattered spots into cultivation. These have been from time to time reinforced by emigrants from Nepaul and fugitives from our provinces. Indeed, I conceive the chief inconvenience which resulted from the Terraie remaining in the possession of the Nepaulese to have arisen from the easy refuge it afforded to all descriptions of freebooters, runaway, disaffected persons from our territories. Many of the cultivators, natives of the highlands, retire, I understand, to their homes during the unhealthy period of the year, and only reside in the Terraie during the seasons of sowing and harvest. Many of these possess lands beyond the hills. The rest, a set of miserable wood-cutters or wandering Goolas, a class of people even in our own provinces more addicted to plunder than to honest labour, may be considered as much too licentious and short-sighted immediately to apprehend the advantages of our system. Besides, many of them must be supposed to entertain at least as strong an attachment to the Nepaulese Government as to ours. Many of their Chieftains who will retire into Nepaul may be expected, for some time at least, to practise intrigues among them.

4. Besides, I am extremely diffident of the policy of putting arms in the hands of the peasantry, even of our ancient territories; for daily experience warrants the assertion, that although they are ever ready to resort to arms in their own private disputes concerning crops and boundaries, yet they evince no such alacrity in the pursuit of decoits, or in rendering any other kind of assistance to the police or officers of Government. Neither do I conceive it would be an easy matter to make the Zemindars responsible for the conduct of their Ryots, as supposed by Major Bradshaw: at least, it is not found so under the existing regulations in these Provinces. For all the reasons, therefore, above stated, I think it my duty to submit it to Government as my opinion, that the placing of arms in the hands of the inhabitants of the Terraie would be a measure extremely dangerous and impolitic, more particularly as their fidelity is not to be depended on, and their habits of life such as would incline them rather to plunder the property of others than to defend their own. Further, it would, in my opinion, lead to the formation of a banditti of armed borderers, such as it has been the object of all well-regulated Governments to extirpate, as tending to produce and increase irritations between neighbouring States; a class of persons who have ever been found mischievous to their friends rather than formidable to their enemies.

5. I am sorry to find it my duty to state, that my ideas respecting the policy of employing invalids as police Thanaders are not more favourable. Persons educated in camps and inured to military law, have not always been found the best preservers of the peace in this country: and it is frequently mortifying to Magistrates to see Sepoys honoured with badges of merit brought before them, as concerned in the affrays for land, so frequent in these districts. But on this subject I beg to refer to a very able letter of Mr. W. Blunt, the late Superintendent of Police for these Provinces, in whose opinion I entirely concur. At the same time, the distribution of waste lands on the frontiers to invalided Sepoys, who would themselves be amenable to the police, might, by promoting agriculture and peopling that part of the country with a hardier and better disposed class of men, be advantageous to the State.

6. In my opinion, the only mode of insuring the tranquil and uninterrupted possession of the Terraie must be by the establishing of a strong chain of military posts on the ridges of the mountains and high lands overlooking the Nepaulese territories, and commanding the ingress and egress to that country. These outposts may be supported by detachments from the Chumparun Light Infantry on each side of and in the intervals of the belt of jungles, through which good military roads must be formed. Behind a barrier like this, the ordinary police establishments may be found sufficient for the preservation of the peace, and the inhabitants of the Terraie, cut off from all intercourse, either hostile or friendly, with Nepaul, will learn to cultivate the arts of peace, and becoming distinguished in their habits from their former rulers, and assimilating with those

those of his fellow subjects, will look up with confidence to the British Government as their only certain refuge and support.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

Zillah of Sarun,
23d December 1814.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

J. B. ELLIOTT,
Magistrate.

(Enclosure No. 38.)

(Enclosure No. 38.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, in the Political
Department, Fort William.

Letter from
Magistrate
of Tirhoot.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, with its enclosure, calling upon me to report, for the consideration of Government, my sentiments and opinions on the expediency of organizing an armed peasantry on the borders, to aid in the defence of the frontier, as suggested by Major Bradshaw.

2. I understand the two lines of posts proposed by Major Bradshaw to be without the old boundary of the Company's Provinces. In this case, I am compelled to give it as my opinion, that the suggestion of Major Bradshaw to arm our new subjects, with the view to aid in the defence of the frontier, cannot be considered as a measure dictated by prudence. It certainly might tend to shew the dispositions of the inhabitants of that part of the country ; but we may readily imagine that the inhabitants of the Terraie must be unsettled in their minds, until they become better acquainted with our laws and the lenity of the British Government.

3. It is necessary, however, to apprize Government, that the duties of this District have been so heavy since I have had charge of it, as to confine me entirely to the Sudder station, and that, consequently, I have been deprived of an opportunity of visiting any portion of this District. I cannot, therefore, possess any personal acquaintance with the natives of the country towards the frontier, or with that of its inhabitants.

4. As far as my intelligence goes, I should imagine that the heads of villages did not possess the means of controlling the conduct of their inhabitants. I believe the country of Nepaul, at least that portion of it which lies below the mountains, called in this part of the country the Terraie, is portioned out into military districts. The Soobah, or whatever the officer may be called, who is placed at the head of any particular portion of the country, is expected to keep up a military force sufficient to repel encroachments, and now and then to assist the State itself, should imperious circumstances compel it to call for such aid to support a police establishment, and also to defray all other expences, of whatever nature, of his command. It is left to him to assess such portion of the country as he may think proper ; it becomes, therefore, his interest, to make the most of his powers. Such a system would not induce us to suppose that villages remain long in the same hands ; but, on the contrary, that they would be given away to the highest bidders, and that the individuals who do possess themselves of these villages, being fully acquainted with the arbitrary nature of their tenures, would adopt a rack-rent, instead of attempting to fix themselves and their relatives in any particular part of the country, in the vain hope that their tenures would be permanent. If I have formed a just opinion of the Nepaul mode of managing the Terraie, little dependance can be placed upon the exertions of the heads of villages, however zealous they may really be ; and the result might prove, that we might be enabled to punish heads of villages, without facilitating in the least the object in view, namely the defence of the frontier. Further, it is imagined, and pretty generally believed, that the inhabitants of the low-lands are generally connected by marriage or consanguinity to some of the inhabitants of Nepaul Proper ; and it is very well known, from the despotic rule exercised by the head of that country, that the connections and relatives of any individuals who might ever be suspected of assisting the British Government in India in opposing the views of the Nepaul Government, would be immediately made the sufferers, and that their lives would be the forfeit of the conduct of the people inhabiting the Terraie.

Bengal,
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 38.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Tirhoot.

5. With regard to my own District, I can only say that the frontier is not stated to be very thickly clad with villages; that even those villages that do exist are not large; that the population cannot, therefore, be great; and that no succour, with respect to internal defence, can be looked for from them. Although I do not anticipate any incursions of the Nepaulese, I am satisfied, in my own mind, that the inhabitants of the villages on the old borders would fly on the first attack, especially if it were made at night, and leave their houses and property at the mercy of the enemy. I am induced to form this opinion of the character of the inhabitants of this district, from their conduct on occasions of night attacks by dacoits. It has very rarely happened that any opposition has been made to dacoits; but if there be an assemblage of the inhabitants of the village attacked, it does not take place until the dacoits have escaped with their plunder, and even on these occasions no pursuit has been attempted. Nay, it is notorious, that the cry of dacoit will strike such terror, as to prevent the bravest from putting their heads even out of their doors, although the common cry of thief only, will generally produce the collection of the inhabitants of any village.

6. If troops can be spared, I am decidedly of opinion that troops should be employed for the protection of the frontier, aided with a body of Burkundauze, if they can be raised on the spur of the occasion. I imagine that something of this kind is in the contemplation of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, as I received the orders of his Lordship a few days ago, to raise a body of at least one thousand Burkundauze, for the purpose of occupying posts on the frontier. But as this body of armed men is stated to be for the protection of the frontier, not a single man to this date has offered his services. Whether or not I shall be enabled to carry into execution the orders of the Governor-General remains to be proved; but, at present, appearances are not very favourable. I shall certainly exert all my endeavours to raise the number of men required, notwithstanding the great disinclination hitherto displayed by the inhabitants to come into my views.

7. It will no doubt occur to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, that if the inhabitants on the borders are to be armed at the expense of Government, they would be expected to be at all times in readiness to repel attacks. Under such circumstances, they must, of course, be withdrawn from the usual occupations by which they have been accustomed to support themselves. In this case, it will become a subject of grave consideration, whether or not, in common justice, the Government might not be expected to support those whom they have deprived of the means of supporting themselves: and this would give rise to another question, whether or not the object in view might not be attained at a less expense, by the entertaining of a body of armed men.

8. In the extensive tract of country that will be annexed to the British territories, there can be no doubt that numerous police establishments will be required. The particular class of people required to be placed at the head of such establishments will not give rise to a difference of opinion. It will be evident, that men not only sound in body and mind, but active in both, will be required; and if such men can be selected from the corps of invalids, there can exist no objection to their being employed, that is, if they possess the advantages of education, and can at all events read and write; for it is the Thannadar who is to make the reports forwarded to the Magistrate.

9. I deem it proper to mention here an offer made by Mr. Halhed, of the Civil Service, who lately visited this district on account of his health, to defend the frontier of the district of Sarun and Tirhoot, if he were allowed a body of two hundred irregular horse, with the usual thannah establishments. In mentioning this circumstance, it is my wish to have it understood that I by no means would presume to interfere with the views of Government in the defence of the frontier, and that this communication is only made from principles of duty, which I consider to demand from me a faithful representation of every circumstance that might probably tend to the benefit of my employers. Mr. Halhed and his services are too well known to the Government, to make it in the least necessary for me to recommend a compliance with his offer; and

I am

I am satisfied I shall not be suspected of espousing the cause of an old friend upon this occasion, when I assure the Government that I never had any personal communication with Mr. Hallid until his late visit to Tirhoot, and that even upon this occasion I have not had half a dozen personal conferences with that gentleman.

10. In conclusion, I have only to state, that these opinions are offered with the utmost deference, especially as they do not coincide with the suggestions of Major Bradshaw, who possesses so many advantages over me, from a full acquaintance with the borders and the habits of the natives. That not anticipating a call of this nature, I had not prepared myself with the means of reporting upon so serious a subject so fully as I could have wished; and that, as my opinions upon this subject were called for with the least practicable delay, I could not defer this communication until I had time to collect information upon the subject of it, even if my present occupations would have admitted of my devoting any of my time to such a duty.

I am, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot,
24th December 1814.

(Signed) C. J. SEALY.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 38.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Tirhoot.

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 23d February 1815.

1. Since the date of our last address to your Honourable Committee, we have received for record duplicates of a few despatches to the Head Quarters of the Governor-General, connected with the subject of Nepaul affairs. We have accordingly the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee the enclosed copies of these despatches, as noted in the margin.*

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
23d February 1815.

(Signed) N.B. EDMONSTON,
ARCHD. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort William.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter this day addressed to Major Bradshaw, in reply to one from that officer to the Persian Secretary of the Governor-General, of which and of its enclosures a copy will have been transmitted by Major Bradshaw to the Presidency.

2. The Governor-General desires me to signify his request, that the Honourable the Vice-President in Council will be pleased to make the necessary arrangements, and issue the necessary orders, relative to the payment of the Burkundauzes raised by the Rajah of Bettedah, in compliance with the requisition made to him by the Governor-General, in a perwana, of which a copy was transmitted to you by the Persian Secretary on the

3. His Lordship further requests, that the Vice-President in Council will take into his consideration the application submitted by Beer Kishoor Sing, relative to the reannexation of the twenty-two villages, and other lands, to his zemindarry, and transmit such orders as he may deem proper on the subject to the Collector of Sarun, apprizing his Lordship of the orders which may be issued to the Collector.

I have, &c.

Camp, Dadree,
18th January 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 18th January, with 1 Enclosure.
From Major Bradshaw..... 25th January, 2 Ditto.
From..... ditto..... 10th February.
From..... ditto..... 11th February.... 3 Ditto.
From Captain Latter 4th February.
From..... ditto..... 5th February,.... 2 Ditto.
From Magistrate of Rungpore 20th January, 1 Ditto.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
29 Feb. 1815.

To Major Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 1.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed by you to the Persian Secretary of the Governor-General, under date the 21st ultimo.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

2. The progress of the Rajah of Betteeah's levy of Burkundauzes for the service of Government is very satisfactory, and creditable to the Rajah's zeal. The Vice-President in Council, to whom you will, of course, have transmitted a copy of your despatch now acknowledged, and its enclosures, will be requested to issue orders regarding the regular payment of the Burkundauzes.

3. Rajah Beer Kishoor Sing's application for the reannexation of the twenty-two villages, and other lands, to his zemindarry, will also be referred to the Vice-President in Council, who will be requested to make the requisite communication to the Collector of Sarun on the subject of it.

I have, &c.

Camp, Dadree,
18th January 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Colonel Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, a duplicate of my last despatch to the address of the Secretary to Government, and to be,

Sir, &c.

Camp, near Bittec,
25th January 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. On the 6th instant, Chunder Sekher Opadeea's answers to the letters received from Nepaul were forwarded to Catmandoo, as I had the honour to apprise you on the 8th, and on the 14th following communications in return, under the seals of the Rajah, and jointly of Beem Sing and Rundooz Thappa, arrived in General Marley's camp. Having marched on the morning of the latter date towards Ramnuggur, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the delay in Tej Pertaub Sing's preparations and arrangements, I hastened back, on being apprized by the General of his receipt of the above replies. They were opened and read in presence of the Major-General, and proving to be highly unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they were not only totally silent with respect to the specific conditions of peace contained in Chunder Sekher's answers, but expressing the disposition of the Court of Nepaul to negotiate "Moafic Sirishteh" only, that is, upon the principle of the past discussions. They moreover stated, that the Court of Nepaul was ready to abide by either peace or war, as might be the pleasure of the British Government, and thus evinced an indifference as to either event, contrary to the tenour of the former letters. The messengers were then called in, and told in the Hindoostanee language by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, according to instructions to that effect; that no written answers could be returned, the communications of which they were the bearers containing nothing in reply to the points stated in Chunder Sekher's letters. A receipt in writing for the former being at the same time granted by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, it was delivered to the messengers, who accordingly departed, without being permitted to hold any conversation whatever with the prisoner. I shall hereafter do myself the honour to transmit copies and translations of the above communications from Nepaul. This attempt at negotiation, at the urgent instances of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, would seem to be either a Nepaulese artifice, which had little more in view than the mere personal interest of the prisoner; or, however favourable the opportunity to negotiate was received by the Court of Nepaul, it might be supposed that the first impressions necessarily gave way to new views, resulting from the late untoward events on this frontier and on that of Goruckpore. In whatever light, however, it may be considered,

it was at least evident, from the countenance of Chunder Seekher Opadeea, that his expectations, whether grounded on private or public motives, were wholly disappointed, by the manner with which the Nepaulese messengers were dismissed. And suspicion has, in consequence, been excited, that the communications received were framed according to some secret verbal instructions conveyed by Chunder Sekher's servant to the Sirdars at Ruttenpoor, through whom his answers were forwarded to Catmandoo.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815
(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

2. I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 11th, 21st and 29th ultimo. The two former were accompanied by copies of despatches received from Colonel Ochterlony, dated the 5th, 15th and 16th ultimo, and the latter transmitted an extract from a letter from the Governor-General's Agent at Benares to the principal Private Secretary to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and also a copy of instructions issued to Colonel Ochterlony, under date the 29th ultimo, founded on the information received from Mr. Brooke, and on communications from Ummer Sing Thappa. I beg leave to state, that your despatch of the 21st of November, noticed in the margin of your letter of the 29th ultimo, has never reached me.

3. The communication adverted to in the eighth paragraph of your letter of the 29th, was received by me on the 18th instant from Mr. Brooke. It is dated the 13th instant, on which day Basdeo was to leave Benares to join me in camp. Mr. Brook also informs me, that Gujraj Misser would follow in a few days after, for the same purpose. This person's expenses having involved him in pecuniary difficulties, he was obliged to mortgage the jagheer which he held from Government, and it was found necessary to yield to his proposal for the advance of one thousand rupees, to enable him to commence his journey.

4. By a despatch from Captain Latter, of the 11th instant, I am apprized of the little benefit to the public interest expected, in the opinion of that officer, from the residence in his camp of Dherm Raj Sing and his followers, and that, at the former's suggestion, Dherm Raj would return and join his brother in General Marley's camp. I enclose a copy of Captain Latter's letter to my address on this subject, received on the 18th. It still appears to my judgment, notwithstanding Captain Latter's sentiments to the contrary, that Dherm Raj Sing's presence in the quarter where he has been able to assemble even any followers, and one or two persons at least deserving of that officer's attention, can contribute more to the public interests, than is to be expected from him here. I have, in consequence, directed his brother to prevent his further advance, and to enjoin him to continue among his friends near the Koosi, since it is judged right that he cannot be of use to the eastward of that river. To raise the disaffected under any Government is not a matter of easy or immediate effect. Time must be allowed for the operations of the hope excited, and for the security of the relatives of those who may be willing to join a new standard. Whilst Dherm Raj Sing, therefore, resides with the dependants of his family near the Koosi, an intermediate link is maintained in the chain of connection between Mukwanpore and Beejapore.

(*Sic Orig.*)

5. As it is proper that the Right Honourable the Governor-General should be truly informed of the state of the public mind in this quarter, I ought not to omit mentioning the unfavourable impression which the late successes of the enemy at Goruckpore, and on this frontier, have created, in opposition to his Excellency's views and objects. Those successes, while they have elated the one, may have also more than proportionably dispirited the British inhabitants within their influence. Much seeming indifference on the part of the chief Zemindars in these districts at this crisis, expressive of the little interest they appear to feel in the present contest, is a striking circumstance in the existing condition of affairs upon the frontiers. Dread of the Goorkas prevails to an extraordinary degree; and even the Rajah of Betteeah, better informed than most others of his class, and protected by armed followers, has given way to the general feeling, and exhibited, by a precipitate retreat from Ghoorasehun towards Seegoulce, on the third night following that of the attack of the post of Ammerpore, a proof of weakness calculated to spread the worst consequences. A recent instance, from a quarter where it was of all others least expected, will afford a proof of the little dependance to be placed on the courage or fidelity of the irregular infantry raised

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw

in this quarter. On the 16th instant, a report was current that a few soldiers of the enemy's scattered party had reached Kuchuma and Hurrerbunna, and it being deemed proper by Major-General Marley to repress such incursions, by detaching to those places three or four hundred irregular Sepoys, a party of that strength was ordered from the new-raised Burkundauze Sepoys furnished by the Rajah of Bettceah, but they refused to march, alleging that they did not engage to be led against the enemy, but for Sebundee purposes; and the whole six hundred assembled contiguous to camp under Sheemunog Sing, the Rajah's cousin, evincing the same fear of the Goorkas. The Major-General has, in consequence, considered the levy of soldiers of this description to be worse than useless, from the pernicious effects the discouraging example of such an avowal of fear would produce, and has accordingly dismissed the whole of the new raised Burkundauze corps of the Rajah of Bettceah, justly apprehending from this instance, that no further reliance is to be placed on the co-operation of troops of that description, inhabitants of this frontier, employed against the Goorkas. I am sorry to add to this account, that Jay Loll Roy, the person whose conduct I had so much reason to be pleased with in seizing the thannah of Kutcherwa, is regarded as the instigator of the above disaffection of the Burkundauze. The superior utility of cavalry, even of any order, has induced Major-General Marley to take measures for raising a body of such troops; and, by his directions, I have applied to Mr. Moorcroft for his aid in raising the best that can be procured, and I have also written to Mr. Brooke, at Benares, to use his influence for a similar purpose. Upon this subject, I beg leave to suggest the probability of obtaining the services of the whole, or a part of the Kandebar Resalah in the pay of the Nabob Vizier. This corps, under its former leader, Abdul Rehman Khan, distinguished itself with the army of General Goddard on the west of India, and it is doubtless still animated with the spirit of its former achievements in the service of Government. I beg leave further to suggest the means of encreasing the irregular force of Government from the Afghans of the Rohilla jagheer. In the year 1811, when on a mission to Rampore, I became acquainted with Surmoo Khan, of the tribe of Ussefzey. This person is connected with the present Jagheerdar, but, in consequence of some family differences, they are not on good terms; he may, therefore, be the more ready to embrace any proposal for raising a corps of either horse or foot, which may bring him more particularly to the notice of Government. Surmoo Khan was represented to me to possess extensive influence among the people of his own tribe residing throughout Rohilkund, and was supposed capable of raising from two to three thousand courageous followers. It was chiefly of the Rohilla Afghans that those bodies called Nebec and Allee Gooles were formed, whose exploits in the service of the Mahratas, in the latter period of their power, have been justly celebrated. The Rohillas have been more distinguished as infantry than cavalry, and the former ever bore a superiority over the undisciplined troops of the same description throughout Hindoostan. At the period of my departure from the jagheer, Ahmed Allee Khan had in his service a light corps of Rohilla infantry, called Bhurmar: and it was one of his last declarations to me of his gratitude towards the British Government, that he might be permitted to demonstrate it by furnishing a body of his countrymen, for the service of Government, whenever they might be required.

6. Whilst Major-General Marley's army continued stationed at Bhounra, covering its dépôt at Bettceah, and waiting the approach of reinforcements from Dinapore, my presence in the General's camp being easily dispensed with, I resolved on proceeding to Ramnuggur by the way of Bettceah, for the double purpose of trying the effect of my personal exertions on the conduct of Tej Pertaub Sing, and for giving support to some arrangements dependant on the Rajah of Bettceah, of utility to the army.

7. The reports of my hirkarrahs represent the enemy to be assembling in great force in the jungles opposite to Baragurhee, which is daily threatened to be attacked: but that position, strengthened and reinforced, is prepared to repel the utmost force of the enemy. If it should be overpowered, an event not in the contemplation of any one, all the Terraie, on the frontier of Champaran will be lost, except the space covered by the army of Major-General Marley,

Marley, wherever it may move. On the night of the 20th instant, the boundary village of Bhelahee, Tuppa of Behas, about five coss to the east of the General's camp, was attacked by a party of the enemy. A few of the inhabitants were killed and wounded, and the village set in flames.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Camp, near Bettceah,
22d January 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Derhm Raj Sing and Subhan Sing having, upon my suggesting it, expressed a desire of returning to Bettceah, and being fully convinced of the total impossibility of employing them in this quarter, in any mode that could benefit the public interests, I have thought it advisable to grant their request without waiting a reference to you; for independant of their own earnest desire not to be so immediately on the frontier, I do not consider it would be safe to retain them here any longer, unless their followers could be armed and placed under the command of some person capable of controuling them, and whose orders they would obey.

I shall, in a communication to the Adjutant-General, submit a plan for eventual adoption, by which a small number of the refugee Purbutteahs may probably be advantageously employed; but, as yet, I see no chance of exciting an insurrection amongst the Kerauts, either at Beejapore or in the hills.

I have advanced Rajah Derhm Raj Sing two hundred rupees, for the subsistence of himself and followers, and have advised him immediately to get rid of all unnecessary attendants, retaining only a certain number of armed men for his own protection until he reaches Bettceah.

The Dewan, Soobhan Sing, will remain in my camp for the present, as his services may be useful; for although of a very advanced age, he possesses a good deal of information, from having taken an active part in all the political transactions of the country from his youth.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
11th January 1815.

(Signed) BARRETT LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the N. Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Governm

Sir:

Soon after the despatch of my address of yesterday's date, Basdeo Pundit arrived from Nepaul, in company with Neelkuntth Pundit, the Gooroo, as I am informed, of Rundoz Thappa, and both are the bearers of letters from the Rajah to the Right Honourable the Governor-General and to Mr. Brooke, together with a letter also to the latter gentlemen, under the joint seals of Deem Sing Thappa and Rundoz Thappa. Conformably with the authority conveyed to me in April last, I have opened, perused, and taken copies of those letters, which, with the bearer of them, I have sent on to Benares; not only because the letters were to be delivered to his Lordship's Political Agent at that city, but because the messengers, as their manner has indicated, and as those letters state, are in possession of communications which they are doubtless charged to disclose to that gentleman only, as the person with whom this negotiation has commenced.

The letter to the address of the Right Honourable the Governor-General complains of the seizure by the officers of the British Government of Chunder Sekher Opadcea, and the plunder of the articles of which he was the bearer; requires that the British troops should withdraw from the territories of the Rajah, in order to admit of negotiation for peace and the settlement of boundary; refers to communications to be received by his Excellency through Mr. Brooke; and requests that the officers of the British Government may be directed not to oppose the admission of a Vakeel from Nepaul.

The

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

The Rajah's letter to Mr. Brooke complains, likewise, of the conduct of the officers of the British Government, who at the instigation of evil-minded persons, caused the advance of the British troops into the territory of Nepaul, refused permission to his Vakeel to proceed to the British Presidency, and destroyed a friendship of fifty years; states that hostilities were never in the contemplation of the Rajah; refers to the joint letter of Beem Sing Thappa, and Rundoz Thappa; and takes it for granted, that the British Government is equally desirous of peace. It further requires, that the British troops should every where be withdrawn from the Nepaulesc territory, and that Mr. Brooke should call the Vakeel (meaning Chunder Sekher Opadeea) to Benares, for the purpose of settling the limits of boundary, as points conducive towards the attainment of peace. Reasons founded on former usage are assigned for addressing the Chief of Benares. Reference is made to the letter addressed to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, which is requested, in warm terms of friendship, to be forwarded to his Lordship, and the answer to it conveyed back to the Rajah through Mr. Brooke: and in conclusion, Mr. Brooke is referred to the verbal communication of Neelkunth Pundit, who is called a confidential messenger of the State.

The joint letter from Beem Sing Thappa and Rundoz Thappa to Mr. Brooke, is a detail of the contents of the two former letters; specifies the name of Chunder Sekher Opadeea as the Vakeel to be called to Benares, or another if more agreeable; and refers to both Basdeo Jotshee and Neelkunth Pundit for further particulars.

From the character of those letters, and from conversing with the bearers of them, it seemed to be evident that the latter would disclose to me little of any secret message with which they might be charged; still, as Basdeo knew that I was fully instructed relative to the object of his journey, I did not judge it to be altogether unnecessary towards the furtherance of the public interests connected with my station, to interrogate him on the success of his mission. The utmost I could obtain from him was, that the Rajah of Nepaul was willing to give up country yielding from eight to ten thousand rupees of annual revenue as the price of peace, and that Beem Sing and Rundoz Thappa were on the best terms, and acted in concert. I was not unprepared to learn this latter circumstance, as the father of Rundoz Thappa is considered by those who have any knowledge of Nepaul to be superior to all the Goorka Sirdars for policy, craft, and insincerity.

I am aware that it may not be agreeable to the ruling party at the Court of Catmandoo to enter into negotiations with me for the terms of peace. I have maintained the rights entrusted to me by a course of conduct, which having obtained the approbation of my own Government, cannot be supposed to render me more acceptable than a stranger to a people of the character of the Nepaulesc. The impressions which they may have received of me from such mode of proceeding may, perhaps, dispose them to resist rather than yield. An early peace being so desirable an object, and the duty I owe to the State being superior to all others, I am ready to withdraw from a situation which, in more agreeable hands, may be deemed to secure the important ends in the view of Government, supposed to be unattainable through me. The Right Honourable the Governor-General duly appreciating the high sense of public zeal and attachment which dictates the sacrifice which I am ready to offer, no apprehension relative to personal considerations affect me. There is merit in promoting the public interests, whether it be effected by my absence or my presence; and I have already experienced ample proof, that however small that merit may be, it will not pass unnoticed. I beg leave, therefore, to state, that if the Right Honourable the Governor-General should be of opinion that the political views of Government with relation to Nepaul may be accomplished by a change of the Agent, as seems to be the wish of the administration of that State, that I may not be considered an obstacle to the attainment of that important end.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

Camp, near Bhiswa,
10th February 1815.

PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Monckton, Esq., acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, duplicates of my last despatches to the address of the Secretary to Government, and to be, &c.

Camp near Bhiswa,
11th February 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw,
with Enclosures

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to transmit the original, with translations in the Persian and English languages, of the letters from Nepal, received by Chunder Sekher Opadeca, and adverted to in the first paragraph of my letter to your address under date the 22d ultimo. The tenour of this document left no fair opening for a continuance of the negotiations through Chunder Sekher Opadeca; and the verbal answer returned to it, as stated in the above address, was deemed, in concert with Major-General Marley, to be that which seemed best suited to the occasion.

2. Bekhut Sing Busnite, a Nepaulese Sirdar commanding an advanced post of the enemy stationed at Supehee, having some time since, in a handsome manner, liberated a wounded non-commissioned officer and a woman who were made prisoners in the repulse of Summunpore, that act was acknowledged by Major-General Marley, and an offer was at the same time made to release any two of the Nepaulese prisoners who had fallen into our hands at Burhurwa. On receipt of this communication, Bekhut Sing addressed a letter to the Major-General, stating his view of the cause of the war, which he attributed to the British Government; and after further expressing himself, as quoted in enclosure, concluded by a reference to the disposition and power of his Government to maintain its own rights. The only parts of this letter deserving notice being those which are recapitulated, an answer, agreeably to the English and Persian copies in the above enclosure, was forwarded to that Sirdar on the 6th instant.

3. Bekhut Sing is not a person of the first note, and has probably made the overture contained in his letter at the desire of Beer Sing Thappa, the brother of Beem Sing Kajee, in order, as it might be supposed, to cover the anxiety of the Court of Nepal for peace, which might be discoverable were the communication to come direct from Beer Sing, who is one of the enemy's principal commanders on this frontier. The delay which has occurred in replying to Bekhut Sing is founded on similar considerations; and as much stress has been laid on the imprisonment of Chunder Sekher Opadeca, it has been judged proper to notice that circumstance, with the particularity that appears in the answer.

4. Basdeo Pundit, of whose approach mention was made in the fifth paragraph of my address of the 22d ultimo, arrived in camp on the day following, and after remaining with me the next, prosecuted his journey to Nepal on the 25th. From Major-General Marley's camp he proceeded on foot by the route of Goorpusrah instead of Supehee, which might subject him to some delay, and perhaps to inquiries into his views and objects, that it is probable he might wish to avoid. The course of my conversation with Basdeo supplied little matter of sufficient importance for the notice of Government. What he communicated to Mr. Brooke he repeated to me also; but I derived no additional impression of the success of the plan from the advantage of its being stated in person. Rungnaut Pundit, he informed me, had represented to the ruling party at Catmandoo, that the former state of things between the two Governments might be restored, by removing the person whom he considered to be the cause and instigator of the present hostilities, and he accordingly proposed that means should be adopted for cutting me off. As Basdeo could not say what reception the proposal met with, the truth of it seemed to be doubtful; and it may be possible that the communication itself is no more than an artifice

resorted

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

resorted to for gaining my confidence. He promised to return in a few days from Catmandoo, and may be expected soon, if his intentions be sincere.

5. Guiraj Misser, I am informed by Mr. Brooke, had postponed the commencement of his journey, on account of the expected return of a messenger from Nepaul: but by subsequent intelligence he was to leave Bettiah on the 2d instant, in order to join me. Run Durn Pandee, who waits the approach of the Pundit at Bettiah, has written to him urging his speedy advance. The united weight of the presence of both these persons in camp may be supposed to infuse some portion of sincerity into the overtures of the enemy, which would seem to have been hitherto more specious than real.

6 I was obliged to return from Bettiah to the camp of Major-General Marley, without having been able to carry into effect my intention of proceeding to Ramnuggur. The reinforcements expected by the route of the former place took another direction, in consequence of the calls for troops for the defence of Tirhoot, and it was found impracticable to increase the infantry of my escort to one hundred men. This circumstance would have been no obstacle to my journey, anxious though the enemy was reported to be to retaliate for the imprisonment of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, but my conduct was determined by a confidential communication from the Magistrate of Sarun, desiring me to place no reliance on Tej Pertaub Sing. I could not suppose treachery possible on the part of that Rajah, because it would bring inevitable destruction on him; but when I found the Magistrate's opinion concurring with the experience of empty profession, and with the little effect produced by the personal communication made to him of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's pleasure, relative to the opportunity afforded him for recovering the hereditary Raj of Timboun, no advantageous result of my visit to Ramghur presented itself to me, and I deemed it prudent, under existing circumstances, not to press too urgently the fulfilment of his promises. He has raised one hundred hill soldiers, and sent into my camp ten porters: still I cannot refrain from remarking, that with the apparent means of doing much for the common cause, he is of little more use than the destitute heirs of Muckwanpore, whose sincerity at least is not doubtful, and while he professes to enter warmly into the views of Government, he would seem to aim at freeing himself from the restraints of the civil institutions. His letters are filled with complaints against the thannadaree officers, whose oppression, as he calls it, on one hand, and that of the Nepaulese on the other, he urges in excuse for inaction or inability, indecision or duplicity. It is to be observed, that with the exception of the village of Pursotempore on the boundary, said to be burned by mistake, his country has suffered no molestation from the enemy.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Bhisva,
9th February 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW
Political Agent.

To Bekhut Sing Busnite (4th February 1815).

Your letter, without date, addressed to Major-General Marley through Captain Roughsedge, has been referred to me by the General, in consequence of the office with which I was invested.

The first part of the contents of the above letter relates entirely to what you deem to be the origin of the differences which have arisen between our respective States. It is unnecessary, and can be of no use whatever, but the contrary, to enter on a discussion of passed events, which no longer admit of any alteration. I shall, therefore, reply to those points only which claim importance, from bearing a nearer connexion with the existing state of things.

You have stated, that "Chunder Sekher Opadeea was recently deputed by your Government, solely for the purpose of settling the difference about boundary, and strengthening the ties of friendship between the two States, but that the officers of the British Government opposed his deputation to the Presidency, and prevented the attainment of the objects of his mission." It seems to be obvious from this remark, that you are not fully acquainted with the true reason which occasioned the dismissal of that Chief; I have therefore

to transmit for your information, copies of two letters on that subject, one addressed to the Rajah of Nepaul, and the other to Chunder Sekher Opadeca, in reply to communications from both. By comparing the dates of those letters with that of the seizure of Chunder Sekher Opadeca, you will be apprized of the length of time he continued on the boundary after receiving his dismissal, and consequently, that his imprisonment was an unavoidable event, the result of the proceedings of your State, and wholly unconnected with the conduct of the officers of the British Government. Chunder Sekher Opadeca's office of Vakeel was, to all intents and purposes, entirely at an end after he received his dismissal, notwithstanding which he still remained for a period of twenty-five days in the Nepaulese camp at Burhurwa. The event which followed must appear to every person of understanding to have been sufficiently justified by the situation in which Chunder Sekher Opadeca placed himself; and this explanation must be considered to be for ever conclusive against any future reference to that transaction.

Your letter further states, that "if even now it be the wish and intention of the British Government to renew the ties of ancient amity, an event every way desirable to the subjects of our respective States, name the person whom you would wish to be sent on the part of this Government, and he shall immediately attend you, for the purpose of removing the differences on both sides and restoring the intercourse of friendship."

In reply to this communication I have to observe, that it is not customary among States at war for one of them to make choice of a subject belonging to the other with whom to treat for peace. Suspicion, instead of confidence, would be thereby excited, and the object in view impeded rather than advanced. If, however, your State is sincerely disposed to put a period to the present hostilities, and renew the accustomed relations of peace, let the Rajah make choice of a person furnished with full powers for removing the grounds of difference, and concluding an amicable arrangement on a permanent and satisfactory basis, and depute him to the British camp, where he will be met with a corresponding disposition. You declare, that peace is the wish of the Rajah of Nepaul and his Ministers: it is the wish also of the British Government, upon the principle, that the interests of nations are better promoted by union and friendship than hostility and strife.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

THE LETTER acknowledges the receipt, on Tuesday the 9th of January, of Chunder Sekher Opadeca's letter, dated the 6th of that month 1815.

By the blessing of God, this State has obtained dominion in the hills, in the same manner as the British Nation has acquired sovereignty in the plains, and as long as one mind and one object governed the view of both States, their mutual advantage was promoted, and their friendship experienced a daily increase. In the meanwhile, the occurrence which has taken place is conscientiously to this effect, A slight misunderstanding having occurred, it was aggravated by a certain Jemmadar to serve his own selfish purposes, and the friendship between the two States has in consequence been interrupted. The British Government did not maturely weigh the matter, but taking up arms on light and partial grounds, invaded the territory of this State and committed injury and oppression. Both sides have consequently suffered a loss in men and money, to no purpose whatever. Every thing that has happened from this to Settara (Morung) is to be attributed solely to the resentment of the British Government, and whether in the hills or the plains, as long as the war lasts, detriment only will follow, and neither side can expect advantage. Letters and khurcetahs conveying sentiments of friendship towards the British Government were entrusted to you, who was appointed a Vakeel, with full powers from this Government, in order to remove the misunderstanding which had taken place, and to restore to their former purity the ancient relations of union and friendship. I had no conception that presents sent for the Governor-General would be plundered, nor, to this hour, have I witnessed or heard of the imprisonment of the person of a Vakeel. The articles and Vakeel deputed by me have both been

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Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.
with Enclosures.

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(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw,
with Enclosures.

been plundered, and I have been a sufferer. This has been done: still if Major Bradshaw, who is come here for the purpose of composing the mutual differences, be averse from oppression, and heartily disposed to remove the cause of misunderstanding, you, who was already appointed to negotiate, can proceed to the Governor-General for such purpose; or the Major may himself settle matters with you. If the intention to form an adjustment agreeably to the hitherto established limits ("Moafic Monasib Serishteh"), you are authorized to settle according to that principle. When justice shall have been consulted and rendered, harmony will be restored between both sides. The hostilities which have happened are events incident to the course of things. I have no wish but friendship, and war or peace, whichever the Major prefers, is that also of my choice:

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To Colonel Hawkins, Private Secretary to the Honourable the Vice-President.

Sir:

I beg leave to forward a letter to the address of Mr. Secretary Adam, under a flying Seal, in order that it may be submitted for the perusal of the Honourable the Vice-President previous to transmission, in the event of your considering it requisite.

The usual copies for Government shall be forwarded during the course of to-morrow, but this is the only mode by which the original letter from the Siccim Rajah can be brought before the Honourable the Vice-President.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
4th February 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Frontier
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Captain Latter,
with Enclosures

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President of Council, a copy of my letter yesterday's date to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with a translation of the Siccim Rajah's letter, the original of which was forwarded for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

Should it be thought advisable to send the Rajah the piece of cloth as requested, it may perhaps be procured in Calcutta, but none of the kind mentioned can be purchased in this neighbourhood.

I have, &c.

Titalya, near Kishungunge,
5th February 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Frontier
east of the Koosi.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed letter received yesterday evening from the Siccim Rajah, in reply to my communication of the 4th ultimo.

There has been considerable difficulty in interpreting the contents, and several passages were explained to me different; but I believe the translation will be found to give the meaning, though not the exact expression.

The letter shows the satisfaction with which the Rajah received the information conveyed to him, and also his willingness to take an immediate and active part

part in the war; but, at the same time, it evinces a dependance upon our co-operation, and also expresses considerable anxiety with regard to the connexion subsisting between the Goorkas and the Deb Rajah, or rather the alliance about to be formed.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

This is a subject of such importance, that I am induced to forward this despatch under a flying seal, inclosed to the Private Secretary of the Honourable the Vice-President, in case it should be thought advisable to obtain a more correct translation of the letter before it is submitted for his Lordship's consideration.

Letter from
Captain Latter,
with Enclosures

There is no person in this part of the country, or at Rungpore, who can read the character, but it is possible some of the Government Vakeels at the Presidency may be acquainted with the language in which it is written.

It is a subject of great regret to me, that the retrograde movement of General Marley's army, renders it totally impracticable to afford any assistance to the Siccim Rajah in his attempt upon Naggree, without eminently endangering the whole of this frontier; but should the Major-General be able shortly successfully to commence offensive operations, I still hope the opportunity of effecting a diversion will not altogether be lost.

The augmented force of the enemy in this neighbourhood, renders even a defensive system by no means easy; but as the subject is of a military nature, a subsequent communication will be addressed to the Adjutant-General on this point, though it may be proper to express my apprehension to you, that the repeated detachments which have lately been moving to the Eastward, have some connexion with the secret understanding between the Goorkas and Deb Rajah.

I have, &c.

(Signed) B. LATTER,

Titalya,
4th February 1815. 10 P.M.

Captain, commanding on the Frontier
east of the Koosi.

REPORT or TRANSLATION of the Siccim Rajah's letter, as it was explained by people who brought it.

Sri, Sri, Agent or Ruler: the Part of the Padshah, the greatly esteemed the Major Sahab, Compliments.

The answer to my letter, which was brought back by my people with some gunpowder and flints, has been received, and given me great satisfaction. According as you have written, it shall be done without fail. The information that the country is to be taken has rejoiced me. Your order shall be executed (*or, as great dependance shall be placed upon it*) as if it came from Narain. I will cheerfully send the Kajees and my Dewan with one thousand five hundred men. Make yourself master of the Maddies, or low country, and I will conquer the hilly part. Three days after the approaching new moon (the first in February) we can meet at Naggree, where friendship and matters may be settled: whatever troops are afterwards required shall be furnished. Expedition should be used by you, and I will do the same. For otherwise the Goorkas will join and be friends with the Deb Rajah, as they have arrived at Dallarnookah for that purpose (*and I may be ruined*). Three days after the new moon the day is fixed on. I send in this letter a piece of China silk for your acceptance, with my compliments. —(*Separate Enclosure.*)

After Compliments.—I have to request you will procure me a piece of Cloth, one side blue and the other red; and whatever may be the price, when informed of it I will send you.

N. B. The two passages marked in *Italic* may probably be only what the people who read the letter wished to express themselves.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, Fort-William.

(Enclosure No. 7.

Letter from
Magistrate of
Rungpore,
with Enclosure.

Sir :

I beg leave to forward, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, in reply to his communication to me under date the 26th November last.

I have, &c.

Zillah Rungpore,
20th January 1815.

(Signed) D. SCOTT,
Magistrate.

'To Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government Head-Quarters.

Sir :

1. I had the honour to receive your letter of the 26th November with its enclosures, and beg to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that in pursuance of the orders therein contained, I immediately addressed a letter to the Rajah of Siccim, informing him of the favourable sentiments entertained by the British Government towards him, and inviting him to send a confidential agent here, to whom I might more particularly explain the nature of its intentions.

2. The Zemindar of Bykuntpore, who has hitherto kept up some communication with the Siccim Rajah, undertook to get this letter conveyed to him in a safe and expeditious manner; and it was my intention, on the arrival of the person whom he might depute, after ascertaining that the Rajah was disposed to take part in the war, to have sent his agent to Captain Latter at Titalya, in order that that officer might, in concert with him, determine upon the most effectual means of employing the Rajah's resources and influence in the common cause, and form such a plan of operations as might best accord with his own intended motions. But, in consequence of a confidential communication received from Captain Latter a few days ago, in which he states that persons bringing letters from the Rajah of Siccim to the Governor-General and also to himself had arrived, at Titalya, and that he had replied to those letters, it now appears to me that the public interests will be best consulted by avoiding the unnecessary delay which would be occasioned by requiring the Rajah's agent to proceed to Rungpore, and I have therefore desired that he may be sent directly to Captain Latter's head-quarters, to whom I have forwarded an extract from your instructions to me, under date the 26th November, for his information and guidance, in entering into any agreement with Rajah of Siccim, of which measure I hope his Lordship will approve.

3. I have hitherto delayed addressing you on this subject, and that of the negociation which his Lordship has been pleased to direct me to endeavour to open with the Deb Rajah, in hopes of being able to submit some certain information respecting the intentions of this chieftain; but as the measures adopted by him have put a stop to all intercourse with this country, I have not yet been able to learn any thing certain on this head.

4. The jealousy of the Bootan Government inducing it to refuse admission to strangers into the interior of the country, I have been obliged to write to the Deb Rajah for permission to send a person to his Court, to explain more particularly to him the necessity which urged the British Government to a war with Nepaul, and to make such further communication as may tend to his advantage and future security. Should I, in following this course, have deviated in any degree from the instructions contained in the eleventh paragraph of your letter, I have to solicit his Lordship's indulgence. The precautions taken to prevent the entrance of strangers into Bootan, rendered it necessary for me to choose between making a formal application of this nature, and sending a person in disguise; and the latter was a mode of procedure which was neither likely to prove agreeable to any person duly qualified for the duty in question, nor appeared to me to be compatible with the dignity and the views of the British Government.

5. As considerable delay may take place before I get an answer to my letter, I have since despatching it availed myself of the connexion which subsists between the Bisnee and the Deb Rajah, to forward through the former a concise statement of the causes of the war between the British and Nepaul Governments,
and

and a comparative view of their conduct in their transactions with the Deb Rajah himself, as the best means of removing the impression which I am informed by the Bisnee Rajah has been made upon his mind by the Nepaulese Vakeel, that our intended attack upon Nepaul originated solely in the desire of conquest, and that as soon as we had subdued his master, there was little doubt that we should turn our arms towards Bootan, to which the road would then be open.

6. As there was reason to believe that these representations had had a powerful effect on the Deb Rajah, and as it was further currently reported here, that the pergunnah and temple of Puspitteenath had been ceded to him by the Nepaul Government, and that he had entered into alliance with it, and even sent a body of troops to its assistance, I did not consider it prudent, in the state of uncertainty in which I was with respect to the truth of these reports, to enter into any more particular explanation of the views of the British Government with respect to the countries west of Bootan, than that it wished such an arrangement to be made there as would prove agreeable to the Deb and Dherma Rajahs.

7. In contradiction to the above report respecting the cession of the temple and pergunnah of Puspitteenath, which comes from the western part of Bootan, I am assured by the Bisnee Zemindar, that although the fears and jealousy of the Deb Rajah have been much alarmed by the representations made to him, he is still wavering, and has not yet finally decided upon taking the part of the Nepaulese. I therefore entertain sanguine hopes, that the explanation which was forwarded some weeks ago by his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, and that which has since been sent, will arrive in time to prevent his committing himself, by affording the Goorka Rajah any actual assistance.

8. I have hitherto been prevented from forwarding a letter to the Court of Lassa, from not being able to find a person who could write it in the language of Tibet. I however expect that a man who understands that dialect will arrive in the course of a few days, and his Lordship may depend upon every precaution being taken to ensure its safe and speedy conveyance to that Capital. Should the Deb Rajah accede to my request of being permitted to send a person to his Court, the obstacles which at present oppose themselves to the journey to Lassa will be removed, and I will, of course, act in conformity to the instructions contained in your letter of the 26th November.

I have, &c.

Zillah Rungpore,
12th January 1815.

(Signed) D. SCOTT,
Magistrate.

N.B.—Though the preceding documents transmitted to the Secret Committee contain many incidental allusions to the events of the war, yet the military operations were regularly reported to the Court of Directors in the Political Department of the correspondence, and will be found detailed in the following series of documents.

POLITICAL LETTER from BENGAL,

Dated 18th November 1814.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

1. In a letter dated 23d. of June, to the address of the Honourable the Secret Committee, the Governor-General in Council had the honour to submit a report of the circumstances and transactions which have placed the State of Nepaul in a condition of hostility towards the British Government.

2. The season for prosecuting active hostility against the State of Nepaul having since arrived, the war has actually commenced.

3. Although it is not our immediate province to report to your Honourable Court any military transactions consequent to the rupture with Nepaul, yet as exaggerated reports might reach your Honourable Court of an unsuccessful attack which was made on the fort of Kalunga, in the Deyra valley, on the 31st ultimo, we deem it to be our duty, with a view to counteract the effect of such reports, to take advantage of the earliest opportunity of communicating to your Honourable Court such documents as are calculated to enable you to form a correct judgment of the real circumstances of that unfortunate affair, and generally of the actual state of the war.

4. We

Bengal
Secret Letter,
23 Feb. 1815.
(Enclosure No. 7.
Letter from
Magistrate of
Rungpore,
with Enclosure.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

4. We have accordingly the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court, by the ship Fort-William, the enclosed copies of the documents noted in the margin,* as containing not only the details of the assault on the fort of Kalunga, but full information regarding the extent of the field force employed against the dominions of Nepaul, and the operations of the army since the opening of the Campaign.

5. Your Honourable Court will observe, that the first operations of the war, by the seizure of the Timly pass leading into the Deyra valley, and by the subsequent occupation of the town of Deyra by a detachment from the division of the army under the command of Major-General Gillespie, were completely successful, and that the progress of the British troops has only been interrupted by the accidental failure of the attempt to carry the fort of Kalunga by assault.

6. The failure of that enterprize is certainly an untoward circumstance, greatly to be regretted; but there is no reason to apprehend any other ill consequence from it, than that of the severe loss which has been sustained both in officers and men.

7. Your Honourable Court will lament to find among the number of killed the name of Major-General Gillespie, who unfortunately fell near the gateway of the fort. The loss of that gallant and distinguished officer will be viewed by your Honourable Court as a great public misfortune.

8. As a tribute of respect to the memory of Major-General Gillespie, we directed minute guns, answering to the years of the deceased, to be fired from the ramparts of Fort-William, and the garrison flag to be hoisted half-mast high, and at the same time published a General Order, in the terms of which the enclosed is a copy.†

9. Your Honourable Court will recognize with satisfaction, in the report transmitted by Colonel Mawbey of his Majesty's Fifty-third Foot of the details of the assault of the fort of Kalunga, the most ample testimony to the persevering courage and animated zeal which distinguished the conduct of the troops engaged in that gallant but unsuccessful affair; and we indulge a confident hope, that the receipt of this intelligence by your Honourable Court will speedily be followed by further accounts of a more propitious nature.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
18th November 1814.

(Signed) G. NUGENT,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCH. SETON.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, that the under-mentioned Corps of the Army on this establishment have been ordered to prepare for field service, and are destined to act against Nepaul, conformably to the resolution of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, already known to his Excellency in Council.

Division under the command of Major-General Marley, corps composing it to rendezvous at Dinapore, on or about the 1st of November, with exception of the Chumparun Light Infantry, which will continue in its present advanced position.

One

* Copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, dated 9th October 1814.
Ditto of a despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 27th October.
Ditto of a despatch from..... ditto,.....dated 3d November.
Ditto of a despatch from.....ditto,.. ..dated 7th November.
Ditto of a despatch from.....ditto,.....dated 11th November.

† Copy of a General Order,dated 14th November 1814.

One company of European Artillery from the Presidency.

Four companies of Gun-Lascars; two from the Presidency and two from Cawnpore.

Ordnance :—Four 3-pounders
 Eight 4½-inch howitzers.....
 Two 4½-inch mortars
 Twenty wall-pieces.....

} Brass.

Bengal
 Political Letter,
 18 Nov. 1814.
 (Enclosure No. 1.)
 Letter from
 Adjutant-General

His Majesty's Twenty-fourth regiment of Foot.

First battalion of the Eight Native Infantry.

Second.....ditto.....Fifteenth ditto.

Second.....ditto.....Twenty-fifth ditto.

Ramghur Battalion, 530 rank and file, with battalion guns and Artillery details attached, and commanding officer and battalion staff.

Three companies of Pioneers from Agra, with commanding officer and battalion staff.

The Champarum Light Infantry battalion.

Division under the command of Major-General Wood, Corps composing it, to rendezvous at Goruckpore, on or before the 15th of November next.

His Majesty's Seventeenth regiment of Foot.

One troop of the Sixth Native Cavalry.

Four flank companies of Native Infantry from the second battalion of the

Eighth, and second battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry.

Second battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry.

First.....ditto.....Fourteenth ditto (one wing).

Second.....ditto.....ditto..... (one wing).

Ordnance :—Three 3-pounders
 Two 4½-inch howitzers
 Two 4½-inch mortars

} Brass.

With the requisite detail of Artillery attached.

Division under the command of Major-General Gillespie, Corps composing it, to rendezvous at Seharunpore, on or before the 1st of November.

One corps of Horse Artillery (detachment of).

His Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons (detachment of).

His Majesty's Fifty-third regiment of Foot.

Seventh Native Cavalry and one ressilah of Captain Skinner's corps.

Five flank companies of Native Infantry drawn from the posts in the vicinity of Meerut.

First battalion of the Sixth Native Infantry.

First ditto Seventh ditto.

First ditto Seventeenth ditto.

Two companies of Pioneers.

Division under the command of Colonel Ochterlony, Corps composing it, to rendezvous at Rooper, on the Sutleje, by the 1st of November, unless circumstances should intermediately arise to cause an alteration in the time and place of rendezvous.

One company of European Artillery and two companies of Gun Lascars attached.

Ordnance :—Two 18-pounders.

Two howitzers.

Second regiment Native Cavalry.

One ressilah of Captain Skinner's corps.

Second battalion of the First Native Infantry.

.....ditto..... ditto.

.....ditto.....Sixth ditto.

.....ditto.....Third..... ditto.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

First battalion of the Nineteenth Native Infantry.
Second...ditto..... ditto.
One company of Pioneers.

Enclosure No. 1

Let from
Adjutant-General.

I have also the honour to acquaint you, that the undermentioned Corps, and detachments of Corps, are now in motion towards the different points of rendezvous assigned to them.

Three companies of Pioneers.
First battalion of the Sixth Native Infantry.
.....ditto.....Seventh.....ditto.
.....ditto.....Eighthditto.
Detachment of First battalion of Fourteenth Native Infantry.
Second battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry.
First and second ditto...Nineteenth...ditto.

The military objects which the Commander-in-Chief proposes to accomplish by means of the different Divisions above enumerated, in furtherance of the views and under the immediate authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, have been duly reported for his Excellency's information to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department with the Governor-General, and will by him be, of course, communicated to the same department at the Presidency, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief being himself in the field, and sufficiently near to the different scenes of action (with exception to the northern frontier of Seharun and Tihoot; and the frontier to the eastward of the Koosi) to superintend and direct the general plan of combined operations, will give such orders on the spot as his Excellency may deem necessary for the furtherance of the public service, and will direct the ordnance officers in charge of magazines within the limits of the field command, to obey, without delay or reference, all such orders and requisitions as they may receive from General officers commanding Divisions respectively, as well as from the Officer commanding the Artillery in the field, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. As a matter of proper precaution, however, and in view to the possible prolongation of a contest, which his Excellency would fain hope will be of short duration, the Commander-in-Chief would recommend the attention of the Military Board being directed to the state of all the field magazines as well as that of Dinapore (which must now be considered a field magazine), with a view to replace such stores and warlike equipments as may be now drawn from them, and be hereafter expended in the course of service. The demands in the Artillery department will, from the nature of the service, be confined to the lightest description of ordnance in our service, and to the peculiar kind of equipment suited to the mountainous countries where the British troops will have to act. The acting Commandant of Artillery is already in possession of the Commander-in-Chief's ideas on this subject, and will be able to apprise the Board of the measures necessary to be adopted, in the precautionary view above suggested.

The further arrangements which may be contemplated by the Commander-in-Chief, and be carried into immediate effect, under the authority of the Governor-General, for the formation and equipment of the different Divisions of the army, including all extra appointments, and generally measures creative of expense, and which may require the sanction of Government to be given to them departmentally at the Presidency, will be communicated, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, as punctually as the circumstances of the service, and the more urgent necessity of meeting public exigencies as they arise, will admit.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore,
9th October 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, Fort-William.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 2.)

I am directed to request that you will submit to his Excellency the Vice-President in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of this date, reporting the seizure of the pass of Timley into the Deyra Dhoon on the 20th instant, with the congratulations of his Excellency the Governor-General on the success of the first operation of the war.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
27th October 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department with the Governor-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, by the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, that his Excellency this morning received authentic accounts from Major-General Gillespie of the Timley Pass leading into the Dhoon having been seized on the evening of the 20th instant, by a party from an advanced detachment of our troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the first battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
27th October 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 4.)

I am directed to request you to submit to his Excellency, the Vice-President in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, under yesterday's date, reporting the proceedings of the force under the command of Major-General Gillespie up to the 24th ultimo.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government
with Enclosure

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
3d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department with the Governor-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acquaint you, that a despatch, dated the 25th ultimo, has been received from Major-General Gillespie, announcing that two detachments of the British troops, under Colonel Mawbey of his Majesty's Fifty-third Foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the first battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry, entered the Dhoon by the passes of Timley and Kerril, the former on the 20th, and the latter on the 21st instant.

2. Deyra, the chief town in the Dhoon, was occupied by Colonel Mawbey's detachment on the 22d.

3. On the morning of the 24th, Colonel Mawbey closely reconnoitred the fort of Kahunga, and finding it unassailable with the means at his disposal, relinquished the design of attempting to carry the place by a coup-de-main, conformably to the instructions he had received, which were on no account to attempt the place without artillery, if that arm should appear necessary.

4. Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter's detachment, which had entered by the Timley Pass, joined Colonel Mawbey at Deyra, on the night of the 28th instant.

5. Major-

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

5. Major-General Gillespie was, at the date of his despatch, at Saispoor on the Asun in the Dhoon, on his march to Deyra, from which he was then distant twelve coss. The Major-General would be followed by reinforcements of troops of artillery for the reduction of Kalunga, should that fort hold out against the means already available against it.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
3d November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

To J. Monckton, Esq, Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

1. With the most unfeigned concern, his Excellency the Governor-General directs me to convey to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copies of a dispatch from Mr. Fraser of a letter from the Adjutant-General, enclosing the copy of one from Colonel Mawbey of his Majesty's fifty-third regiment, reporting an unsuccessful attempt to carry by assault the fort of Kalunga, in the Deyra Dhoon, and the lamentable death of Major-General Gillespie, who fell at the wicket of the fort.

2. The expected communication from Colonel Mawbey of the details of this unfortunate affair will be transmitted to his Excellency in Council the moment it is received at Head Quarters.

3. The regret experienced by the Governor-General at the failure of this enterprize is deeply augmented, by the loss which the service and the country have sustained, by the death of the distinguished and gallant officer who personally conducted it, and whose eminent services and conspicuous military talents must place him in the first rank of those officers, whose exploits have done honour to the British name in India.

4. As a tribute justly due to the memory of Major-General Gillespie, the Governor-General requests that his Excellency in Council will be pleased to direct minute guns corresponding with his age to be fired from the ramparts of Fort-William, and the colours to be hoisted half-mast high.

5. His Lordship recommends that the publication of the foregoing order should be accompanied by a short notice of the occasion, and manner of that lamented officer's death, reserving any detailed publication of the circumstances of the assault until the receipt of the further report expected from Colonel Mawbey.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
7th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Head Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to inform you, that the fort of Kalunga was attacked this morning by assault, but unsuccessfully.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey will have the painful duty of reporting the death of Major-General Gillespie, who was shot at the wicket of the fort.

I forward this intelligence immediately, and by express. Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey will communicate the details of the melancholy event.

Having been disabled myself, I am unable to state what may be now the plans of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey.

I have, &c.

Camp, Dehrat,
31st October 1814.

(Signed) W. FRASER,
First Assistant.

To

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, the copy of a despatch received this morning by express from Colonel Mawbey, dated the 31st ultimo, announcing the afflicting intelligence, that on the morning of that day an unsuccessful attempt had been made to storm the fort of Kalunga, or Nala Panec, near Deyra in the Dhoon, in which Major-General Gillespie fell, and a very considerable loss in killed and wounded was sustained by the British troops. (Enclosure No. 4.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosure.

The Commander-in-Chief has received the account of this event with the deepest regret, at the loss which his Sovereign and his Country will sustain in the untimely and ever-to-be-lamented fall of that gallant, able, and distinguished officer, Major-General Gillespie, and at the number of brave men who, there is reason to believe from the enclosed report, have fallen with him on this unfortunate occasion.

Particulars and returns of casualties will be transmitted as soon as received.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
7th November 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Cawnpore.

Sir :

In consequence of the melancholy death of that gallant and able officer, Major-General Gillespie, commanding the forces in the Dhoon, the painful and distressing task devolves on me of reporting, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the unsuccessful result of the attack on the fort of Kalunga this morning.

I am sorry to add, that our loss in killed and wounded has been extremely severe.

Our brave and gallant leader fell at the head of the troops on the second assault; but the obstacles that presented themselves, both by nature and art, were insurmountable by the bravery of the soldiers.

I have not yet been able to procure a return of the killed and wounded, but intend to-morrow to have the honour to report the whole of the arrangements of our lamented Major-General for the attack of the fort, and their result, with the casualties thereby occasioned, which from the accounts I have been enabled to collect will, I fear, be found to amount to little short of four hundred men in killed and wounded, and only two columns out of four of the army were engaged in the assault, in which, I regret to observe, a very great proportion of officers are included.

I have, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
31st October, 1814.

(Signed)

S. MAWBEY,
Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to request that you will lay before his Excellency, the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of yesterday's date, with copies of the documents to which it refers.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Lucknow,
11th November 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the information of Government, copy of a despatch received this afternoon from Colonel Mawbey, at present commanding the British troops in the Dhoon, reporting the particulars of the gallant, but unsuccessful attack on the fort of Kalunga on the 31st ultimo. Great as is the loss sustained on this occasion, and deeply as it is to be deplored, it is some satisfaction to the mind of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to observe, it falls considerably short of the number there was at first reason to apprehend had fallen and suffered.

2. The undaunted valour displayed by the officers and troops who were engaged, under the serious disadvantage of one column only, and the reserve having (from the accidental cause mentioned by Colonel Mawbey) reached the destined points of assault, out of four columns and a reserve, ordered by their lamented leader in the original plan of attack, has excited the highest admiration of the Commander-in-Chief, and the firmest conviction in his Excellency's mind, that the object would have been effected, if the most determined valour could possibly have achieved it under the circumstances of the contest.

3. Orders have been given for the close investment of the place, and means are about to be employed for its reduction, which will, the Commander-in-Chief trusts, prove speedily effectual.

4. The Commander-in-Chief cannot conclude without reiterating the sentiments of deep concern which he has already expressed, at the severe public loss sustained by the untimely and ever-to-be-lamented fall of Major-General Gillespie, who evinced, in the mournful close of his career, that ardour of heroism and devoted zeal, which had so strikingly distinguished its whole course.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
9th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

P.S.—Colonel Ochterlony, with the Ludiana detachment, joined the other corps of his division at Roopur on the 30th instant, and was at Plapea on the 31st, preparatory to moving against Nullagurh, the key to the principal passes leading to Ummer Sing Thappa's position at Irki, near the Sutleje.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Sir :

In continuation of the brief and hurried account of the melancholy transactions of yesterday, which I had the honour to forward to you, I now beg leave to transmit, for the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief's information, the following more detailed and connected report of the unfortunate and unsuccessful attack on the fort of Kalunga in the Dhoon.

In pursuance of the arrangements and instructions of our late noble and gallant leader, Major-General Gillespie, the army was formed into four columns of attack, with a column of reserve, on the 29th October, agreeable to the enclosed statement.

The columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter and Major Ludlow marched from the encampment at half-past three o'clock P.M. on the 30th October, and took possession of the table-land, fortunately without resistance from the enemy, and established themselves there, so as to cover the working party which was to be employed during the night in constructing batteries. This service was performed under the immediate direction of Major Pennington, commanding the Artillery, and Ensign Blane of the Engineers, assisted by Lieutenants Elliott and Ellis of the Pioneers, and by daylight on the 31st the following pieces of ordnance were ready to open on the fort, at the distance of about six hundred yards.

Two 5½-inch howitzers, } Horse Artillery.
Two 12-light pounders, }
Four 6-pounders, battalion guns.
Two 5¼-inch mortars.

Shortly

Shortly after daylight, the batteries opened on the fort, and kept up a warm and well-directed fire.

The columns of attack under Major Kelly and Captains Fast and Campbell had previously moved, so as to be in readiness to make their attack at the same moment with the one from the table-land. At two o'clock A.M. Major Kelly moved on Kursulle, by the Jagherkeena road; Captain Fast, at three o'clock, towards the stockade by the village of Luckbound, and Captain Campbell by the village of Ustall.

The signal for the columns moving to the assault was to be fired from the batteries two hours previous to the moment of attack, which was to be repeated from the camp below.

The signal was fired at about eight o'clock, and the columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter and Major Ludlow shortly after moved to the assault, and carried in a most gallant manner the stockade thrown across the road leading to the fort, and pushed on close under the walls of the fort, which were stockaded all round, and a small opening (the only one seen) had stockades within stockades. From this they were obliged to fall back, from the insurmountable difficulties that presented themselves, after a dreadful loss in officers and men, under shelter of the village between the first stockade and the fort, which they had previously possession of. Soon after the columns for the table-land moved, three additional companies of the Fifty-third were ordered up from camp, and by the time they arrived on the table-land the columns in advance had been obliged to fall back to the village before alluded to. With this small force and two six-pounders, the brave and gallant General moved on to the attack through the village, which had been set on fire; and after making two unsuccessful assaults on the fort, in the third, while nobly cheering on his men within thirty yards of the gateway, he received a mortal wound, and fell most sincerely lamented and regretted by the whole army. It is impossible for me to state particulars of the assaults which occurred, having been directed by our lamented Chief to remain with two companies of the Fifty-third, which had been sent for to reinforce the table-land, and two companies of Native Infantry to cover him, and protect the guns on the batteries. But I must beg leave to refer his Lordship to Captain Byers, Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Gillespie, for more minute details than it is in my power to state. Captain Byers left camp this morning on his way to Head-Quarters, and I trust that the information he will be able to give his Lordship will be most satisfactory.

The signal for the columns to move to the attack was not heard either by Major Kelly, Captain Fast, or Captain Campbell.

It is impossible I can conclude this report, without expressing the highest satisfaction at the determined bravery of the troops employed yesterday. To particularize any, would be doing an injustice to the whole: and I trust that this general expression of approbation will be equally satisfactory to all concerned, as it is intended by me to convey, in the fullest manner possible, the high sense I entertain of the zeal and courage of every officer and soldier of this army who were engaged yesterday.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded; and have the honour to be, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
1st November 1814.

(Signed) SEBRIGHT MAWBEEY,
Colonel.

P.S.—I am apprehensive, many circumstances which have occurred have been left out in my report, from the many interruptions I have experienced, and the multiplicity of business I at present experience from the command of this force, as well as that of the Second Division of the Field Army devolving on me, but which I shall correct the moment I discover any, and I must crave his Lordship's indulgence in this particular.

Since writing the above, I perceive I forgot to mention having ordered a battering-train from Delhi to move with all possible expedition towards Seharunpore. It will have to pass the Timly pass, as that of Kerree is not practicable for heavy guns.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.
—
(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov. 1814.

*RETURN of the Strength of the different Columns of Attack on the Fort of Kalurga.
31st October 1814.*

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

COLUMNS.	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.						Native Commissioned Officer.	Sergeants of Havildars.	Drummers, Buglers, and Trumpeters.	Rank and File.
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters and Interpreters.	Assistant Surgeons.				
First Column, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, 17th }	2	1	8	2	2	2	10	32	14	542
Second Column, commanded by Capt. Fast, 17th }	..	1	3	..	..	..	8	16	9	336
Third Column, commanded by Major Kelly, 7th }	1	2	8	..	..	..	14	30	14	475
Fourth Column, commanded by Capt. Campbell, 6th. }	..	2	2	..	..	..	6	14	6	253
Reserve, commanded by Major Ludlow, 6th }	1	2	19	1	1	1	23	61	27	903
TOTAL.	4	8	40	3	3	3	61	153	70	2,499

N.B. In the first column, two companies of the Fifty-third, of 135 rank and file, are included. In the Reserve, 100 rank and file of the Eighth, or K.R.I. Light Dragoons, dismounted, are included.

(Signed) S. MAWDEY,
Colonel.

RETURN

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment of the Army at the Assault of the Fort of Kulunga, under the Command of Major-General Gillespie, 31st October 1814.

	Lieutenant Colonels.			Majors.			Captains.			Lieutenants.			Ensigns or Cornets.			Native Commissioned Officers.			Serjeants or Havildars.			Trumpeters, Drummers, Buglers.			Rank and File.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Detachment of Horse Artillery
Detachment of Foot Artillery
Detachment of his Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	3	49	1
Detachment of his Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	77	4
First battalion of Sixth regiment of Native Infantry	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	..
First battalion of Seventh Regiment of Native Infantry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
First battalion of Seventeenth Regiment of Native Infantry	2	7	..
Detachment of the Nineteenth Regiment of Native Infantry	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	13	..
Light Battalion	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	10	1
Detachment of Pioneers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	..
Engineers
TOTAL	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	9	..	3	3	..	..	3	..	2	11	..	1	4	..	24	195	6
GRAND TOTAL	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	11	11	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	13	13	..	5	5	..	225	225	..

Officers' Names Killed.		Officers' Names Wounded.	
Major-General Gillespie.	slightly.	Ensign Davidson, first battalion 7th regiment.	slightly.
Lieutenant and Adjutant O'Hara, 6th regiment Native Infantry.	dangerously.	Lieutenant Broughton, ditto. 19th ditto	dangerously.
Lieutenant and Adjutant Gosling, Light Battalion.	severely.	Major Wilson.....	severely.
Ensign Fothergill, 17th regiment N. I.	slightly.	Lieutenant Thackeray, Light Battalion	severely.
Ensign Ellis, Pioneers.	severely.	Lieutenant Monteath..... ditto.....	slightly.
		Lieutenant Elliott, Pioneers.....	severely.
		Ensign (Lieutenant) Blane, Engineers.	severely.
		Captain Byers, A. D. C.	

(Signed) G. W. WALKER, Captain, M. B. Field Forces.

* So in original return ; but among the names of officers, Lieutenant Blane, the only officer of Engineers present, is returned wounded.

Bengal
Political Letter,
18 Nov 1814.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Fort-William, 14th November 1814.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
General Order.

A despatch was this morning received by his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, from his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, communicating the intelligence of an unsuccessful attempt having been made, on the morning of the 31st ultimo, by the Division of the Army under the personal command of Major-General Gillespie, to carry by assault the fort of Kalunga or Nala Panee, in the Deyra Dhoon, and the melancholy event of the death of Major-General Gillespie, who fell at the wicket of the Fort.

His Excellency the Vice-President in Council deeply laments the loss which the Service and the Country have sustained by the fall of the distinguished officer who personally conducted the enterprize, and whose eminent services, and conspicuous military talents, must place him in the first rank of those officers whose exploits have done honour to the British name in India.

In testimony of the public sorrow for the loss of Major-General Gillespie, and as a tribute of respect due to the memory of that valuable officer, his Excellency the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that minute guns, to the number of forty-five, corresponding with the years of the deceased, be fired at twelve o'clock to-morrow from the ramparts of Fort-William, and that the garrison flag be hoisted half-mast high at sun-rise, and continue in that position until sun-set.

Published by command of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 27th December, 1814.

1. On the 18th ultimo we had the honour to address a letter to your Honourable Court by the licensed ship Fort-William, apprising you of the actual commencement of hostilities against the State of Nepaul, and submitting a brief account of the first operations of the war.

2. We have now the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court the enclosed copies of the despatches noted in the margin,* containing the details of the further operations of the army down to the latest period to which our advices extend.

3. Your Honourable Court will peruse with regret an account of the failure of a second attempt to carry the fort of Kalunga by assault, on the 27th of November, and of the severe loss which was sustained on the occasion. The result of this second attempt is considered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to be so serious, and to affect so deeply the public interests and the reputation of our arms, that his Excellency has felt himself compelled to suspend his judgment upon the causes which led to it, until the inquiries which his Excellency has deemed it to be his duty to make shall have been answered. Your Honourable Court, however, will learn with satisfaction, that three days after the failure of the assault the enemy evacuated the fort. This event, which is to be ascribed partly to the effect produced by the storm on the 27th, and partly to the measures subsequently adopted for the more complete investment of

* Despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 1st November 1814
Ditto... fromditto, dated 12th November.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 13th November.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 15th November.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 19th November.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 23d November.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 25th November.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 2d December.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 3d December.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 5th December.
Ditto from the Dep. Adjutant-Gen. . dated 6th December.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 23d December.
Ditto... fromditto, dated 23d December.

of the place, and for cutting off the communication of the garrison with their supplies of water, will no doubt counteract, in a great degree, the evil effects which were otherwise to be apprehended from the unfortunate failure.

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4. While your Honourable Court will regret the disasters which have attended the operations of the second division of the Field Army, you will derive sensible gratification from the success of the Third Division, under the personal command of Colonel Ochterlony, to whom the fort of Nalagurh, and its dependant post of Tarragurh, surrendered on the 5th of November.

5. After the reduction of the forts of Nalagurh and Tarragurh, Colonel Ochterlony advanced to the siege of Ramgurh, and by the latest accounts was still before that place, which is represented to be on the summit of a mountain of three coss, of difficult ascent, and to be well protected by formidable stockades. An unfortunate accident had befallen a small party which had been employed in reconnoitring the enemy's position; but further than the heavy loss sustained on the occasion, the event is considered to be unimportant, while the extraordinary exertions made by the reconnoitring party, under the disadvantage of being greatly inferior to the enemy in number, certainly reflects the highest credit on their gallantry.

6. It only remains for us to notice to your Honourable Court the successful commencement of operations in the Terraie of Champarun, by a portion of the force under the command of Major Bradshaw, commanding on the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot.

7. Your Honourable Court will observe, that a gallant and successful attack was made by the detachment under Major Bradshaw's command on the enemy's post of Burhurwa, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and that the immediate result of that affair has been the complete possession of the Terraie of Champarun (Sarun), and the subjection of its inhabitants to the authority of the British Government.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
27th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. NUGENT.
N. B. EDMONSTONE.
ARCH. SETON.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed declaration of the causes of the existing war between the British Government and the State of Nepaul.

I have, &c.

Lucknow,
1st Nov. 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 1.
Letter from
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DECLARATION.

The British Government having been compelled to take up arms against the Nepaulese, his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General has judged it proper to make known to the Powers in alliance and friendship with the Honourable Company, the origin and progress of the transactions which have terminated in this crisis, in the full conviction that the exposition will establish beyond dispute, the extraordinary moderation and forbearance of the British Government, and the injustice, violence, and aggression of the State of Nepaul.

The course of the Goorka conquests having approximated their frontier to that of the Honourable Company, and of its ally the Nabob Vizier and the protected Seikh Chieftains, throughout an extent of country stretching from the eastern border of Morung to the banks of the Sutleje, it was scarcely to be expected that differences should not occasionally arise between the inhabitants of the contiguous districts belonging to the two States, and even among the local public officers of each Government; but a just and firm line of conduct on the

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the part of the two Governments, combined with a sincere disposition to maintain uninterrupted the relations of amity, and to respect the rights of each other, could not have failed to arrest the progress of those unhappy disputes which have terminated in war.

While the conduct of the British Government has been uniformly regulated in its relations with the Nepaulese by the most scrupulous adherence to the principles of justice and moderation, there is scarcely a single district within the British frontier, throughout the whole of the extensive line above described, in which the Goorkas have not usurped and appropriated lands forming the ascertained dominions of the Honourable Company.

Questions originating in the usurpations of the Nepaulese have arisen in Purnea, Tirhoot, Sarun, Goruckpore, and Bareilly, as well as in the protected territory between the Suteje and the Jumna; and each case might be appealed to in proof of the moderation and forbearance of the British Government, and the aggressive and insolent spirit of the Nepaulese. It will be enough, however, to advert in detail to two instances only, namely, those which have occurred in Sarun and in Goruckpore, which more particularly demonstrate the systematic design of the Nepaulese to encroach on the acknowledged possessions of the Honourable Company, and have, in fact, been the proximate causes of the war.

In the former district they have at different times established their authority over portions of the territory of Betteeah; but the British Government, abiding by those principles of moderation and forbearance, so conspicuous in all its transactions with the Nepaulese, contented itself for a considerable period with remonstrances and representations, trusting that the justice of its cause would become apparent to the Nepaulese Government, and produce its proper effect on the mind of the Rajah and his Ministers. The repeated complaints of its subjects, and the occurrence of a new instance of encroachment in the Tuppah of Nunnore, forming a portion of Betteeah, which led to an affray in which Soobah Luchemgir, an officer of the Nepaulese Government, was slain, at last induced the British Government to depute one of its civil officers to the spot, where he was met by deputies from the State of Nepal, in concert with whom proceedings were held and evidence taken, for the purpose of ascertaining the claims of the parties. The result left no doubt of the right of the British Government, and of the unjust and violent procedure of the Nepaulese.

A more striking proof of the spirit of rapacity and unjust aggression by which the Nepaulese were actuated cannot be adduced, than the fact, that after having agreed to the investigation referred to above, and after the actual deputation of officers by each Government, the Nepaulese suddenly seized an additional tract of country belonging to the Company, at a very short distance from the scene of their former aggressions.

This violent and unjust procedure would have warranted an immediate demand for restitution, or even the actual re-occupation of the lands by force, and it may now be a subject of regret to the British Government, that this course was not pursued. Far, however, from resenting or punishing this daring outrage as it deserved, the British Government resolved to persevere in the amicable course which it had pursued in other cases, and permitted Mr. Young, the gentleman deputed to meet the Nepaulese Commissioners, to extend his inquiries to the lands newly seized as above stated, as well as to those which formed the original object of his deputation.

The pretext by which the Nepaulese attempted to justify their occupation of the lands in Nunnore, which consisted of no less than twenty-two villages, was, that they were included in the Tuppah of Rotelut, forming a division of pergunnah Simrown, which Tuppah was restored to the Nepaulese in the year 1788 with the rest of the Terraie of Muckwanpore, which had been conquered by the British arms under Major Kinloch. The utter groundlessness of this pretext was proved by the evidence taken by Mr. Young, which clearly established, that the disputed lands were situated in the Tuppah of Nunnore, a portion of pergunnah Simrown, which had been reserved by the Company at the time of the restitution of Rotelut and the remainder of Muckwanpore. But had it been otherwise, the tacit acquiescence by the Nepaulese in our possession of those

lands

lands for a period of thirty years, would have amounted to a dereliction of their claim, however well founded it might originally have been. The abrupt and violent manner in which the Nepaulese have invariably possessed themselves of those portions of the Honourable Company's territory to which they have at any time pretended a right, will not allow the supposition, that they would have refrained, during so long a period, from doing themselves justice in the present case, if they had felt conscious of the validity of the claim. It is evident, from the whole tenour of their proceedings, that they acted on that premeditated system of gradual encroachment, which owing to the unexampled forbearance and moderation of the British Government, they had already found to be successful; and that the assertion of the twenty-two villages having been included in the Tuppah of Rotelut was merely brought forward to give colour to the unwarrantable act which they had committed, when it became necessary to assign a reason for their conduct.

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The Nepaulese have attempted to fix on the subjects of the Honourable Company the guilt of the murder of Soobah Luchemgir, and have stated, as matter of complaint against the British Government, that the Rajah of Betteeah and his followers have not been punished for that act; and they have endeavoured to found on this charge a justification of their own subsequent proceedings. It has been ascertained, however, by incontestable evidence, that Luchemgir had, previously to the occurrence of the affray in which he died, possessed himself of some villages in Betteeah, and was preparing to extend his encroachments. Whatever degree of culpability, therefore, may attach to the subjects of the Honourable Company, for forcibly opposing his proceedings, their offence was towards their own Government alone, and the Nepaulese could not, with any colour of justice, demand the punishment of those persons, for an act produced solely by the misconduct of their own officers, or charge the British Government with a culpable omission of what would have been, under different circumstances, due to a State professedly on friendly terms with it: still less can they found on this transaction any justification of their own conduct in other instances.

As the final resolution of the British Government, with respect to the usurped lands in Betteeah, was in part influenced by the conduct of the Nepaulese, relative to the disputed territory of Bootwul and Sheoraj in Goruckpore, it will be proper to advert to the circumstances of that transaction in this place.

It is notorious, and has also been proved by reference to authentic records, and by the unimpeached testimony of living witnesses, that the whole of Bootwul, to the very foot of the hills, with the exception of the town of Bootwul alone, was held by the Rajahs of Palpa, from the Nabob Vizier, for a considerable period antecedent to the Treaty of Cession in 1801, and that it was transferred to the Company by the terms of that treaty, being specifically included in the schedule thereunto annexed. It is no less matter of notoriety, that the district of Bootwul actually came into the possession of the British Government by virtue of the cession, and that a settlement was made by the Collector of Goruckpore with the Agent of the late Rajah of Palpa, at that time a prisoner at Catmandoo, for an annual rent of thirty-two thousand rupees, without the semblance of an objection on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul. So it remained until the year 1804, when the Nepaulese commenced that system of gradual encroachment below the hills, which terminated in their occupation of nearly the whole district of Bootwul. The tuppah of Sheoraj was occupied by the Nepaulese antecedently to the cession; but it is no less certain, that it was a part of the territory of the Vizier, and together with the rest of the low lands skirting the hills in the district of Goruckpore, included in the cession.

The Nepaulese pretend to found their claim to Bootwul and Sheoraj, and to other portions of the lands below the hills, on the circumstance of their having farmed the Terraie or low lands of the hill countries of Palpa, Goolmee, Pantaneh, Kamcher, &c., which the Nepaulese have conquered. Admitting that the low lands were possessed by the Chiefs of the neighbouring hill principalities, the admission does not affect the question, since it is perfectly ascertained, that for a considerable period before the Goorka conquest, they

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formed part of the dominions of Oude, and the conquest therefore of the independent hill principalities cannot give to the conquering Power any just claim to other lands, which though in the occupation of the same Chiefs, were held independent tenures from another State.

To shew the little confidence that the Nepaulese had in their claim of sovereignty over these lands, it is sufficient to observe, that soon after their usurpation of them, they actually made an offer to hold Bootwul in farm from the British Government on the same terms as the Rajah of Palpa: a proposition to which this Government did not think proper to accede.

The system of gradual, and at times, almost imperceptible encroachment pursued by the Nepaulese, was calculated to deceive the British Government with respect to their ultimate views, and combined with the just and moderate course of proceeding which the British Government has pursued in all its intercourse with the Nepaulese, prevented it from resorting to those means, which would at once have repressed the outrages of the Nepaulese, and re-established its own authority in the usurped lands. The remonstrances and discussions which followed the first usurpation of the Nepaulese in this quarter, continued with frequent interruption for a period of some years, during which the Nepaulese continued to avail themselves of every favourable occasion of extending their encroachments. At length a proposition was made by the Rajah of Nepal, that Commissioners should be appointed to meet on the spot, and investigate and decide the respective claims of the parties; under the express condition, that whatever might be the issue of the inquiry, both Governments would abide by it. Notwithstanding its perfect conviction of the justice of its own claims, the British Government did not hesitate to submit to the delay and expense necessarily attending the proposed investigation, confiding in the ultimate, though tardy, admission of its rights by the Nepaulese, and anxious to afford an unequivocal proof of the moderation of its conduct and the justice of its cause. The proposition of the Rajah of Nepal was accordingly acceded to, and Major Bradshaw was directed to proceed to Bootwul, and enter on the investigation, in concert with Commissioners to be appointed by the Nepaulese Government.

The Commissioners of the two Governments met, and after much delay and procrastination on the part of the Nepaulese Agents, the proceedings were brought to a close, and the right of the British Government to the whole of the low lands confirmed by the most irrefragable proofs, both oral and documentary.

The Nepaulese Commissioners, unable to resist the force of this evidence, and clearly restrained by the orders of their Court from admitting the right of the British Government, pretended that they were not authorized to come to a decision, and referred the case to the Rajah's Government for orders.

The advanced period of the season when the Commissioners closed their proceedings rendered it impracticable to take any steps founded on them until the ensuing year. The immediate procedure of the British Government was therefore confined to a communication to the Rajah, stating, in general terms, the conclusions necessarily resulting from the proceedings of the Commissioners, and requiring the Rajah to give up the lands according to the condition on which the investigation was acceded to, on the grounds of the conclusive proof of the right established by those proceedings. To this just and fair demand the Rajah of Nepal replied, by repeating all those arguments in favour of his own claim, which had been entirely overthrown by the evidence adduced to the Commissioners, and refused to restore the lands. In this state the affair necessarily remained until the ensuing season, 1813-14.

In the meanwhile, Major Bradshaw proceeded, as soon as the state of the country admitted of his marching, to the frontier of Betteeah, where he was to be met, by Commissioners from Nepal, empowered to adjust, in concert with him, the depending claims in that quarter, no practical measures having yet resulted from the inquiry conducted by Mr. Young.

Major Bradshaw, soon after his arrival, renewed a demand which had been made by the British, but not enforced at the time, for the restoration of the

twenty-two villages of Nunnore, previously to any examination of the question of right. This demand was acceded to by the Nepaulese, and the villages were re-occupied by the officers of the Honourable Company, subject to the ultimate disposal of them according to the issue of the intended inquiry.

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The refusal of the Nepaulese Government to abide by the result of an inquiry sought by itself in the case of the encroachments in Goruckpore, notwithstanding the full and complete establishment of the rights of the British Government to the disputed lands in that quarter, now led the Governor-General in Council to pause, before he consented to incur the loss, inconvenience, and anxiety, attendant on a new investigation of the claims of the respective Governments to the usurped land in Sarun. On duly reflecting on all that had passed, on the actual proof of the claim of the British Government established by Mr. Young's inquiry, conducted in concert with Nepaulese Commissioners, an inquiry which embraced the testimony on oath of all those persons who could be supposed to possess the best local knowledge, and which had, moreover, this advantage over every subsequent investigation, that it was held at a period so much nearer to the time of the transaction, and on the presumptive proof of our right arising out of the fact acknowledged by the Nepaulese themselves, of our uninterrupted possession during thirty years, the mind of the Governor-General in Council was perfectly satisfied, that a further investigation, *de novo*, would be an unprofitable waste of time, and that the utmost that the Nepaulese Government could, in fairness, expect, was that the Commissioners of both Governments should meet, for the purpose of discussing the question on the basis of the investigation actually closed, and of supplying any defects which might be discovered in that investigation, by further inquiry on the spot.

When this result of the deliberations of the Governor-General in Council was notified to the Nepaulese Commissioners by Major Bradshaw, with an offer to meet them for the purpose stated, and to produce documents which he had obtained, confirming the correctness of the conclusions drawn from the evidence formerly taken, the Commissioners declared, that they would not meet him, nor hold any communication with him; and revoking the conditional transfer of the usurped lands, demanded that Major Bradshaw should instantly leave the frontier. They immediately afterwards returned to Nepaul.

This insulting and unprovoked declaration could be referred to no other cause, than a previous determination not to fulfil the obligations of justice toward the British Government, and left to it no course but to do itself that right which was refused by the Government of Nepaul. Acting on this principle, the Governor-General addressed a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, reviewing the conduct of his Commissioners, and claiming the full renunciation of the disputed lands; adding, that if it were not made within a given time, the portions of these lands, still in the hands of the Nepaulese would be re-occupied, and the twenty-two villages which had been conditionally transferred to the British Government declared to be finally re-annexed to the dominions of the Honourable Company. This demand not having been complied with, the resumption of the lands was carried into effect, and the authority of the British Government re-established throughout the tract in dispute.

While these occurrences were passing in Sarun, the British Government perceiving from the tenour of the whole conduct of the State of Nepaul, and from the answer to its demand for the restitution of Bootwul and Shicoraj, that no intention existed on the part of the Rajah to restore those lands, was compelled to prepare to take possession of them by force, if that necessity should arise. Previously, however, to ordering the troops to advance into the disputed territory, the Governor-General in Council made one more effort to induce the Rajah to restore them, by renewing the demand founded on the result of the investigation, and declared, at the same time, that if the orders of surrender were not received within a limited time, which was specified, the British troops would proceed to re-occupy the lands. The specified period having expired without the adoption of any measure on the part of the Nepaulese Government towards a compliance with the just requisition of the British Government, the troops were ordered to march; and the Nepaulese forces and the public officers of that Government retiring on the advance

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advance of the British troops, the civil officers of the Honourable Company were enabled to establish their authority in the disputed lands.

The commencement of the rainy season shortly rendered it necessary to withdraw the regular troops, in order that they might not be exposed to the periodical fevers which reign throughout the tract in that part of the year. The defence of the recovered lands was, of course, unavoidably entrusted to the police establishments. The apparent acquiescence, however, of the Nepaulese in what had taken place, left no room for apprehension; especially as no real violence had been used in obliging the Nepaulese to retire from the District. On the morning of the 29th of May last, the principal police stationed in Bootwul was attacked by a large body of the Nepaulese troops, headed by an officer of that Government, named Munraj Foujdar, and driven out of Bootwul with the loss of eighteen men killed and six wounded. Among the former was the Darogha, or principal police officer, who was murdered in cold blood, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, in the presence of Munraj Foujdar, after surrendering himself a prisoner. Another police thannah was subsequently attacked by the Nepaulese troops, and driven out with the loss of several persons killed and wounded. In consequence of the impracticability of supporting the thannahs, by sending troops into the country at that unhealthy season, it became necessary to withdraw them, and the Nepaulese were thus enabled to re-occupy the whole of the disputed territory, which they have since retained. The British Government had not ceased to hope that an amicable adjustment of its differences with the State of Nepal might still be accomplished, when the perpetration of this sanguinary and atrocious outrage, by which the State of Nepal at once placed itself in the condition of a public enemy of the British Government, put an end to the possibility of any accommodation, except on the basis of unqualified submission and atonement.

Still the Governor-General would not proceed to actual hostilities, without giving to the Rajah of Nepal one other opening for avoiding so serious an issue. Therefore his Excellency wrote to the Rajah of Nepal, to apprize him of what must be the consequence of the insolent outrage which had taken place, unless the Government of Nepal should exonerate itself from the act, by disavowal and punishment of the perpetrators. This letter received an answer wholly evasive, and even implying menace.

The requisite submission and atonement having thus been withheld, the British Government had no choice left but an appeal to arms, in order to avenge its innocent subjects and vindicate its insulted dignity and honour. The unfavourable season of the year alone prevented it from having instant recourse to the measures necessary for chastizing the insolence, violence, and barbarity of the Nepaulese, whose whole conduct, not only in the particular cases above detailed, but in every part of their proceedings towards the British Government for a series of years, has been marked by an entire disregard of the principles of honour, justice, and good faith, aggravated by the most flagrant insolence, presumption, and audacity, and has manifested the existence of a long-determined resolution on the part of the court of Catmandoo to reject all the just demands of the British Government, and to refer the decision of the question depending between the two States to the issue of a war.

Ever since the murder of the police officers in Bootwul, and during the unavoidable interval of inaction which followed, the Nepaulese, with a baseness and barbarity peculiar to themselves, have endeavoured to destroy the British troops and the subjects of the Company on the frontier of Sarun, by poisoning the water of the wells and tanks in a tract of considerable extent. The fortunate discovery of this attempt baffled the infamous design, and placed incontrovertible proof of it in the hands of the British Government.

The impediment to military operations arising from the season of the year is now removed, and the British Government is prepared, by the active and vigorous employment of its resources, to compel the State of Nepal to make that atonement which it is so justly entitled to demand. The British Government has long borne the conduct of the Nepaulese with unexampled patience, opposing to their violence, insolence, and rapacity, a course of procedure uniformly just and moderate. But forbearance and moderation must have their limits, and the British Government having been compelled to take up arms in
defence

defence of its rights, its interests, and its honour, will never lay them down, until its enemy shall be forced to make ample submission and atonement for his outrageous conduct, to indemnify it for the expence of the war, and to afford full security for the future maintenance of those relations which he has so shamefully violated.

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If the misguided councils of the State of Nepaul shall lead it obstinately to persist in rejecting those just demands, it will itself be responsible for the consequences. The British Government has studiously endeavoured, by every effort of conciliation, to avert the extremity of war, but it can have no apprehension of the result; and it relies with confidence on the justice of its cause, and on the skill, discipline, and valour of its armies, for a speedy, honourable, and decisive termination of the contest in which it is engaged.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General,
Lucknow, (Signed) J. ADAM,
1st November 1814. Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of this date.

I have, &c.

Camp, Mahonah, (Signed) J. ADAM,
12th November 1814. Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department with the Governor-General.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a letter received in the course of last night from Colonel Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division of the field army, reporting the arrival of the Division on the 2d, and his having broke ground on the 3d instant before Nalagurh.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, (Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Head-Quarters, Camp at Mahonah, Adjutant-General.
12th November 1814.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you of my arrival at this ground on the 2d instant, having halted a day at Plassee for the payment of the troops, and to enable them to free themselves from much superfluous baggage, by the discharge of their usual marching establishments.

A very dense jungle, which extended from hence to the very base of the hill on which the fort is situated, has compelled me to encamp at a distance of near three miles from the fort.

On the day of our arrival, Lieutenant Lawtie, by a circuitous route, ascended the heights which seemed to have the most command of the fort, and was desired to send down instant information of any spot of which he might think it advisable to take immediate possession. Lieutenant Lawtie having informed me that such a place was found, and that he thought it advisable that the fascines which had been prepared since our arrival, and the Pioneers should
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accompany the detachment, they were accordingly sent with the remaining four light companies and three companies of the Third under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, who very handsomely offered his services on this occasion; and during the night our post was established, under cover of the ruins of the old town or other shelter afforded by the ground, and the few fascines which had been sent and arrived were laid down, and others were prepared, to afford greater security till the points for a breaching battery should be determined by daylight on a better examination. During these operations, a smart fire of musketry and jinjals wounded a few men and killed a serjeant of pioneers.

In the course of the morning, the position for the battery was most judiciously selected by Lieutenant Lawtie, and highly approved by Major McLeod; and in the afternoon I received information that it was ready for the reception of the guns, which were sent down, so as to reach the fort about dusk; and it is with very great satisfaction that I report, that one was got in by or about four this morning.

The fort itself appears weak, as represented, but the approach to it much more rugged, steep, and difficult than I had reason to suppose from description, which now seems to have been given only comparatively with other places within the hills, or with Taragurh immediately over it.

The garrison is said not to exceed a hundred men; but the distance of the fort from the camp, and the vicinity of their first strong boorgh, about five miles, compels me to have much stronger posts than under other circumstances would have been necessary.

A report is this instant made me, that another eighteen has been got into the battery, and two six-pounders; and if appearances are not very deceitful, a breach will, I trust, be soon effected.

I shall write more particularly hereafter, and have only to say, that great praise is due to the exertions that have so early enabled me to make this report, and to the troops, who since our arrival here have had very severe duty.

I have, &c.

4th November 1814,
Camp before Nalagurh, eight A.M.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Adjutant-General, under yesterday's date.

I have, &c.

Camp at Bauree,
13th November 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to request you will bring to the particular notice of his Excellency the Governor-General, the conduct of Mr. W. Fraser, First-Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, and now attached in a political capacity to the British troops in Gurhwall, whose zeal for the service induced him to accompany the late Major-General Gillespie to the assault of Kalunga, on which occasion he was wounded by an arrow, while participating in the dangers of the troops.

I am directed by his Excellency to transmit to you extract from a paragraph of a letter to Colonel Mawbey, dated the 12th instant, regarding the conduct of a meritorious and gallant officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Westenra, of his Majesty's

Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons, on the occasion above referred to, and of which mention had not been before made.

I have, &c.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, (Signed)
Camp at Mohonah,
12th November 1814.

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 3.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

EXTRACT from a Paragraph from the Adjutant-General's Despatch to Colonel Mawbey, dated 10th November 1814.

His Lordship desires, that his thanks may likewise be conveyed in public orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Westenra of his Majesty's Eighth R. I. Dragoons, who accompanied the late Major-General to the assault, and was wounded while affording him the most zealous and active assistance.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Adjutant-General, under yesterday's date.

I have, &c.

Camp, Cheetapore,
15th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Acting Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, the annexed copy of a letter from Colonel Ochterlony, dated 5th instant, and to request you will submit the same to the Governor-General for his Lordship's information.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Peernagur,
14th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

It is with very sincere pleasure that I acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, of the surrender of the fort of Nalagurh, about 12 o'clock at noon this day.

I send this off express, and shall communicate particulars by the dawk of this evening.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nalagurh,
5th November 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter received this day from the Adjutant-General, enclosing copies of Colonel Ochterlony's detailed report of the successful operations of his Division against Nalagurh, and of the reply addressed to it by the Adjutant-General, under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief. A copy of the answer which I have been directed to return to the Adjutant-General is also enclosed.*

2. The Governor-General has derived a high degree of gratification from the perusal of the honourable testimony borne by Colonel Ochterlony to the conduct

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

* For these Documents see pages 452 to 455.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

duct of the officers and troops employed on the service detailed in his report, and is assured that his Excellency the Vice-President in Council will participate in his Lordship's cordial concurrence in the sentiments which have been conveyed to Colonel Ochterlony, in the name of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

Camp, Powayue,
19th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, in the Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Adjutant-General, dated the 21st November.

I have, &c.

Camp, Gugeenullah,
23d November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department, with the Governor-General.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a despatch received from Colonel Ochterlony, dated the 11th instant, reporting his having reached the advanced position to which he had previously with great labour sent part of his artillery, with the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, as mentioned in Colonel Ochterlony's report of the 10th instant.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bumrowly,
21st November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

Having reason to believe that the far greater part, if not all the supplies, stores, and guns, would be lodged in Nalagurh in the course of this day, I proceeded about twelve o'clock with the remaining corps to this advanced camp, leaving two companies with the Puteala battalion, with orders to move on when every thing was completely secured in the fort.

I have again pushed on the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, to secure possession of a hill, called Golah, which if previously occupied by the enemy, might give us considerable annoyance.

A howitzer and one six-pounder, with two complete companies from the brigade, are ordered to follow as fast as the road can be made; but of them it is impossible to describe the state, or do justice to the exertions and labour of the artillery and pioneers, as well as the people belonging to the Rajah of Plassee.

I have, &c.

Camp at Bumging,
11th November 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Herewith I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a despatch received this day from a Colonel Ochterlony, containing the particulars of the surrender of the fort of Nalagurh, and its dependent post of Tarragurh, accompanied by a statement of the number of the men of the garrison who delivered themselves up as prisoners of war.

I have

I have also the honour to enclose a transcript of my letter to Colonel Ochterlony of this date, expressive of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's thanks and sentiments on this important occasion, for the information of the Governor-General.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mahomdy,
18th November 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I had the honour to acquaint you, on the 4th instant, of my preparatory arrangements, and by express informed you of the surrender of Nalagurh about noon.

In my letter of the 4th instant, above alluded to, I had the honour to express my hope, that a breach would be soon effected; but the wall, though not thicker than had been represented, required more battering than was expected.

About nine o'clock A.M., when it was thought that the breach would be rendered practicable in a few hours, two men, Brahmins, came out of the fort, and intimated the wish of the garrison to surrender; of which I received immediate notice from the Field Officer commanding at the batteries, and desired him to assure them of security and protection to their lives and property, and of such attention as they might require, according to their own customs on any trifling points of etiquette.

I followed these instructions immediately in person, to obviate all unnecessary delay, and found that the Subadar in command required to be allowed to join Ummer Sing and to march out with his arms.

I told him, through an under-Moonshee whom I had taken down, that the first was positively inadmissible, and the latter to me a point of no consequence, if it was important to him.

After a considerable time spent in parley, which induced me at length to apprehend something wrong, I desired him to give a positive answer by marching out, or the fire should recommence on the return of the messenger; and they accordingly moved out on a platform spot of ground in front of the breach, where they deposited their arms, and I received the customary compliments from the Subadar, to whom and to whose men I said every thing that suggested itself, as likely to satisfy their minds of their personal safety, and every thing that could conciliate and reconcile them to their captors.

In this course of conduct I hope I should have been influenced by humanity; but, in the present instance, it seemed to me to be suggested by policy.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of the killed and wounded during our operations, and also of the Goorkas who surrendered.

I have also the honour to send a copy of my orders of yesterday, which speak my sentiments of the general conduct of the detachment. But I have feebly expressed my sense of Lieutenant Lawtie's services, whose youthful energy carried him to points which I could not have ascended, and whose active and intelligent mind furnished me with the most useful information.

Though not mentioned in orders, I feel myself compelled to mention that Major of Brigade Cartwright's assistance and exertions were very useful.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

Nalagurh,
6th November 1814.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosures.

RETURN of the Goorka Troops in the Fort of Nalagurh and Hill bours of Tarragurh.

	Suldan.	Jemmalars.	Ekkah, commandans.	Pippa Jemmalars or Stockkeepers.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Singhs.	Adjutant.	Writer.	Trumpeter.	Drummers.	Fifer.	Colourman.	Iron Smiths.	Bel-maker.	Total.
TOTAL.	1	5	2	1	14	9	52	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	95

Camp before Nalagurh,
6th November 1814.

(Signed) E. CARTWRIGHT,
M.B. Third Division.

DETACHMENT ORDERS by Brigadier Ochterlony, commanding. (Camp before Nalagurh, Saturday, 5th November 1814.)

The Commanding Officer congratulates the detachment in the surrender of Nalagurh, and its dependent post of Tarragurh. He begs the troops will be assured, that he has not been insensible of the fatigues to which they have been exposed, or to the cheerfulness with which they have been borne; and whilst he considers it as a happy presage of future exertion and perseverance, it is a certain proof that had the garrison stood a storm, their courage would have been as conspicuous as the other qualities they have displayed.

To those qualifications, which are as essential as valour, the Commanding Officer will not fail to call the attention of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief: but it becomes his more particular duty to express his obligations to Major McLeod, and the officers and men of the Artillery, who manned the batteries; and to the companies of the first battalion of the Nineteenth, whose great exertions have been most particularly reported to him, Colonel Arnold is requested to offer the Brigadier's most marked thanks and approbation.

To Lieutenant Lawtie he feels himself under the greatest obligations, and shall not fail to report his high sense of the zealous services of that officer to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Baynes and Lieutenant Armstrong of the Pioneers are requested to accept his thanks, and to express to the corps the Brigadier's just sense of their unwearied exertions and perseverance.

Extra batta to be served out immediately to the European detail of Artillery who assisted in dragging up the guns, as also to the European detail, which relieved and manned the battery until the surrender of Nalagurh.

To Colonel Ochterlony, commanding Third Division Field Army.

Sir:

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches noted in the margin.*

2. The Commander-in-Chief received with the highest satisfaction the report of your arrival and commencement of operations before Nalagurh. It led his Excellency to expect that speedy and important success, which your express of the 5th announced, and the detailed particulars of which, owing to some irregularity in the dawks, only reached Head-Quarters this morning, with your despatch of the 6th instant.

3. Lord Moira desires me to convey to you his entire and unqualified approbation to the whole of your measures and proceedings, since you quitted your cantonments to the period of the fall of Nalagurh and Tarragurh. The acquisition of these places is important in itself; but the circumstances under which it

* One, dated 4th November, received on the 11th, by express from Delhi.

One ditto, ditto, by Futtygurh and Meerut, on the 15th.

One ditto, 5th, received on the 14th, by ditto.

One ditto, 6th, received on the 18th, ditto.

One ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.

it is made, give it an additional and peculiar value, and constitute it a most seasonable service rendered to the public interests, by your able and prudent direction of the operations entrusted to you, and entitle you to the cordial thanks of the Government and the Commander-in-Chief, and fully justifies the high confidence that has been reposed in you.

4. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief desires you will be pleased to express to the division, in public orders, the high sense his Excellency entertains of their exertions and conduct at the siege of Nalagurh, and the peculiar approbation with which his Excellency has viewed the display of those qualities of zealous persevering labour, and endurance of fatigue, which as you justly observe, are as essential as valour at a siege. To the continued and unwearied exercise of those qualities, and the judicious application of that superiority of means which our discipline and science confer on us, no less than to that gallantry for which our troops are distinguished, the Commander-in-Chief looks for a speedy and honourable termination of the present service.

5. To Major M-Leod and the officers and men of the Artillery, to Captain Baynes and Lieutenant Armstrong, and the companies of Pioneers, of all whose conduct and exertions you report so favourably, the Commander-in-Chief desires his particular acknowledgments may be made.

6. To Lieutenant Lawtie, Field Engineer and Surveyor with the Division, his Excellency also desires his particular thanks may be offered. The Commander-in-Chief considers the approbation you have expressed of the conduct of Lieutenant Lawtie, as stamping high credit on his character; and his Lordship regards the services which Lieutenant Lawtie has rendered on this occasion, as an earnest of the future and more important benefits which may be expected from the talents and zeal of that young officer.

7. The Commander-in-Chief is gratified by your mention of the useful exertions of Brigade Major Cartwright.

8. Your second despatch, of the 4th instant, submitting your sentiments on the character the war has now assumed, will be separately replied to.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mahomdy,
18th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with its enclosures.

2. The Governor-General has derived a high degree of gratification from the success of Colonel Ochterlony's operations against the Fort of Nalagurh, and its dependent strong hold, Tairagurh, and from the honourable testimony borne by Colonel Ochterlony to the conduct of the officers and troops employed on that service.

2. His Lordship cordially participates in the sentiments conveyed to Colonel Ochterlony, in the name of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with regard to the importance of the success against Nalagurh, and to the conduct and proceedings of Colonel Ochterlony, as well as of the officers and troops under his command.

I have, &c.

Camp, Powayne,
9th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814
—
(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Political Department,
Fort William.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of two despatches from the Adjutant-General, under date the 19th, and one dated the 21st instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bareilly,
25th November 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit you, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Governor-General, copy of the return of killed and wounded before Nalagurh, omitted in Colonel Ochterlony's despatch of the 6th instant.

I am also directed to transmit copy of a despatch received from that officer, under date the 7th instant. Orders will be communicated to Colonel Ochterlony regarding the disposal of the Goorka troops who may be desirous of entering our service, and a copy of those forwarded to you for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Camp, Panaine,
19th November 1813.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

*RETURN of Killed and Wounded in Brigadier Ochterlony's Detachment at the Siege of Nalagurh,
5th November 1814.*

CORPS.	Killed.								Wounded.							
	Subadars.	Jemmadars.	Serjeant.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Bazar Chowdry.	Subadar.	Jemmadar.	Serjeant.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Bazar Chowdry.
Pioneer Corps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Light Battalion	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Battalion Third Regiment Native Infantry	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Second Battalion Sixth Regiment Native Infantry	1
TOTAL	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	1

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel.

One Pioneer Sepoy since dead.

The Subadar of the Light Corps, a severe contusion.

(Signed) W. LOGIE,
M.B.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I hope the many calls on my attention at this moment will be some apology for omissions in my letters. In my letter of yesterday it did not occur to me to mention, that the small Bourg, as it is called, of Tarragurh, which was occupied

occupied by seventeen men under the command of the uterine brother of the Soobadar, surrendered by his direction at the same time.

Your letter of the reached me yesterday, and enabled me to purchase from the prisoners their hookerries, which I had given to them as private property, and had promised should be returned with their swords at Ludiana. This small number will be served out as directed, and others purchased as opportunities offer.

Bengal
Political Letter
27 Dec. 1814
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to Government
with Enclosure

I also omitted to state, that I had assured the Soobadar and his men of service, at the rate of pay received from their own Government; and the Soobadar was very anxious to accompany me, assuring me that he wished nothing more than to shew himself deserving of favour. I told him he could be useful at Ludiana, where Colonel Knox would treat him with the same kindness he had received from me, but as our acquaintance was so short, it would not be prudent to accept his services at present, but I might soon call on him; and he appeared satisfied with my caution, but assured me it was unnecessary.

I should be glad that he could send, or intimate a wish to send, a messenger to the hills, as I am confident the treatment they have received requires only to be known to have a good effect.

The night before the surrender of the fort, I received intelligence that a very strong body had arrived from Irkee and Bobhuttoo at Ramnuggur, and it was supposed a night-attack was meditated on the posts at the fort or the Camp. On receiving the intelligence, I directed the reserve to march immediately to occupy the outer mouth of the Poona pass (which I understand was the only road by which any large body could be expected) without guns; and on the day of the surrender I directed Colonel Thompson to move on within the pass, and take possession of a small plain, which I wished to secure as my first ground from hence.

On giving Colonel Thompson this order, I directed two six-pounders and two howitzers to be sent on to join him with all practicable expedition; but though it is now near thirty-six hours since they moved off, my last report left them near a mile from his camp, and it will probably be evening before I hear of their arrival, though not at a distance of above miles.

It is my intention to send the six-pounders which came from Hansi, Kurnoul, and Moradabad, with the corps from those stations, into Plassee, and retain only the 18-inch howitzers, mortars, and four six-pounders. We shall gain in men what we lose in artillery; and manual labour, strength, and perseverance, seem our principal dependencies in these Alpine regions.

Our progress will be slow, but I trust it will be certain; and I hope his Excellency will approve a determination I have formed, not to be hurried into any attempt that may occasion more eventual delay than the very tedious advance I now anticipate. If a speedy and decisive blow could have been struck with certainty of success, I know how desirable it must have been; but I cannot accuse myself of undue caution, and still less of unnecessary delay. From our present ground we see, towering far above us, the positions they have taken, and particularly the one where they propose to make their first stand (Ramgurh). It is on the summit of a mountain, which the best information I possess makes of three coss difficult ascent: a fort equally strong, but not so large as Nalagurh, and on the brow leading to it two stockades, with a number of men drawn from the interior so far eastward as Nahun.

My letter of this date to Mr. Secretary Adam will shew the state of the country.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

7th November 1814.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit, in order to be laid before the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a separate despatch received from Colonel Ochterlony, under date the 4th instant, together with copy of my reply of this date by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Panaine,
19th November 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

In a few hours after the despatch of my express of this date, I had the honour to receive your letter of the 24th, with the copy of a letter to the late Major-General Gillespie.

The late melancholy occurrences at Kalunga, as well as my late letters, have shewn the determination of Ummer Sing to defend to the utmost every place which is by them considered as defensible, and to resist, as long as possible, even in those that are thought weakest.

So far from meditating retreat, Ummer Sing has chosen the positions which he will defend ; and the nature and character of the war in this quarter may be considered as decided. He will avoid every thing like a general action on a plain ; he will throw what he considers a sufficient number of troops for their defence into every bourg or stockade, and these will be reinforced, as occasion may require, from the nearest in the rear. Such, at least, is my idea of the probable course of his proceedings at the present moment ; and under this impression, and with the failures at Kalunga recently and strongly in my mind, it appears to me a positive duty to offer my sentiments to his Excellency's consideration, in the most explicit form, and in the most respectful manner.

Every measure which has been proposed to intercept the retreat of Ummer Sing, by posting parties at different passages, I most humbly conceive to have now become unnecessary.

1st. Because a retreat is not, in my mind, in any way in his contemplation, and

2d. If he did retreat, he would, without a contest, relinquish the country to the protection of the British Government, which, in itself, would be an honourable issue, whilst his greater distance from the eastern districts, comparatively with our attacking columns, do not render it probable that he could arrive in sufficient time to have any considerable influence on our operations in that quarter.

Every bourg or stockade of the Goorkas has hitherto been spoken of equally contemptuously ; but, under the impressions of the present moment, I feel myself necessitated to consider them as extremely formidable ; in so far stronger than Kalunga, as they are infinitely more elevated. If this view of the subject be at all correct, it would seem that the character and operations of the war should be changed, and instead of being composed of small detachments with light artillery, our force should be concentrated on certain points ; and however tardy their progress, that no one should move without a gun or guns, sufficient to throw open these barriers, rendered more formidable by the determined character of their defenders. Seeing things in this point of view, it is not my intention to relinquish the battering guns, if any strength, labour, or exertion can get them forward ; and if I am able to surmount the difficulties which oppose this measure to the stockade of Ramgurl, I shall not despair of effecting it through all that part of the hills which they seem determined to defend.

I am aware of the tone of despondency that pervades this letter ; but the events at Kalunga are not calculated to excite exultation, and I have lived too long in this country to be insensible to the opposite effect they will produce, when known, on the Goorkas and our own troops. I conclude that Kalunga will now be blockaded till it can be reduced by a regular siege ; and this
object

object effected and the Dhoon secured, I take the liberty to suggest that the *whole* force now employed there should proceed and occupy the Kyarda Valley, and make an attack on Nahun, a measure which will at least be so far co-operative, as to compel him to weaken his grand or central point by sending out reinforcements both to east and west.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp before Nalagurh,
4th November, 1814.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

To Colonel Ochterlony, commanding Third Division Field Army.

Sir :

I now proceed to answer your despatch of the 4th instant, submitting your sentiments on the character the war has now assumed, and the change of measures necessary in consequence.

The Commander-in-Chief is, at all times, happy to receive the most unreserved communication of the sentiments and opinions of officers in high and confidential situations, upon all points affecting the public service. His Lordship is particularly solicitous to have the benefit of the free opinion of an officer, for whose experience and judgment he has every respect, and whose knowledge, both of the scene of action, and of those who are engaged in it, entitle him to to be heard with confidence, on all questions relating to the interests confided to him.

The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs in the general view which you have taken of the character the war has now assumed, and of the measures it will in consequence be necessary to pursue. The observations you have offered on this subject are considered by the Commander-in-Chief to be highly judicious, as is also your resolution not to relinquish the battering guns, as long as you can by any means get them forward.

The reduction of Kalunga is now the great object to which the efforts of the force in the Dhoon, aided by those additional means which will have been afforded to it, must be directed. Instructions to this effect were immediately transmitted to Colonel Mawbey.

You will, no doubt, have heard, ere this can reach you, that a respectable battering train left Delhi on the 11th instant.

Kalunga reduced, all the force that can be spared, after the secure occupation of the Dhoon, will be directed upon Nahun. You will have observed, by my despatch of the 9th instant, that the Commander-in-Chief has latterly contemplated the blockade or masking of Nahun. This was with a view to bring to your aid as great a force as practicable, without that delay which must necessarily follow from an attack upon Nahun with heavy artillery. Whether you will be able to occupy the Kyarda Valley by any force than can be drawn from the Dhoon before Kalunga falls, the Commander-in-Chief is unable to say : but the officer commanding in the Dhoon will be directed, as soon as Kalunga has fallen and the Dhoon is secured, to move with his whole force upon Nahun, for the purposes suggested by you. This was always the Commander-in-Chief's intention.

It does not appear the measures which the Commander-in-Chief concerted, with a view to intercept the retreat of Ummer Sing Thappa, have been carried into effect, no post higher than Calsie having been yet occupied ; and the occupation of that place is as necessary to the security of the Dhoon, as to the other objects to which its occupation was supposed to be subservient.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Panaine,
19th November, 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret Department with the Governor-General.

Sir:

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Governor-General, the accompanying copies of such despatches received from Colonel Mawbey, at present commanding in the Dhoon, subsequent to the date of that transmitted you with my letter of the 9th instant, as are of a nature to require being laid before the Governor-General, together with copies of the several replies made to those despatches by order of the Commander-in-Chief, including the reply made to Colonel Mawbey's detailed report of the attack on Kalunga, copy of which was transmitted you with my letter of the date above referred to.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bumrowly,
21st November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Sir:

With reference to my letter of yesterday, I have further the honour to state to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that in consequence of information received, I found it requisite to reinforce the posts on the Jumna of Rajh-gaut and Calsie, for which purpose I yesterday detached Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter with six companies of the Seventeenth Native Infantry and two six-pounders from the force under my command, to the support of two companies of that corps under Lieutenant Lockart, stationed at Calsie. I also ordered a company, with an European officer (of the Seventeenth Native Infantry) to the Kerrie pass, not considering, for the present, that pass sufficiently secure under a native officer. Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter has been instructed to reinforce the Timley pass with twenty men, which will make that post safe; but the want of officers with the Seventeenth has rendered it impossible to detach more from that corps, otherwise I should have wished much for that pass to have been guarded by an European officer.

In a postscript to my despatch of yesterday, I stated merely that I had ordered up a battering train from Delhi. I now beg leave to mention, that it will consist of the following guns and mortars, *viz.* four eighteen-pounders and 2,400 shot, two eight-inch mortars with four hundred shells, which Major Pennington, commanding the artillery with this force, deemed necessary for reducing the fort of Kalunga.

The nature of the ground in the vicinity of the fort is so completely covered with thick jungle, that I find it necessary to change my present ground of encampment, and shall fall back on Deyra, about a mile and a half. It was merely taken up by our lamented General on the morning of the 30th, to render the movements of the several columns more easy. Could I, with any safety, continue on it, I would not move on account of the wounded men; but when the nature of the enemy we are opposed to is considered, and their enterprize in night attacks calculated on, I should never forgive myself, was any accident to occur to the force under my command; and although it may cause some inconvenience to the wounded, yet the trifling distance I purpose moving will ensure safety to the whole, during the dark nights which we must soon expect. The arrangements I have made will, I trust, meet his Lordship's approbation; and I hope I shall be favoured with any orders he may honour me with as soon as possible.

The battering train from Delhi will not, I imagine, be here under three weeks; and as Lieutenant Blane of the Engineers is among the wounded, I hope I may be permitted to request that another officer of that corps may be ordered to join me without loss of time. I can assure you that Kalunga is very much stronger than any one had an idea of before they had seen it, and which Captain Byers, no doubt, will most fully explain to his Lordship. Captain Smith, of the Engineers, is I believe stationed at Agra; and if his services can be

be dispensed with in that quarter, I shall be most happy, if he is directed to join the army under my command.

I have, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
2d November 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant General, Bengal Army.

Sir :

I had yesterday the honour to receive your despatch of the 24th October last, addressed to Major-General Gillespie, containing instructions for the movements of this force and the operations expected. The difficulty that has been experienced, and the failures already before Kalunga, will, I conceive, render the operations of this force, as laid down in your despatch, impracticable for the present.

Major-General Gillespie's letter of the 25th ultimo will have prepared his Lordship, in some measure, for the subsequent attack on this fort; and my letters of the 31st October and 1st instant will have detailed the unsuccessful attack of the 31st, with the melancholy death of our much-lamented Chief, as will also that of the 2d inform you of my having sent for a battering train from Delhi, the only means of ensuring the fall of this place. The delay naturally attendant on these measures will enable me to receive further instructions from the Commander-in-Chief, which I feel particularly anxious for. I am now endeavouring to ascertain whether or not it will be possible to cut off the supplies of water and provisions from the fort; but, from what I have already seen of the many approaches to it through by-paths, I fear it will be impracticable. The water is nearer to the walls of the fort than was generally supposed, and the whole of the ground surrounding the fort a thick jungle. To invest this place would require strong detachments, being a space of nearly fifteen miles in circumference, as measured by Lieutenant Blane of the Engineers, on the day he went round the hill, accompanied by Major Pennington, Major Stevenson, and Lieutenant Young. The number of paths up to the fort in different directions through the jungle, would, I apprehend, render the attempt fruitless: however, I shall desire every possible inquiry to be made, and do all in my power to get possession of the strong hold.

In my former letters, I neglected to mention the determined bravery shewn by the enemy in the defence of this place. It was most conspicuous, and it appeared to me that they were determined to sacrifice themselves in its defence. If so, nothing but breaching it effectually can, in my opinion, subdue it; and the time which must elapse before this can be done, will frustrate, I fear, his Lordship's present plans for some time to come.

I have received one letter from Colonel Ochterlony addressed to Major-General Gillespie, which was merely an acknowledgment of the General's of the 25th ultimo, stating the unexpected delay of his intended movements, in consequence of the strength of Kalunga.

I have this instant been honoured with your further despatch of the 26th October, with its several enclosures; but the delays I have already alluded to, in consequence of the failure upon this fortress, will prevent, for the present, the operations being carried into effect.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kalunga,
3d November 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel.

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding in the Dhoon.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday afternoon, of your despatch of the 1st instant, detailing the unsuccessful attack on the preceding day on Kalunga.

[6 B]

2. Severe

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27 Dec. 1814.
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Letter from
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2. Severe as the loss is in valuable officers and men, and deeply as Lord Moira laments it, it has afforded no little satisfaction to his Lordship's mind, to learn that the number who have fallen and suffered is very considerably short of what there was reason to apprehend from your first report, might have been its extent.

3. The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief desires you will express, in public orders, his high approbation of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the troops who were actually engaged on that arduous occasion, and his Lordship's conviction, that if valour alone could have surmounted the obstacles opposed to them, success would have been theirs.

4. His Lordship desires, that his thanks may also be conveyed in public orders to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter of the first battalion of the Seventeenth, commanding the first column, and to Major Ludlow of the first battalion of the Sixth, commanding the reserve, for the gallant manner in which they conducted the attacks entrusted to them, as reported in your despatch, and likewise to Lieutenant-Colonel Westenra, of his Majesty's Eighth or R. I. Dragoons, who accompanied the late Major-General to the assault, and was wounded while affording him the most zealous and active assistance. The return of casualties but too plainly evinces to the Commander-in-Chief the animated and exemplary exertions which must have been made by all the officers engaged; and it will be consolatory to the Commander-in-Chief to learn, that a large proportion of the wounded may be speedily restored to the service, and that the sufferings of the whole are alleviated and attended to in the best manner that circumstances will admit. His Excellency is assured, that every possible care will be bestowed on them, under the superintendence of Mr. Phillips.

5. Mr. Dyer, Garrison Surgeon of Agra, was ordered off on the 1st instant to the late Major-General's head-quarters, to act as Field Surgeon; and immediately on receipt of your despatch of the 31st ultimo, the medical officers in charge of the battalions at Futtygurh and Bareilly, were directed to proceed by dawk to Seharunpore, and thence to the Dhoon, reporting their progress to Mr. Phillips.

6. The Commander-in-Chief entirely approves of your having ordered a battering train from Delhi; similar orders had been issued from Head-Quarters. Every possible measure that can be adopted at this distance will be taken, to give the most expeditious effect to your requisitions, and to add to the means of reducing Kalunga, an object of supreme importance at this moment.

7. The Commander-in-Chief observed with great satisfaction, that you are before the place. You will be aware of all the importance of continuing to maintain your position before it, and of straitening and preventing the enemy's communications with the Goorka posts and territories without the Dhoon. To these urgent and indispensable measures, the Commander-in-Chief can see no obstacle that he is aware of adverting to what the strength of the enemy is reported to be in that quarter, and to that of the force under your command. Your next despatch will probably state what your intentions and plans were. The Commander-in-Chief will, therefore, defer transmitting any further directions at present, beyond enjoining the most particular attention to the points above-mentioned, and your endeavouring, by all the means at your disposal, to counteract and dissipate the evil impression which the late failure may for a time produce; and this can best be done, in your present circumstances, by maintaining an imposing and confident attitude.

8. His Excellency requests you will arrange with the Postmaster, or whoever has charge of the dawk at Seharunpore, for a more regular and expeditious communication between your camp and that post than at present exists, your despatches, and consequently those addressed to you, being now longer on the road, than the mails from Colonel Ochterlony's camp near the Sutleje.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Lucknow,
10th November 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding Second Division Field Army.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, reporting that you had found it necessary to reinforce the posts on the Jumna, of Rajhgaut, and Calsie, and likewise to fall back upon Deyra.

Lord Moira was glad to find the posts above-mentioned had been occupied, of which your letter now acknowledged gave the first information. He entirely approves of your having reinforced them, in consequence of the information received by you appearing to call for that measure.

The Commander-in-Chief trusts that every exertion will be used by the officers commanding at those posts, particularly at Calsie, to obtain the most correct intelligence regarding the surrounding country, any stockades or fortified posts of the enemy which may be in the vicinity, and generally, all occurrences which may affect the security of their posts or the service at large.

The attention of Colonel Carpenter will, of course, be directed to ascertain the strength and condition of the forts of Runtum and Baraut, as well as the garrisons which may be in those places, and the nature of the approaches to them. His Excellency hopes the interval which will have occurred between the failure before Kalunga, and the arrival of the means of repairing it, will have been improved to the utmost by you and the staff attached to the force, in acquiring an accurate local knowledge of the Dhoon and the country immediately bordering on it.

The Commander-in-Chief has lately heard nothing regarding Luckergaut, and concludes that post is yet in the hands of the enemy. His Excellency trusts measures will be taken to prevent any injury being done to the town of Hurdwar, should such be to be apprehended from the enemy in its vicinity.

Slow and cautious as the Commander-in-Chief would ever wish to be, in judging of measures adopted by officers in command at a distance from him, when all the circumstances by which they are influenced are not before him, he can only lament the necessity you felt yourself under of falling back from before Kalunga, a movement from which, however indispensable and necessary it may have been, his Lordship is seriously apprehensive much mischief may flow, unless some early exertion is made to counteract the impression it may create, in addition to that already produced by the unfortunate event of the 31st ultimo. It was therefore with satisfaction, that the Commander-in-Chief perceived by your despatch of the 3d instant, that you were occupied in endeavouring, if possible, to cut off supplies of water and provision from the fort, and he hopes you will have done every thing in your power to straiten and annoy the garrison, and to be prepared when the train arrives to effect the reduction of the place, now become as necessary to the honour of the British arms as to the security of the British interests. His Lordship relies on the assurance you give in your letter of the 3d instant, of doing all in your power to obtain possession of this strong hold.

The Commander-in-Chief was, of course, prepared by your despatches of the 31st ultimo and subsequent dates, for that serious derangement and interruption of his plans for the reduction of the Goorka power west of the Ganges, which were among the consequences of the failure before Kalunga, and which can now only be remedied by the fall of that place. The instructions which the Commander-in-Chief has to give can only at this moment have reference to the reduction of Kalunga, an object, the importance of which his Excellency is assured you feel in all its force. So much time will have elapsed before this letter can reach you, that the Commander-in-Chief can do no more than repeat his anxious expectation, that the period during which you will have felt yourself condemned to inactivity before Kalunga, for want of suitable means, will have been employed in such preparations and previous arrangements, as will enable you to commence operations against that fort, with as little delay as possible after the arrival of the train.

The Commander-in-Chief will be desirous of knowing, whether any position may have been discovered from which the garrison of Kalunga, could be annoyed
by

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Letter from
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by shells, and whether you have consequently been enabled to bring into any use the small mountain mortars and howitzers that were ordered to the Dhoon under Lieutenant Hall, in conjunction with the heavier mortars and howitzers already with you.

As the professional opinion and advice of that experienced and able officer, Major Pennington, on the subject of artillery, as affected by the local circumstances of Kalunga, cannot fail of being of the greatest use to Captain Battine on his first arrival in your camp, the Commander-in-Chief would be glad Major Pennington remained with you until after the arrival of the train, and his services were no longer required, allowing his corps to proceed downwards by easy marches. It being, moreover, probable that the horse artillery, guns, and howitzers, now with you in the Dhoon, might be of great service at the recommencement of operations against Kalunga, his Excellency will, in that case, have no objection to your retaining them for a while, and requests you will eventually so settle it with Major Pennington.

Lieutenant Morton, of Engineers, has been ordered to join you from Allypore, and Ensign Hall from Agra. Ensign Hutchison was likewise ordered to Seharunpore, with a view to being sent into the Dhoon; but as Lieutenant Lawtie, the Field Engineer with Colonel Ochterlony, has no assistance whatever in his department, his Excellency particularly requests that Ensign Hutchinson may be ordered to proceed from Seharunpore with all possible expedition to Colonel Ochterlony's camp, giving the Colonel notice of his approach.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Peernuggur,
14th November 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I have the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Governor-General, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of this date, enclosing copies of despatches from Colonel Mawbey, reporting the failure of a second attempt to carry the fort of Kalunga by assault.

2. The Governor-General cannot sufficiently regret this unfortunate event, which is aggravated by the severity of the loss sustained by our troops in the assault.

3. His Lordship has this day had the satisfaction to receive a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Mawbey, reporting that the fort was evacuated by the garrison on the morning of the 30th ultimo. A copy of that despatch is enclosed.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hyderabad,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

It is with feelings of deep regret and disappointment, that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief directs me to transmit, for information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copies of despatches received from Colonel Mawbey, commanding the troops in the Dhoon, under dates the 27th and 28th ultimo; the former announcing the failure of a second attempt to storm Kalunga, after a reported practicable breach had been effected; the latter detailing the particulars of that lamentable event, and the arrangements which Colonel Mawbey has made preparatory to the assault.

The result of this second attempt is so serious, and affects so deeply the public interests and the reputation of our arms, that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief feels himself compelled to suspend his judgment upon the causes

causes which have led to this disastrous failure, until the inquiries which his Excellency has deemed it his duty to make shall have been answered.

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Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp at Moradabad,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I regret exceedingly to report to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that after battering in breach till one o'clock P.M. this day, and the breach being reported practicable by the officers in charge of the Engineer and Artillery Departments, and its appearing to me to be perfectly so, I directed a storm of the fort of Kalunga at one, P.M.

I cannot say sufficient to point out the bravery and gallantry of the men, who were exposed till three o'clock to a most galling fire of musquetry and matchlocks. All attempts that were made in the bravest manner were received by showers of stones, spears, and arrows, so that every effort proved vain, in every the utmost exertion to carry it.

At length it was reported to me, that after the ascent was gained, all attempts to get into the place were vain, as independent of the difficulties I have already enumerated, the Goorkas were ready to receive any that attempted to leap into the fort with masses of pointed spears or pointed bamboos.

After two hours exposure to the difficulties I have mentioned, and after all the gallant assaults were rendered ineffectual by the desperate defence of the enemy, I deemed it most prudent to order the storming party to retire.

In making to you this melancholy report, I regret to mention that many brave officers and men have been killed and wounded. Among the former, I lament to name the death of Captain Campbell of the Sixth Native Infantry, whose services must be exceedingly regretted.

Lieutenant Harrington, of his Majesty's Fifty-third, fell gallantly at the top of the breach; and Lieutenant Luxford, of the Horse Artillery, is so severely wounded, that I have no hopes of his recovery. This excellent officer had gone to the foot of the breach in command of an howitzer and a twelve-pounder, which, at the recommendation of Colonel Buckland, who reinforced the storming party, I sent, in the hope, with the assistance of the shrapnell shells, of lessening the astonishing exertions made by the Goorkas in the defence of it.

It is now my only resource to continue the batteries open till I have levelled the whole face of the fort, against which the batteries are erected.

I do myself the honour to enclose a copy of the orders I issued preparatory to the storm, which, I hope, will meet his Lordship's approbation. I have only to lament, that it did not succeed to my most anxious wishes and utmost expectations.

I have but this moment returned from the batteries, and have not opportunity to enclose a list of casualties, which I will send you as soon as practicable.

Among the wounded I have to mention Colonel Buckland, of his Majesty's Fifty-third regiment; but I am in hopes, from what I have heard, it is but slightly.

I have, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
27th November 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBAY,
Colonel, commanding Second Division
Field Army.

P.S. Major Pennington has been obliged to send off for a supply of ammunition of different kinds.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

FIELD ORDERS by Colonel Mawbey, commanding Second Division Field Army.
Camp before Kalunga, 27th November 1814.

(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

A storming party, consisting of the grenadiers of the army and one battalion company of the fifty-third, with the light battalion company of the latter corps, under the field officer next for duty.

Major Ingleby will move to the breach in the following order, viz. grenadiers his Majesty's Fifty-third regiment, battalion company Fifty-third, grenadiers Sixth Native Infantry, grenadiers Seventh Native Infantry, and grenadiers Thirteenth Native Infantry, formed in a column of sub-divisions, right in front. The whole to move with their firelocks unloaded, and carry the breach with the bayonet. Light company Fifty-third to move equally divided on each flank of the column, a little in advance, with their pieces loaded, in order to cover the advance of the column. This company will move with their arms loaded, in order to pick off any men that may be at the breach or on the walls of the fort. The troops in the trenches will be kept in readiness to support the storming column, and Lieutenant-Colonel Buckland will move with the rest of the troops in camp, to be employed as circumstances may require.

On entering the breach, the storming party will divide equally to the right and left, so as to go completely round the walls of the fort, and drive the enemy out of the fort.

A party of fifty men of his Majesty's Fifty-third regiment under a Captain, and the whole of Capt. Skinner's Horse, will remain to guard the encampment, and particularly watch the hills in the rear, where there appears to be a body of the enemy.

26th November 1814,
12 o'clock.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER,
Captain, M.B.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

In continuation of my despatch of yesterday, and in order to give a more detailed account of the operations subsequent to the arrival of the battering train on the 24th instant, to the period of the unfortunate failure of the 27th, so contrary to my expectations and to those of the whole army, it will be necessary to transmit to you a copy of my orders to the officers in command of the different detached columns, by which I had intended to intercept the retreat of the enemy when the storm should take place, as well as a copy of my particular instruction to the field officer, Major Ingleby, commanding the storming party.

I shall first, however, point out, more minutely than in my general despatch of yesterday, the causes to which our failure is to be attributed.

After it was reported to me by the officers at the head of the Engineer and Artillery departments, that the breach was perfectly and completely practicable (and which report was confirmed by my own personal observations), any longer delay in ordering the storming party to advance, I conceived not only unnecessary, but highly injudicious, as to an enemy so determined and indefatigable, it would only have afforded time to strengthen their internal defences, either by cutting off the breach, or erecting works so as to command the entrance into it.

After such fair prospects of success, it will, no doubt, appear a matter of surprize and disappointment, that our endeavours were not crowned with success.

It is, however, attributable to two causes: the first and principal of which was the heroic devotion of the enemy, who notwithstanding the repeated discharges from all the guns, mortars and howitzers of the battery covering the advance, persisted in manning the breach and bidding defiance to the assailants:

The second cause of failure, and which no human foresight could guard against, was the steep descent, after gaining the top of the breach, and from which the most daring of our brave troops could not venture to leap down.

In a moment of delay, therefore, nearly every man was swept down by the destructive fire of the enemy, and the few that escaped have since reported that
numerous

numerous pointed stakes or bamboos were placed at the bottom from which it was impossible to have escaped.

I should therefore hope, that after so fair an exposition of facts, the orders for the recall of the column within the batteries will not only be excused, but approved by his Excellency the Right Honourable Commander-in-Chief. I have only now to regret, indeed, that I did not sooner adopt that measure; but I entertained the hope, that by sending on a fresh body of troops, with strict orders to ascend the breach without firing a shot, that in spite of the bravery of the enemy the place would have been carried.

At that time I was not so fully aware of the obstacles to which I have alluded.

It now only remains to report my future intentions for the reduction of the Fort.

Having at present only about five hundred eighteen-pound round shot (seven hundred having been reported expended), it becomes necessary to husband those we have as much as circumstances will admit of, until a fresh supply of twelve hundred shall arrive, and which were despatched from Delhi on the 13th instant.

In the mean time, I shall use every possible exertion to straighten the supply of provisions and water, and prevent the reinforcing of the garrison.

It will, however, be a task of the utmost difficulty, and employ every man in the army; and moreover, from the nature of the country, and the exposure to the night air without tents, I much apprehend it will occasion sickness to the troops.

The enemy are supplied from springs of water all round the fort, and which reach very near to the summit of the hill on which it is situated.

The numerous pathways leading in all directions through the jungles also naturally favour the introduction of supplies.

A body of between two and three hundred men have been observed on the second range of mountains these last two or three days, and I fear, from the severe fatigues the troops have undergone, by being detached for the purpose of surrounding the fort, the duties of the trenches, in which I have continually posted five hundred men, the detachments still employed to guard the principal passes, &c., that I shall not be enabled effectually to prevent their entering into the fort during the dark nights.

Every means, however, to the attainment of this object shall be employed, although perhaps, in one point of view, it may not be considered of importance. I allude to the *possible* scarcity of provisions in the garrison.

My information on this particular subject has been most vague, contradictory and uncertain; nay, in many instances, absolutely false.

The accompanying return will but too plainly shew the severity of our loss. I trust, at present, it may appear superfluous to particularize the name of every distinguished officer. Their deeds will speak for themselves; and, in the orders I am about to issue, I shall, to the best of my judgment and ability, endeavour to do strict and impartial justice to the merits of every individual.

I have, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
28th November 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEEY,
Colonel, commanding Second Division Field Army.

FIELD ORDERS, by Colonel Mawbey.

Camp near Kalunga, 24th November 1814.

Two columns will be posted as follows to-morrow morning, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the enemy during the attack at the fort of Kalunga, viz.

First column on the table-land commanded by Major Ludlow.

Second

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Second column in the water-course to the westward of the road leading up to the table-land, commanded by Major Baldock.

Third column at or near the village of Luckhound, commanded by Captain Bucke.

Fourth column near Astill, or in its front on the high ground, commanded by Captain Coultman.

The first column, under Major Ludlow, will be composed of the seven battalion companies of the sixth Native Infantry, second battalion, six-pounders, two 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mortars under an artillery officer. This column, on its arrival at the ground where the old batteries stood, will extend its left along the ravine between the fort and the table-land, so as to communicate with the right of Major Baldock's column in the water-course; and extending to the right, will communicate with the left of Captain Coultman's column, posted on the high ground in front of the village of Astill.

The second column in the water-course, under the command of Major Baldock, will be composed of two companies of the light battalion. Detachment of the seventeenth regiment. This column, extending its right along the ravine between the fort and the table-hill, will communicate with Major Ludlow's left, and extending to its left, will form a communication with the column posted at or near the village of Luckhound.

The third column, under Captain Bucke, composed of four companies of the light battalion, will take post at or near the village of Luckhound, extending to its left, so as to prevent the enemy from making their escape between it and the hill, and extending to the right, will form a communication with the column in the water-course under Major Baldock.

The fourth column, under Captain Coultman, consisting of one company of the Fifty-third regiment and two battalion companies of the seventh Native Infantry, will be detached from the camp in the rear of the batteries to the village of Astill, or in its front on the high ground, communicating with the right of Major Ludlow's column and the batteries on the hill.

Should the garrison be inclined to quit their fortifications before the storm takes place, it is most probable they will attempt it during the night. Officers in command of columns, therefore, will see the absolute necessity for every individual being constantly on the alert to prevent the enemy's escape; and Colonel Mawbey feels confident, from the zeal and activity of those to whom this service is intrusted, that the objects in view will be most fully accomplished.

Should any of the shots or shells lob over the hill, officers will post their men, as far as circumstances will admit of, so as to cover them from their effects.

While the storming party is moving to the breach, Major Ludlow will (previous notice having been given him) make a feint attack from his right, at the same time taking particular care that he does not leave an opening for the enemy to escape between his column and that of Captain Coultman's.

The fourth column will also, during the advance of the storming party to the breach, close towards the fort, as if for the purpose of making an attack upon it from that quarter, so as to distract the attention of the enemy from the main assault, taking care, however, that the communication is not interrupted with the column on his left.

The advance guard under the field officer and captain of the day will be composed as follows.

Two howitzers, Horse Artillery.	
His Majesty's Fifth-third regiment.....	200 men
Seventh regiment Native Infantry	150
Thirteenth ditto	ditto.....150
	—
Total.....	500 men
	—

with

Bengal
Political Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosure.

with their usual proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, Four hundred of the advance guard will carry a fascine each and entrenching tools, the remaining hundred men will proceed to cover their advance. On the arrival of the advance guard at the place pointed out by Captain Smyth of the Engineers, the officer commanding, it will immediately possess itself of the hill, when the gabions (which will be carried by men employed by Captain Smyth) will be fixed in the direction he shall order, and the troops employed in them with all possible despatch, in order to cover themselves.

The officers commanding the posts will make the necessary dispositions of their force, so as to cover their men at work.

The officer commanding the two howitzers will, in conjunction with the Field Officer, post his guns in such situation as the nature of the ground will admit of, and most likely to be of the greatest effect.

The remainder of the troops will march in the following order :

Horse Artillery.

His Majesty's Fifty-third regiment.

Thirteenth regiment Native Infantry.

Seventh ditto ditto.

Grenadiers of the Army, light company of Fifty-third regiment, and first battalion company Fifty-third regiment.—Battering train.

The column composed of the grenadiers of the Army, light infantry, and first battalion company of the Fifty-third, will be commanded by the Field Officer mentioned in daily orders as next for duty.

The column composed of the grenadiers, &c. &c., will take with them a proportion of their camp-equipage, baggage, &c., while such part of the Park as Major Pennington shall think proper to leave behind are to remain on their present ground of encampment, which will be taken charge of by the whole of the Cavalry under Major Cumming, who will issue the necessary orders, and take such steps as he may think proper for the security of the stores, field baggage, bazar, or whatever may be left upon the ground. The sick of the several corps will remain on their present ground of encampment, as well as the recruits of the Sixth, Seventh, and Thirteenth regiments, with the drill havildars of each corps.

Major Pennington, commanding the Artillery, will make such arrangements, and issue such orders to his department, as he may think requisite for carrying into effect the service in which we are now employed.

Mr. Phillips, Superintending Surgeon, will also make the necessary arrangements in the medical department.

Commanding officers of corps will recall every guard furnished by their respective regiments at five o'clock to-morrow morning.

The proportion of tents to be taken by the different corps to be struck and packed up to-morrow morning at five o'clock, and the troops to march off at the shortest notice.

The advance guard to parade at the above hour in front of the Park, when they will receive the fascines and entrenching tools, and then wait for orders to march.

(Signed) G. W. WALKER,
Captain, M. B.

FIELD ORDERS by Colonel Mawbey.

Kalunga, 27th November 1814.

A storming party, consisting of the grenadiers of the Army and one battalion company of the Fifty-third, with the light infantry company of the latter corps, under the Field Officer next for duty.

Major Ingleby will move to the breach in the following order, viz. grenadiers his Majesty's Fifty-third, battalion company Fifty-third, grenadiers Sixth Native

Bengal
Political Letter,
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(Enclosure No 8.)

Letter from
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Native Infantry, grenadiers Seventh Native Infantry, and grenadiers Thirteenth Native Infantry, formed in a column of sub-divisions, right in front. The whole to move with their musquets unloaded and carry the breach with the bayonet.

Light company Fifty-third to move equally divided on each flank of the column, a little in advance, with their pieces loaded, in order to cover the advance of the column, to pick off any men that may be at the breach or on the walls of the fort.

The troops in the trenches will be kept in readiness to support the storming columns, and Lieutenant Colonel Buckland will move up with the rest of the troops in camp, to be employed as circumstances may require.

On entering the breach, the storming party will divide equally to the right and left, so as to go completely round the walls of the fort, and drive the enemy out of it.

A party of fifty men of the Fifty-third regiment under a Captain, and the whole of Captain Skinner's Horse, will remain to guard the encampment, and particularly watch the hills in the rear, where there appears to be a body of the enemy.

RETURN

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a Detachment of the Field Army at the Assault at the Fort of Kalunga, under the Command of Colonel S. Mawbey, commanding Second Division Field Army, on the 27th November 1814.

	Lieutenant Colonels.			Majors.			Captains.			Lieutenants.			Cornets and Ensigns.			Native Commissioned Officers.			Havildars, Sergeants.			Trumpeters, Drummers, Bugles.			Rank and File.		
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.			
Detachment of Horse Artillery	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..
Detachment of Foot Artillery.....	7	..	..	..	
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment	1	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	3	..			
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry	1	..	..	1	11	..	..	..
Two Grenadier Companies Sixth Native Infantry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	
First battalion Seventh Native Infantry	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	
Pioneers.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL....	1	..	1	2	..	2	4	..	..	1	..	1	6	..	2	29	..	..	5	..			
GRAND TOTAL....	1	3	6	1	7	31	5	429															

Officers' Names Killed.

His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment, Lieutenant Harington.
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry, Captain Campbell.
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry, Lieutenant Cunningham.

Officers' Names Wounded.

Horse Artillery, Lieutenant Fire-worker J. B. Luxford very dangerously.
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment :
Major Ingleyby slightly.
Captain Stone severely.
Lieutenant Horsely ditto.

His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment, (continued.)
Lieutenant Green slightly.
Lieutenant Brodie severely.
Ensign Aufriere ditto.
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry :
Captain Blake severely.

The Privates returned missing are supposed to have been killed in the Fort.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Commanding Second Division Field Army.

(Signed) J. W. EDWARDS, Captain,
A. M. B. Second Division, Field Army.

Bengal
Political Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

An unavoidable delay in the transmission of the despatches which accompany my separate letter of this date, enables me to transmit for the Commander-in-Chief's orders, the enclosed copy of a letter this moment received from Colonel Mawbey, reporting that the garrison of Kalunga had evacuated the place on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The force which has been detained in the Dhoon will now be directed upon Nahun, and to co-operate with Colonel Ochterlony's division, conformably to the plan which the Commander-in-Chief had originally formed for the destruction of the Goorka power west of the Jumna.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp at Moradabad,
2d December 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that the enemy evacuated the fort of Kalunga at four o'clock A.M. this morning.

I can only attribute this measure to the determined exertions made by the whole of the troops engaged in the storm on the 27th instant, which though it failed, proved so destructive to the enemy. Daily desertions have been reported to me ever since; and I adopted every means in my power to distress the enemy, by cutting off the junction of a party that has been hovering on the adjacent hills, and preventing the garrison getting water from the vicinity of the fort since that unfortunate event.

I have, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
30th November 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel, commanding Second Division
Field Army.

P.S.—I beg to be favoured with his Lordship's orders as soon as possible, whether the fort is to be repaired, either by rebuilding the walls or making a strong stockade at the part breached.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government in the Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Adjutant-General, dated the 2d instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
3d December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, copies of despatches, as noted in the margin,* received from Colonel Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division of the Field Army, and that part of the Second Division employed in the Goorka territories north of Zillah Seharunpore, detailing his operations and proceedings subsequent to the fall of Nalagurh.

2. The

* Letter dated 17th November 1814 with three Enclosures : Letter dated 26th November enclosed in a Letter dated 27th November with two enclosures Letter dated 27th November.

2. The conduct of Colonel Ochterlony in the arduous warfare in which he is engaged, continues to be distinguished, under recurring difficulties, by the same judgment, fortitude, and perseverance, which have already marked his progress, and obtained for him the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The unfortunate accident which befel the covering party to the reconnaissance on the 26th ultimo, is chiefly to be lamented from the heavy loss sustained by the gallant little party who were engaged with such disproportionate numbers of the enemy. The event is in itself unimportant.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp at Moradabad,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Bengal Political
Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No 9.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

In my letter of the 11th instant I had the honour to acquaint you of my having proceeded to Baragong, and again sent forward the Reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to occupy the heights of Golah, of which he obtained unopposed possession about sunset. The second battalion of the Sixth, and the six companies of the second battalion of the Nineteenth, proceeded to join him at day-break, and I followed about noon with the second of the First Native Infantry.

From the heights we now occupy we have a full view of the stockade of the enemy: their right covered and commanded by the fort of Ramgurh, and their left by a high hill called Kote, on which they have a strong party, and which is inaccessible, if not on all sides, certainly to their left and front.

On a first view, however, of their left stockade, it appeared to me very assailable; and in hopes of turning it and taking them in flank, I augmented the Reserve by three complete companies from the Brigade, and directed Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to proceed to the right to the village of Kaudree, as will be seen in my letter of instructions to that officer, forming a number of this despatch. Vide A.

Judging by the eye, and depending on the information of the country people, this attempt seemed to promise success: but as I felt very great anxiety respecting the ground between Kaudree and the Kote, I sent for the Rajah of Pullassie, who arrived in my camp some hours after Colonel Thompson's departure, and his information appeared so accurate and so conclusive, as to induce me to send off a letter, directing the attack to be postponed till the road and hill should be particularly examined, as near as the posts of the enemy would admit.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson has accordingly remained in that position from that period, whilst Lieutenant Lawtie, who accompanied the Reserve, has been daily most zealously and indefatigably employed in reconnoitring their left, and has explored to a very considerable extent a plain in their rear, under the town of Ramgurh. The different sketches he has sent me are transmitted herewith; and whilst they will serve to explain the position of the enemy, will prove the indefatigability, zeal and perseverance of this valuable officer.

That officer returned last night, and this morning ascended the hill which leads to Ramgurh, so far as to decide that any attack on their front is absolutely impracticable, the loss of a great number of men certain, and a successful result next to impossible.

It now, therefore, becomes a serious subject of my consideration what measures to adopt, and I shall avail myself of the information which Lieutenant Lawtie has obtained of the ground in their rear. To enable his Excellency to form some opinion respecting my future operations, I enclose a copy of notes which I have just given to Lieutenant Lawtie, and I shall reserve all further explanation to a future letter.

I shall only at present acknowledge the receipt of your express of the 9th, and express my regret at the change therein mentioned of the measures first contemplated.

[6 E]

My

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

My opinion of the necessity of an attack on Nahun is expressed in a letter addressed to Colonel Mawbey yesterday evening; and I feel persuaded, that it is of the utmost importance, as not only forcing Ummer Sing to divide his force, which he has now concentrated at Ramgurb, but as to the impression it will have on the inhabitants of the hills, as the fall of the Capital of the principal Raj. Vide B.

Letters should continue to be addressed to me, *via* Umballa and Pullassie, by which route five hircarrahs have been laid at each stage.

It now only remains to add, that the road, notwithstanding the unremitted exertions used, was only completed this morning, and the guns will only reach the nullah which runs under the steep ascent of Ramgurb this evening; nor could they have arrived sooner, had we only a light train and the necessary ammunition.

I have, &c.

Camp,
17th November 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

A.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, commanding the Reserve.

Sir:

The Reserve under your command will march at twelve o'clock, conducted by the guides furnished by the Rajah to the village of Kaudree, where you will take post.

The object of this movement is to gain the position of the hill of Kote, on which a body of the enemy is lodged, but not yet stockaded; and which is said, and appears from hence, to command the left position or stockade of the enemy, from whence their whole line of posts may be successively attacked and enfiladed.

From the village of Kaudree to the hill of Kote the distance is computed at one coss and a-half, and is considered a good point for the first formation and assembly of your whole Reserve. From thence if you should see any rising ground between your post and Kote, which in your judgment it would be advisable to occupy, you will throw forward such a number as you judge sufficient to maintain it; or if your whole force should arrive while there is sufficient day, and you deem the attempt feasible, you will move forward without delay and carry that post, the importance of which you will see by the above statement, as well as from your own judgment and experience.

Should you, however, arrive at a late hour, or deem it advisable, you will remain at the village during the night, and move off in the morning, so as to make your attack by the dawn of day; and having carried the hill of Kote, you will move down the brow in the direction of the stockade, which from hence appears within musket-shot.

In these operations much must necessarily depend on your own nearer view of the point of attack, and your own experience and judgment. But if it should be found that the brow of the Kote hill does command by musketry, it would seem desirable that a body should be drawn up, to keep up a strong fire to cover an advance of as many men as you think proper to carry the stockade by an assault of the bayonet.

I have, &c.

Camp at Kauwan,
13th November 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

P.S. Your Reserve will be augmented by three complete companies from the line; and the intention of this is, to enable you at the village of Kaudree, which is described to be naturally strong, to leave a force sufficient to obstruct any attempt of the enemy from the interior to interrupt or obstruct your rear. In the event of your getting possession of the stockade under Kote, it will be necessary to occupy that commanding position, to prevent the enemy from taking you in flank, as we now hope to do them.

I have

I have now only to entreat that your front may move on at such a pace as will ensure your whole force being kept complete close files, and ready for action; and with these instructions I conclude, perfectly confident that your energy, experience, and skill, will supply any deficiencies.

13th November 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

Bengal
Political Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosures.

B.

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding, &c.

Sir :

I had yesterday the honour to receive by express the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General to your address, by which I find myself honoured with the command of the troops now serving immediately under your orders.

It is not my intention to avail myself further of this distinguished honour, than to communicate to you such impressions as are made on my mind by events, or by such intelligence as I receive, leaving the latter to have only such weight as it seems entitled to, from your nearer and better sources of information.

The letter, which you received, and which I addressed to the deceased and lamented General Gillespie, stated that a running stream ran within a short distance of the wicket of the stockade.

If large reinforcements have been sent to the garrison, their reservoirs being only calculated for a certain time and for a given number, must much sooner reduce their stock of water than they at first calculated for the force originally intended to defend it; and if the fact of a stream running so near the wicket is true, I am sure it is unnecessary to point out the utility of taking such measures as will most effectually prevent the egress of a single individual.

By the time this letter reaches you, the train from Delhi will have arrived at Deyra; and, I trust, what did not yield to a coup-de-main, will soon be ours by regular approaches and operations. Supposing then the fort of Kalunga in our possession, it becomes necessary to determine what further movements of your detachment would most effectually co-operate with mine, and tend to the annoyance of the enemy.

In this respect, I can have but one opinion. So soon as the fall of Kalunga and the necessary subsequent arrangements place you at liberty to march, I think your first movements should be direct on Nahun, either by the Kyarda valley or the road under the hills. Major Richards travelled through the valley of Kyarda, and examined it minutely. As he is now under your command, I beg leave to refer you to him and Lieutenant Young, also of the Thirteenth regiment, for information.

Nahun has ever been spoken of rather as a house than a fort: but we now know the dependance to be placed on such accounts; and we are enabled to judge by experience of the strength of these dwellings from Nalagurh, which it is not now supposed could have been affected by six-pounders, I would therefore recommend that you take with you at least two of the battering guns brought to Kalunga either twelves or eighteens, and that whatever delay it may occasion, you take with you heavy ordnance if you have any forts or stockades to attack; but such attacks on any point but Nahun, will be the subject of a future letter and further consideration.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kauwan,
16th November 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

NOTES for Lieutenant Lawtie.

A direct attack in front being deemed every way unadvisable, our first object must be to look out for a strong position, where we can leave our guns, tumbrils, and such stores as we have not hands to convey.

The

Bengal
Political Letter,
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Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

The road between this and Kaudree must be examined, and a strong position found for a small party to keep up the communication for supplies.

The Teamoo hill should be strengthened, in order to secure possession of Kaudree, and every indication of a descent into the plain should be most carefully avoided.

All our light train and ammunition being conveyed to Kaudree, it may be found possible to make an attack on the Boodoo Bourg by regular approaches, notwithstanding the inaccessibility and occupation of the Kote.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

It is with real concern that I report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the occurrences of this day, which must undoubtedly impress on the minds of the enemy the idea of a premeditated attack, and consequent failure on our part, and in which, as will be seen by the returns, we have sustained a considerable loss.

During the night, a battery had been erected for the mortars, howitzers, and six-pounder, which began to play at an early hour in the morning. It was found, however, that the distance was too great, and the elevation too high, to hope for any very material effect on the stockade, which was our first object of attack; and I left the battery about half-past nine o'clock, desiring Major M'Leod to cease firing, and requested Lieutenant Lawtie to reconnoitre the ground, and a hill somewhat more in advance, which, it was thought, would be more favourable to our operations.

A short time after my return, I heard a very sharp firing of musquetry, and could clearly see that our men had driven back the enemy towards their stockade; and soon after a small party seemed to have taken post at a wall within three hundred yards of it.

So soon as I perceived this, I sent orders to Major M'Leod to reinforce the party with all the men at the battery, and directed two companies complete to move up with all possible expedition to replace them: but it is with great concern I state, that the enemy threw out from their different stockades, and from Ramgurh itself, such numbers, that the party was compelled to relinquish the ground they had gained before the reinforcement could arrive; and our momentary promise of gaining a position, which must soon have led to the possession of our object, has terminated in what will certainly be considered a triumph to the enemy.

I shall write more particularly hereafter; but I cannot conclude this letter without mentioning a very general complaint of the Sepoys, that they found their ammunition most unexpectedly exhausted, by the utter inability to turn their boxes, from the leather having shrunk and tightened round them.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nher,
26th November 1814.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your several Letters as noted in the margin,* received about noon this day. I had the honour to address you yesterday by the regular dawk; but not receiving the returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, till this moment (three p. m.), I send by express a copy of my letter.

In the course of last night, some of the Rajah's people were sent to ascertain the amount of our loss, and to endeavour to assist any wounded who might be on the ground, but were fired on by the enemy, and obliged to retire. Some
hircarrahs

* Letter, dated 20th November 1814, with copy of a letter, dated the 19th; Letter dated 21st November; Letter dated 22d November, with copy of another letter.

hircarrahs were also sent, both last night and at day-break this morning ; but, I regret to say, with no better success. About noon the officer commanding in the batteries reported one of the enemy having come towards his post, and given notice that people would be allowed to take away the killed and wounded without molestation. Orders were instantly given for all the doolies in camp to be sent to the battery, with every necessary medical assistance.

Benga
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 9.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp at Nher,
27th November 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachment commanded by Colonel Ochterlony.
Camp, Nher, November 26, 1814.

CORPS.	Wounded.							Missing.						
	Lieutenant.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naick.	Sepoys.	Bhceaty.	Lieutenant.	Subadar.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Bhceatys.
Light infantry corps	10	..	..	1	..	2	3	6	..
Second battalion First Regiment Native Infantry	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	..
Second battalion Third Regiment Native Infantry	3	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	..
First battalion Fourteenth Regiment Native Infantry	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	15	..
Pioneer Detachment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	2	1	29	1	1	1	..	4	5	31	..

ABSTRACT.

	Lieutenant.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildar.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Bhceaty.
Missing	1	1	..	4	5	31	..
Severely wounded .....	..	..	..	2	1	15	..
Slightly wounded .....	..	..	1	..	..	13	1
Wounded, since dead .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total	1	1	1	6	6	60	1

Name of Officer reported Missing, since brought into Camp Dead—Lieutenant G. T. Williams, second battalion Third Regiment.

N.B. Since making out this return, the whole of the missing have been brought into camp dead.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 9.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

EXTRACT *Detachment orders by Brigadier Ochterlony, commanding Camp at Nher, 26th November 1814.*

Though unexpected and uncontrolable circumstances may lead the enemy to consider the affair of this morning as a premeditated attack, and consequent failure on our part, the Commanding Officer deems it an incumbent duty to return his thanks to Ensign Simes and the reconnoitring party who accompanied Lieutenant Lawtie, for the gallantry and spirit they evinced in their advance to the wall under the great stockade, and can only regret that there was not a greater number to second their efforts, as it seems certain that they only retired from a superiority so decided as cannot do them any discredit, even in the opinion of the enemy.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

In my despatch of the 17th instant, I had the honour to acquaint you of my determination to avail myself of the information obtained of the ground in the rear of Ramgurb, and more particularly of such as should be confirmed by the personal investigation of Lieutenant Lawtie, whose assiduous zeal and indefatigable perseverance had explored to a considerable distance:

The accounts I have received of the greater accessibility of the hills from the rear was confirmed by Lieutenant Lawtie's observation; and there appeared just ground to believe, both from the accounts and his distant view, that some spots might be found unoccupied, which would be valuable as primary positions.

The road, however to Colonel Thompson's post at Kaudree, by which alone their rear could be gained, was declared impassable for cattle, and consequently for our guns. I had, therefore, no alternative, but carrying as many with their ammunition as our means afforded, by men, and trusting to the docility of the elephants, which, I hoped, might effect what was deemed impassable by other animals.

On the 18th I gave orders for the six public elephants to convey two six-pounders, two mortars, and two howitzers, and four hundred coolies, in addition to three hundred I had previously attached to the Park, to carry the necessary ammunition and equipments; and, at the same time, ordered three battalions of the brigade to march at different hours, so as to form a protection to the carriers who might straggle from the main body, and at the same time offered a handsome reward to some of the inhabitants who had come in to the Rajah, to make such a road as would enable our cattle and brinjaira bullocks to proceed to Kaudree.

The road, however, was found so indescribably bad, that it was not till the evening of the 20th (or second day) that Major M'Leod could report the arrival of all the stores; nor did the very first arrive till a late hour in the day.

To keep open a communication for our baggage and train cattle by the road to be made by the Zemindars, I was obliged to leave and divide the Patiala Nujeebs on the heights which we had occupied, and to take the advantage of the hills on the route to post different parties of the Rajah of Pullassie's Sepoys.

Lieutenant-Colonel Adams was left with his battalion in a strong position, with the two eighteens and two sixes, near where the road leads from the Chickiree nullah, in the hope and expectation that our operations in this quarter would open a passage for their further progress. It was not, however, till the 23rd that we could descend from the post of Kaudrec to the ground, or what is called the plain, in the rear of their position.

On the 24th I marched to my present encampment, and instantly occupied the ruined house of the Rajah by a strong piquet and a hill called the Sewa Dewolla, as the future post for a battery, by a hundred men, who were reinforced at night by a complete company.

At the post of Kaudree, I was obliged to leave Captain Martin and the second battalion of the Sixth, not only to keep open the communication for our supplies, but to keep up an appearance of threatening that flank during our operation here.

here. In all these measures I am not conscious that I have left a man who could be brought on with propriety or security: but these necessary detachments have, of course, greatly lessened my numbers, and incapacitated me from doing what, with a greater force, perhaps, might have been practicable. The enemy are said to be straitened for provisions, and their supplies, in consequence of the positions we have taken, are obliged to be brought by circuitous routes, and chiefly from the westward, which O'Brien could and would have intercepted, if Sunsar Chund had allowed him to proceed as he desired, or had he shewn that warmth of friendship which he pretended for the Rajah of Pullassie, or in fact, had he taken a real interest in his success. His pretext is a fear of Runjeet Sing's attacking his country in the absence of his troops; but his real motive, in my judgment, is to wait the issue of events here, when his aid will be of little consequence.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosures.

I have now brought up my detail to the occurrence I had the honour to report yesterday; and most grieved am I to find the return of casualties so much beyond my expectation.

I cannot say what might have been the result of the attack, had it been concerted instead of accidental, because the enemy seem generally to confine themselves to the defensive, and to place their entire dependance on the obstinacy and determination of resistance in their stockades, on which they place great confidence; but the evident inferiority of our numbers gave them encouragement to quit their stockades and positions, in greater force than they probably would have done under any other circumstances.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nher,
27th November 1814.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting-Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

1. Major Bradshaw will have transmitted to his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, a copy of his dispatch of the 25th November to the Adjutant-General, reporting the successful commencement of operations in the Terraie by a portion of the force under his command.

2. I have now the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency in Council, the enclosed copy of a General Order issued to the Army, under yesterday's date, by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and to request you to convey to the Vice-President in Council the cordial congratulations of his Excellency the Governor-General, on the successful and honourable result of the affair to which it refers.

I have, &c.

Camp, Moradabad,
5th December, 1814.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Commander-in-Chief, dated Head-Quarters, Camp, Moradabad, 4th December, 1814.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief has much pleasure in publishing in General Orders to the Army, the following copy of a despatch this day received from Major Bradshaw, commanding on the northern frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, announcing the successful commencement of operations against the Nepaulese or Goorka power in that quarter.

The Commander-in-Chief views with high approbation the promptitude with which Major Bradshaw proceeded to carry into effect his Excellency's instructions, for the advance of the British posts into the Terraie, the judgment evinced in the plan, and the gallantry shewn in the execution of the attack on the principal quarters of the enemy, as well as the vigour and rapidity with which he was pursued.

His

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec 1814.

(Enclosure No.10.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosure.

His Excellency desires to offer his best thanks to Major Bradshaw, who directed, to Captain Sibley, Lieutenants Boileau and Thomson, who led the several divisions, to Cornet Hearsey, commanding a party of irregular horse, and to the whole of the officers and men, for the zeal, intrepidity, and active exertion which they displayed on this honourable and brilliant little affair; for such his Excellency does not hesitate to pronounce it, signalized as it has been by the most complete success, and the fall of the enemy's Commander, slain in a personal conflict with Lieutenant Boileau, of the second battalion of the eighteenth Native Infantry. The personal bravery displayed by that officer on this occasion will not fail to recommend him to the distinguished notice of Government.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief hails this successful commencement of operations, by the advance of that division of the forces which is destined to act against the centre of the enemy's power and possessions, as an omen of that ardent zeal, unshaken courage, and persevering exertion, with which, his Excellency has no doubt, it will, on every occasion of difficulty or danger, assert and maintain the superiority of the British arms, the glory of the British name, and the rights and honour of the British Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

(Enclosure No.11.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Commander of the Forces to request you will lay before his Excellency the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the accompanying copies of a despatch from Major P. Bradshaw, commanding on the frontier of Sarun and Tirhoot, detailing the progress and successful result of an attack made by the detachment under his command on the enemy's post of Burhurwa, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and which, in its immediate consequence, appears to have led to the complete possession of the Terraie, and the subjection of its inhabitants to the authority of the British Government.

On this gratifying occasion, the Commander of the Forces anticipates the cordial concurrence of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in those sentiments of approbation with which his Excellency regards the conduct of Major Bradshaw in the direction of the present enterprise, which appears to his Excellency to have been planned with a degree of judgment and ability, no less creditable to the professional talents of that officer, than the steadiness and gallantry subsequently displayed in the execution of his orders, were honourable to the officers and troops under his command.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
6th December, 1814.

(Signed) J. GORDON.
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to forward to you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, a copy of a letter which I addressed to the Adjutant-General on the 25th* instant, announcing the surprise of the Nepaulese post of Burhurwa by the detachment of Ghorasehun under my direction. The distance between these places is six coss.

2. A despatch* from Captain Hay, just received, reports the capture on the same day by that officer of the fort of Baragurhee, which the enemy evacuated on preparations being made to assault it.

3. No Nepaulese force is now in the Terraie of Chumparun; and the military occupation of it being completed, I have proclaimed its subjection, and called upon the inhabitants to manifest their allegiance to the British power. Every symptom of a willing obedience to this notification appears in the surrounding villages,

* The despatches alluded to in page 307.

villages, and the principal persons are coming in to give the necessary security for entitling them to trust and protection.

4. Lists of the killed and wounded, on the part of the detachment and on that of the enemy, subsequently corrected, are herein enclosed.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Burhurwa,
27th November 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Major, commanding on the Frontier of Sarun
and Tirhoot.

Bengal,
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.
(Enclosure No. 11.)
Letter from
Deputy
Adjutant-General.
with Enclosures.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops upon the boundary under my orders moved forward, at twelve o'clock last night, to occupy the Nepaulese Terraie on this frontier along the advanced line prescribed in your instructions. No accounts have yet reached me of the operation of Captain Hay's division ; but I lose no time in apprizing you, that the result of the movement of the detachment under Captain Sibley, was every way successful. An attack was made by it on the post of Burhurwa in three divisions, of ninety sepoys each, led respectively by Captain Sibley, Lieutenant Boileau, and Lieutenant Thomson, and the Rissallah of irregular horse, under Cornet Hearsey, formed into two parties, covered the flanks. Pursaram Thappa, the Nepaulese Soobah of the Terraie, who occupied this position with about four hundred men, was completely surprised. He himself was killed : one of his chief Sirdars, severely wounded, was found among the slain, which is stated to amount to about fifty-one mountaineer soldiers. The exact number of the wounded is not yet ascertained ; nor can it be immediately estimated what number of the enemy were drowned on being driven into the river Baugmutty. The route of the fugitives cut off by the north was directed for refuge to the south, in Kurrurbunna Gurhee ; but being pursued to that place, three miles from the scene of attack, it was evacuated, and they were chased across the Baugmutty, where those who escaped being drowned or sabred, threw down their arms and begged for quarter. Among this number is the late commander of the Gurhee. Two standards of the enemy have been taken in the attack. I have the honour to transmit a return of the casualties of the detachment. Lieutenant Boileau, commanding my escort, is the only European officer wounded. He received a deep sabre cut in a personal contest with the Nepaulese Soobah, whom he slew, and whose death hastened the success of the general attack. Being myself an eye-witness of the conduct of the officers and men on this occasion, and having every reason to be pleased and satisfied with the execution of their service, I beg leave to present, for the favourable notice of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the testimony which I can thus bear to the zeal, courage, and effect, which distinguished the exertions of the Leaders of Divisions, and of the Rissallah of irregular horse, and of the other officers and men, in the progress of this attack. The Soobadar, whose death in the service of Government has occurred, was an officer of bravery, experience and merit. He has left a wife and two sons, whom I trust to be indulged with permission to recommend to his Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Burhurwa,
25th November 1814.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Major, commanding on the Frontier
of Sarun and Tirhoot.

Bengal
Political Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

RETURN of the *Killed and Wounded in the Attack on the Nepaulese Post of Burhurwa, under Major Bradshaw, on the Morning of the 25th instant.*

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

	Lieutenant.	Subadars.	Havildars.	Sepoys.	Troopers.	Horses.
KILLED.						
Major Bradshaw's Escort formed from Second Battalion Fifteenth Regiment.....	..	1	1	..	..	..
Colonel Gardner's Irregular Horse, under Cornet Hearsey, Sixth Cavalry .....	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL KILLED.....	..		1	..	..	2
WOUNDED.						
Major Bradshaw's Escort.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Detachment Second Battalion Fifteenth Regiment .....	..	..	..	4	..	..
Chumparun Light Infantry Battalion .....	..	..	1	1	..	..
Irregular Horse.....	..	..	..	..	14	7
TOTAL WOUNDED.....	1	..	1	5	14	7

Lieutenant Boileau, in command of Major Bradshaw's Escort, wounded.

Camp, Burhurwa,
25th November 1814.

(Signed) HENRY SIBLEY,
Captain, commanding a Detachment.

NAMES of *Nepaulese Sirdars killed and taken in the Attack on their Post of Burhurwa, on the 25th November 1814.*

- Killed
1. Purseram Thappa, Soobah of the Zillah of Bara Pursa, and commandant of the troops.
 2. Jewrun Sing Thappa, Soobadar, and nephew to Purseram Thappa.
 3. Phoud Sing Thappa, Soobadar.
 4. Musun Rout, a noted leader of Decoits, and possessing extensive influence on the lower orders in the Terraie.
 5. Juggut Busneit, nephew of Dusrut Khutera, and in command of the troops of that Sirdar after his death, wounded and in the hospital.
 6. Chunder Sekher Opadeca, late Vakeel from the Rajah of Nepaul, surrendered in the evening.

2 Havildars, 1 Naick, 13 Sepoys, and 2 Women, wounded and in the hospital.

10 Sepoys prisoners.

	Sirdars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Women and Children.
Killed	4	..	..	51	..
Wounded.....	1	1	2	24	..
Prisoners	1	..	..	10	4
TOTAL.....	6	1	2	85	4

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Major, commanding on Frontier Sarun and Tirhoot.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir :

By Order of the Commander of the Forces I herewith have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 12th instant, addressed by Major-General Marley, commanding a division of the army in the field, to the Adjutant-General, reporting the progress of the force under his command up to that date, and the further operations he then had in view.

I have also the honour to transmit a copy of the despatch of the 10th instant from Major Bradshaw, referred to in the second paragraph of Major-General Marley's letter.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
23d December 1814.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the arrival, on the 10th current, of the division under my command at the southern point of Tuppel Puchrowtah, where it has occupied an extensive and high ground, having the Jumna on one hand and the Teer on the other, which two streams unite about a mile from our left.

I beg leave to enclose a copy of a letter from Major Bradshaw of the 10th current, transmitting copies of reports by Captain Hay, commanding the Chumparun Light Infantry, dated 7th and 8th current, giving the detailed particulars of a petty affair with the enemy, who attacked two of his outposts and drove it in, with the loss of one naick and two sepoy killed, also two camp followers killed and one wounded.

Copies of Captain Hay's reports to Major Bradshaw are herewith transmitted; by which it will appear, that the attack on the Nepaulese post of Burhurwa has produced a spirit of retaliation on the part of the enemy, though executed in a manner rather contemptible, if the reports of their numbers, as stated by the non-commissioned officers of the parties attacked, be correct.

Still, however, an appearance of active hostility on their parts ought to be answered by an early advance of this division; and I therefore propose to issue the necessary directions for concentrating the division, allotting the artillery and other departments into portions, and forming the troops into three divisions, preparatory to an advance upon the Nepaulese territories. Previous, however, to taking these measures, I am extremely anxious to confer with Major Bradshaw, especially on the important subject of occupying military posts along the frontier line, having communication, if possible, with those to be established along the Goruckpore Terraie on the one hand, and with Captain Latter on the other.

On this subject I cannot help observing, with due deference, that no great portion of troops from this division can well be spared, without weakening our efforts on points which, I am inclined to think, would, if successful, by means of efficient columns sent to secure them, have the very (or perhaps better) consequences derivable from leaving a chain of posts on a very protracted line, by acting as an urgent call on the enemy to retire for the defence of their own immediate possessions, instead of weakening themselves by desultory operations, at a time when we were threatening their very Capital.

As, however, a chain of posts must be established, I would suggest the expediency of raising two thousand matchlock-men, who together with four companies of the Chumparun Light Infantry, might be deemed competent to this service.

Perhaps

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1811.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

Perhaps the services of a body of Horse, kept constantly moving in various bodies and directions, might tend greatly to the attainment of this object, as far as regards the more open parts of the Terraie, and I propose to suggest this to Major Bradshaw at an early period of our conference. At all events, the more efficient and numerous our columns are, the sooner will the effect appear of drawing off the enemy from our frontier upon themselves. I have, therefore, conceived the following outline of our movement in three columns in advance on the enemy.

1. I propose to form the column which will proceed to Hurryharpore of the following strength, under the command of Brigadier Dick, who possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which your instructions direct me to look for, in the selection of an officer to direct the important objects of this portion of the division.

Infantry.

Effective musketry
as per last return.

Two companies of his Majesty's Twenty-fourth foot	162
Second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Native Infantry	637
Left wing second battalion of the Twenty-second Native Infantry	314
Total musketry	1113

Artillery.

Two 3-pounders, two 4½-inch howitzers, one 4½-inch mortar, six wall-pieces, under Captain Lindsay, having two Subaltern Officers and a due proportion of Artillery-men and Lascars.

Pioneers.

One company, including forty bildars, under Lieutenant Wilkie, Lieutenant Pecket, Assistant Field Engineer; and Lieutenant Barton, and Mr. Cadet Paton of Engineers, Assistant Surveyors, will proceed with the column.

2. I propose to detach, *via* Barra Gurhee and Joorjooree, through the Suktce Pass a central column, agreeably to the instructions furnished for my guidance, to consist of the following details, under Captain Roughsedge, an officer whose habits and ability point him out as the best I could select for conducting it.

Infantry.

Effective musketry.

Six companies Ramgurh battalion	558
Eight companies Chumparun Light Infantry	722
Total	1280

Artillery.

Two 4½-inch howitzers, six wall-pieces, under a subaltern officer of Artillery, with the due proportion of Artillery-men and Lascars.

Ensign Lindsay, Assistant Field Engineer, to accompany this column.

A half company of Pioneers, under Ensign Manson, second battalion of the Twenty-fifth.

3. There will then remain with the main division of the army under my personal command, to proceed, *via* Goorpussar and the Bechiaco Pass, towards Hetounda :

Infantry.

Eight companies of his Majesty's Twenty-fourth foot	648
First battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry	754
Second ditto Fifteenth Native Infantry	798
Total.....	2,200

Artillery

Artillery.

Four 6-pounders, two 3-pounders, four 4½-inch howitzers, one 4½-inch mortar, and seven wall-pieces, with their due proportion of Artillery-men and Lascars, under Major Monson; and one company and a half of Pioneers, under Captain Swinton.

Bengal
Political Letter
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 12)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

In these calculations I have not reckoned on the recruits with regular corps. However, as the drill is persevered in on every opportunity, and much progress made, I am confident that they will be all able to join in a short time.

The above statement is a mere rough sketch, liable to alterations, depending on future information and my communications with Major Bradshaw. However, I have considered it necessary to state the whole, even in its imperfect state, that his Lordship may be apprized, generally, of the outlines of our intended operations. I shall, of course, detail them more fully when about to be acted upon.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Putchrowtah,
12th December 1814.

(Signed)

B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

To Major-General Marley, commanding the Army proceeding against Nepal.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to transmit for your information, copies of letters received from Captain Hay, relative to an attack on an outpost from that officer's detachment.

2. I am sorry to observe that this attack, unimportant as it is in a military point of view, has had a sensible effect in counteracting the impression made on the inhabitants of the Terraie by the surprise of the enemy's post of Burhurwa. The willingness evinced on that occasion by the people to submit to the British authority, has considerably diminished along the frontier, from Barragurh to Persa.

3. No accurate account can be obtained of the exact force of the enemy at any particular post; but it is confidently asserted, that, in the space between Hetounda and Janickpore, the Nepaulese force employed amounts to fourteen thousand men.

4. I have the honour to transmit you a return of the troops under my command, upon the frontier of Chumparun and Tirhoot; and, in pursuance of orders from Head-Quarters, under date the 28th of October, to resign into your hands the military authority which I have hitherto exercised in this quarter.

5. Having marched along the frontier for the purpose of making a new disposition of the troops, I arrived this morning within four coss of Persa, to which place I propose moving to-morrow, to re-establish that post under Captain Sibley, which had been relinquished, under an apprehension of its being about to be attacked by a superior body of the enemy, when lately commanded by Lieutenant Smith. After performing this duty, I shall proceed to join you with all practicable expedition, and march for that purpose on the 12th current.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Rangurh,
10th December 1814.

(Signed)

P. BRADSHAW,
Major, commanding on the Frontier
of Sarun and Tirhoot.

EXTRACTS and Copies of Letters addressed by Captain Hay to Major Bradshaw,
Camp Baragurh, 7th December 1814.

P.S. A firing of cannon has just been heard on the hills, in the direction of Muckwanpore; apparently a salute, from the regularity of it.

Sir: I had but just closed my despatch which accompanies, when it was brought of my advanced posts being attacked, both towards my

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

left flank, and beat in, with the loss of one Naick and two Sepoys killed. Perhaps the fears of the inhabitants of the villages may have magnified the force; but I hope you will deem prudent the measure of ordering Lieutenant Smith to rejoin, as he is only a march from hence, until we have more correct information of the numbers of the enemy.

Sir:—I addressed a hasty note to you at four p. m. yesterday, acquainting you that intelligence had just been brought to me, that our advanced posts on the skirts of the forest had been attacked, and that I had deemed it prudent to recal Lieutenant Smith's detachment, which was only a march distant.

It was discovered that the firing heard, as mentioned in my preceding letter of yesterday's date, proceeded from the enemy's cannon attacking the village of Suphnee, about two coss in advance of my position.

The non-commissioned officer posted there fell back upon the native officer's party, occupying Dhoodurpa, from which he was detached in front, but not before he had lost a Naick and two Sepoys killed.

On the first information, I ordered Ensign Grant to advance with fifty men, to cover the retreat of the whole. That officer, in reaching Dhoodurpa, found that the Zemindar had, with a degree of courage and humanity which is highly creditable to him, gone forward, to endeavour to discover whether the men reported as killed might only have been wounded, and to attempt to bring them off. Ensign Grant was at this time within eight hundred yards of the enemy's gun, from which they cannonaded him with round shot without effect. The Jemmadar observing support at hand, was continuing boldly to advance, when he received my orders to retire. It was sunset, and ignorant of the force of the enemy (for on the advance of the Jemmadar the party which had attacked Dhoodurpa retreated into the jungle), I was apprehensive of their getting entangled in the forest.

The village of Rugonautpore, situated about three coss north-west of Borugurhee, upon the Pussah nullah, through the bed of which a road leads direct through the forest to the Suktee pass, and where a non-commissioned officer's party was likewise posted, was attacked at the same instant as Suphnee. A party of only twenty or thirty of the enemy, armed with bows and arrows and tulwars, making their appearance at first, the Havildar turned out and fired on them; but perceiving another party of about fifty men, regularly clothed and armed, forming in front of the village of Mudbunnee, under a Sirdar apparently of some rank, he retired without suffering any loss.

I find it impossible to ascertain the numbers of the enemy, as they remain within the forest and are scattered all over it. Three of my spies were seized by them yesterday in different directions, two of whom they released after beating them. It is certain, however, that it is the same body which descended by the Bichiako pass, and made a demonstration of attacking the post of Persa. I received positive intelligence of it by two of my Hircarrahs from Persa yesterday. On finding that Lieutenant Smith had withdrawn, they directed their march eastward.

I have the honour to report to you, that Lieutenant Smith has rejoined this morning with his detachment, and likewise to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date with the enclosures.

Sir:—I now do myself the honour of transmitting to you a return of the killed and wounded in the affair of the advanced post of Suphnee yesterday. You will observe, that two camp-followers are included in the former, and one amongst the latter, which have been reported to me since my despatch of this morning.

Having likewise collected a few more particulars of the affair, I beg leave to detail them.

The non-commissioned officer of the guard of Suphnee states, that the enemy attacked his post, by suddenly issuing from the jungle, to which it is closely situated,

situated, in three bodies, the whole amounting, as near as could be estimated, to from six to seven hundred men, with six or seven ginja's mounted on elephants, besides their guns. He observed among them five Sirdars mounted on horse-back. The fire of the Havildar's party certainly checked their advance; and he says that one man, wearing a belt and sash, fell dead, and was carried off the field.

Another man, apparently an Hircarra, was killed by one of our Sepoys, and there is reason to believe that the enemy also suffered in wounded.

There can now be no doubt that a considerable force is below the hills. Three different Hircarrahs have brought me intelligence this morning, of the skirts of the forest being occupied by the enemy's troops to some extent; but while they remain concealed by it, no estimate can be formed of their exact strength. Since their approach, vast crowds of the inhabitants of the villages have fled towards the jungles; and even those between this post and Purrowna have so altered their tone and demeanour, that it was with difficulty the messenger who carried my despatch to Lieutenant Smith to recall him made his way, without being seized and maltreated by them.

The camp-follower, returned wounded, servant to the Havildar, has crawled into camp to-day, cut and mangled in a cruel and inhuman manner by Khoras.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded, in an affair at the advanced Post of Suphnee, on the 7th December 1814.

CORPS.	Killed.			Wounded.		
	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Camp-followers.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Camp-followers.
Chumparan Light Infantry	1	2	2	..	..	1
GRAND TOTAL.....	5			1		

Camp, near Baragurli,
8th December 1814.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir :

I have the honour, by order of the Commander of the Forces, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 2d instant from Colonel Ochterlony, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field, addressed to the Adjutant-General, and of the two enclosures received with it.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
23d December 1814.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

My last of the 27th ultimo informed you of the unsuccessful trial of our first position for a battery, and the unfortunate occurrence of the attack on the reconnoitring party.

Since which period, the Pioneers have been employed in making gabions and fascines for another battery, in a more advanced position.

To gain this position, which was considered the only one where artillery could be used with any prospect of success, a considerable space of ground was to be

Bengal
Political Letter,
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures

Enclosure No. 15

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures

Bengal
Political Letter.
27 Dec. 1814.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

be traversed by the column of attack, exposed to the fire of troops from the other stockades besides the one proposed to be attacked.

I was aware of the objections that could be urged with justice to this measure; but it seemed the only one that could be attempted, and if unsuccessful, gave at least an opportunity of trying the impression of artillery.

I submitted yesterday the accompanying outline to the only Field Officers with the detachment, and the several objections I had foreseen were discussed; nor was it unobserved, that in all attacks of this nature there was always a great superiority of numbers, whereas, in the present instance, the numerical force of the enemy far exceeded the strength of the whole detachment, and with the advantage of strong, well-selected, and most favourable positions.

I wished to give these sentiments their due consideration, when private letters of this morning informed us of another failure at Kalunga after a practicable breach.

The intelligence, I must confess, has had its full effect on my mind; and I feel it impossible to risk an attempt against a post so much stronger in itself, so much more elevated, and at the same time, so easily reinforced from their other positions, and commanded by such artillery as they have on the stockades under the fort.

Situated as they are, I do not find myself at liberty to say that I could attack them with any certainty of success, even with a greater force, but without reinforcements, I feel myself precluded even from making an attempt: and I do not blush to acknowledge, that I feel my mind inadequate to a command requiring great powers of genius, and so novel in its nature in all its circumstances.

In fact, as the front was declared unassailable by the Engineers, so I must consider their rear, on a careful consideration of their positions as compared with our means; and I do not know that reinforcements could do more than enable me, perhaps, to cut off or straiten them in their supplies.

We have not only a deficiency of troops, but we cannot command near the number of carriers required for the most common purposes; and of five thousand brinjaries, one thousand were this morning still in the rear of Randhnee.

I have, &c.

Camp, Nher,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Colonel.

Six complete companies to move from the Sewa Dawalla battery, in column of sections, if possible, direct to the wall under the stockade of the enemy.

The light corps, equally divided, will move in file on the right and left flanks of the column, pointing and firing to right and left, as circumstances or movements of the enemy may require, but endeavouring to keep their heads on a line with the front of the column.

The light column of the light corps will dislodge any party of the enemy that may be posted at the white building, which Pioneers will immediately entrench, as may be directed by Lieutenant Lawtie, and a party left to maintain the post till relieved by a party from the battery, when they will join their advance.

A body of matchlock-men will be posted on the hill between the fir hill and the Sewa Dawalla, or in such other position as will best check the advance of the enemy, and co operate with the left column of the light corps.

Major McLeod and Lieutenant Lawtie will direct another party of the Pioneers to move on with the column of attack, carrying materials for the erection of a battery at the proposed sites, and the advance of the whole to be carried by the fire of artillery, so long as Major McLeod shall think it possible to do so without injury to our own men.

The Officer commanding the attack will consider the gaining and maintaining the site of the wall as the object intended; but as many circumstances may arise,

arise, such particularly as the enemy having left the stockade wholly or partially to avoid the effects of a heavy fire of artillery, he must necessarily be allowed a power to use his own judgment and discretion, as to a more forward advance and attack on the stockade itself, the entrance to which is said to be directly in the rear of the wall.

It is suggested, that if the walls of the stockade are sufficiently flat for men to stand on them, a momentary and advantageous use might be made of them from the command of the interior, and some passages into the body of the place may be found between the stakes that appear above the walls.

The battery guard, reinforced by a company, will be under arms during the attack, and be ready to cover a retreat, which must receive every aid from the battery.

The company directed to reinforce the battery guard is for the purpose of replacing the Light Infantry at the white building, or may move on with the right column of Light Troops. A gun or guns, or howitzer, should be sent to the white building, as soon as possible after it is in our possession.

Should the Officer commanding the attack deem it advisable to advance on the stockades, the light corps will cover their advance, by keeping up a heavy fire of musquetry on every man shewing himself above the walls; and the Pioneers, notwithstanding the advance, will use every exertion to erect a work or battery, which will afford cover, if necessary, to maintain that post.

It is, however, wished that the men should be informed, that the object is only to gain a post which may facilitate the ultimate possession of the stockade, in order to restrain any eagerness they may express to advance beyond the destined point; and the Officer commanding will not consider himself entitled to avail himself of the discretionary powers he has received, but under a certainty, or positive conviction, that the stockade has been evacuated, or left so very feebly defended as to secure success.

Under Ummer Sing, encamped on the hill of Ramgurh	1,500.
Under Bughtee Thappa, in the Buddoo stockade.....	700.
Under Ghumman Thappa	300.
Great stockade, about	300.
Besides these, the Belaspore Rajah has 500 men in the lower stockades, and an equal number occupying other positions on the south side.....	1,000.

POLITICAL LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated 25th January 1815.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

I have the honour to transmit to your Honourable Court copies of the contents noted in the margin, * in continuation of the subject of our address of

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 15th December 1814, with 1 Enclosure.

From	ditto	2d January 1815	3 Ditto.
From	ditto	3d January.....	1 Ditto.
From the Deputy-Adjut.-General,	23d December 1814		1 Ditto.
From	ditto	31st December.	
From	ditto	4th January.. 1815	2 Ditto.
From	ditto	13th January.....	1 Ditto.
From	ditto	16th January.....	1 Ditto.
From	ditto	16th January.....	1 Ditto.
From	ditto	21st January.....	7 Ditto.
From	ditto	23d January.....	1 Ditto.
From	ditto	23d January.....	1 Ditto.
From	ditto	24th January.....	1 Ditto.
From	ditto	25th January.	
From	ditto	25th January.	
From Magistrate of Goruckpore .	13th January.		
From	ditto	14th January.	
From	ditto	15th January.	
From	ditto	15th January.	
From Magistrate of Tirhoot	17th January.		

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

of the 27th ultimo, relative to the operations of the war with the State of Nepal.

The successful resistance which the enemy has hitherto opposed to the advance of the Divisions of Major-Generals Wood and Marley, and the disasters which have occurred in the Division commanded by Major-General Martindell, will be a subject of deep regret to your Honourable Court; but your Honourable Court will derive great satisfaction from the success which has hitherto attended the operations of the Division under the command of Major-General Ochterlony.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
25th January 1815.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONK,
ARCH. SETON.
G. DOWDESWELL.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I am directed by his Excellency the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a despatch, with its enclosures, from the Adjutant-General, detailing the recent operations in the Dhoon.

2. The Governor-General concludes that the Vice-President in Council will deem it proper to direct the enclosed documents, or the substance of them, to be published for general information.

3. His Lordship feels assured, that his Excellency the Vice-President in Council will cordially participate in the sentiments of approbation and applause conferred by the Commander-in-Chief on the officers and troops whose merits have been specially noticed in the enclosed report.

I have, &c.

Camp, Cashapore,
15th December 1814.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

1. My last transmission of despatches from the Officer commanding the troops in the Dhoon, announced the evacuation of the fort of Kalunga on the morning of the 30th ultimo. The enclosed copy of a letter from Colonel Mawbey of that date, contains some further particulars of that event.

2. The garrison is now known to have suffered most severely from the fire of the British artillery, and particularly from the shells thrown from the mortars. The place was found crowded with dead and wounded, which the enemy was unable to carry off in his precipitate flight, during the course of which his whole numbers were, with a very limited exception, either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, by the activity and gallantry of the different detachments, which had been very judiciously placed by Colonel Mawbey to intercept his retreat.

3. Bulbudder Sing, the Killadar, effected his escape with about forty* or seventy† followers, with whom he took post on a hill at some distance from the British camp, where he was joined by three hundred Goorkas, intended as a reinforcement for the garrison of Kalunga, and who had been several days seen hovering in the mountains. Colonel Mawbey determined to dislodge them from this position, and selected Major Ludlow for the conduct of this service, which was most ably and successfully accomplished by that officer, as will be seen in the accompanying details of the affair,‡ received from Colonel Mawbey, which the Commander-in-Chief directs me to transmit for the information of the Governor-General.

4. The

* Estimated by Major Stevenson.

† Estimated by Colonel Mawbey.

‡ No. 2, with A, B, C, D.

4. The conduct of Major Ludlow deserves, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief, to be brought to the particular notice of his Lordship, not only as distinguished in this affair, but throughout the whole of the service in the Dhoon. At the arduous and unfortunate commencement of it, his gallantry and exertions were most conspicuous, and it is known, attracted the applause of the illustrious Commander who fell on that lamented occasion. Since that period, Major Ludlow has been employed on every service of difficulty and danger that has occurred, and has invariably conducted himself with eminent courage, judgment, and zeal.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

5. The officers who served under Major Ludlow in the attack of Bulbudder Sing's position, are also entitled to particular notice and commendation; and his Excellency accordingly begs leave to name the following Officers, as deserving to be honoured with the approbation of Government: Captain Bucke, commanding the light battalion in the absence of Major Wilson; and Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, doing duty with that battalion. The arduous and difficult nature of the service, the fatigues and privations the troops had for some time undergone, and the strength of the enemy's position, demanded exemplary exertions of activity, zeal, and personal bravery from the European officers, and they appear to have been made on this occasion with a spirit and alacrity becoming British officers.

6. It will be satisfactory to the Government to observe, that in this rencontre, the first which has taken place between the Sepoys and the Goorka troops, since the successful resistance of the latter from the walls of their forts, our Native infantry, animated by the example, and under the guidance of their European officers, have maintained their accustomed superiority in close conflict with an enemy of determined courage aided by the natural strength of his position.

7. The fall of Kalunga, and the impression produced by the ultimate fate of the garrison, notwithstanding its protracted and gallant resistance, have been attended with the most beneficial consequences. The confidence created by the events before Kalunga has abated; the spirit of insurrection against the Goorka tyranny, which the same events had repressed, has now decidedly manifested itself.

8. A very strongly stockaded position, which the enemy occupied on the heights above the town of Calsie, was precipitately abandoned, after a feeble resistance, on the advance of a small detachment sent against it on the 28th ultimo, by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, under the command of Captain Fast, of the first battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry, accompanied by a party of irregulars which had been collected in the country by Mr. Fraser, with his usual indefatigable zeal in the public service.

9. The despatch which I am directed to transmit to you herewith* from Colonel Mawbey, under date the 7th instant, will apprise the Governor-General of the evacuation of the strong fort of Baraut, situated on one of those high mountains, which rising in continuous masses from the north-eastern boundary of the valley of the Dhoon, extend to the great Himmachel range. The possession of this place is of great importance, commanding not only the District of Jaunsur, lying between the Jumna and Tonse rivers, but one of the enemy's main communications between his western army under Ummer Sing, and the countries held in subjection by its presence, and the Dominions of Nepaul east of the Ganges. This event appears to have been accelerated by the defection of the head landholders and inhabitants of the country. The post of Luckergaut on the Ganges, where it forms the eastern limit of the valley of the Dhoon, and by which the enemy's direct and principal communication with Ummer Sing's army was maintained before the British troops entered the valley, is in possession of one of our detachments, which completes the occupation of the Dhoon and of the principal passes leading into it.

10. The occupation of this valley formed the earliest object of the Commander-in-Chief's attention, in the plan which his Excellency had resolved to adopt for the Campaign to the westward, because it necessarily cut off the lower, the most direct, and most frequented line of communication between the

Capital

* No. 3, with E and F.

Bengal
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(Enclosure No. 1.)

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Secretary
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with Enclosures.

Capital and the eastern dominions of Nepaul, and its army and conquered provinces west of the Jumna and Tonse rivers; and the British authority once established in the valley, posts could have been extended thence along those rivers, to a distance sufficient to deprive Ummer Sing of his middle line of communication, and to force him, in the event of his being compelled, or finding it expedient to abandon his western conquests, to seek a retreat by the only line for it which would then be left him, along the foot of the Snowy Mountains. The unfortunate events before Kalunga retarded, and for a time completely frustrated, the views of the Commander-in-Chief, and deprived the Third Division of the army under Colonel Ochterlony, of the support and co-operation it was to derive from the Second Division, after the occupation of the Dhoon in a combined attack on the Goorka power and possessions in Sirmoor. The fall of Kalunga, the secure occupation of the Dhoon, and the expulsion of the enemy, which is stated to be complete, from the districts lying between the rivers Tonse and Jumna, have in part accomplished the objects of the campaign in that quarter, and led to the immediate resumption of the original plan of operations intended to be pursued to the westward of the Jumna.

11. The battering-train was to have left Deyra on the 6th instant, and it was expected the remainder of the Division would descend the Timley pass on the 8th or 9th, on its route to Nahun, which the Commander-in-Chief has ordered should be through the protected Seikh country and the Luckunder pass, with a view to avoid the difficult pass of Gutansan, and the defiles leading directly from the Kyarda valley towards Nahun.

12. Enclosed I am directed to forward copy of a letter from Colonel Mawbey of the 6th instant,* with the returns referred to in it.

13. The Commander-in-Chief has given directions for the fort of Kalunga, or Nala Panee, being destroyed, after its condition at the period of the assault has been examined and reported upon, for his Excellency's information.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Moradabad,
10th December 1814.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

No. 1.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Sir:

This morning, about five o'clock, I had the satisfaction to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that Major Kelly, of the Seventh Native Infantry, commanding the trenches, reported to me that he had taken possession of Kalunga at four o'clock, the enemy having evacuated the place some short time before.

A very heavy fire of musquetry had been heard from a little before two o'clock until half-past three, from a post I had detached Captain Burke of the Light Battalion with four companies to occupy the evening before, both for the purpose of cutting off water from two springs the garrison chiefly supplied themselves with, and also to prevent their retreat from the fort. Although some of the garrison may and have got off, a number must have been killed and wounded, as many of the latter have already been brought in to Major Ludlow's post on the table-land, and several from other posts, but the numbers I have not yet been able to ascertain.

The moment I had despatched my letter with the intelligence of the fort being in our possession, I went to it myself. The scene I there witnessed it is impossible to describe: killed and wounded, both men and women, in every direction, with other miserable wretches, some of whom appeared half dead from want or fatigue, and perhaps both. It was enough to melt the most hardened heart, and tends to shew in the strongest colours, the desperate resistance made by the enemy; nor was it until the stench from the dead bodies

* No. 4, with G, H, and I.

bodies, aided by the want of water, that they quitted their fortress. Major Kelly has already reported ninety-five who have been burnt, and that the wounded were still being carried down the hill, the amount of which I cannot take upon myself to name; but if I should hereafter be able to form any idea of what they may amount to, I shall not fail transmitting you a return, as also of the number of prisoners taken. Among the killed, are almost the whole of the principal officers. Bulbudder Sing (the Killadar) is wounded in the leg, and Major Stevenson has this instant reported to me that he has been taken. Lieutenant Young is now gone off to ascertain if it is so, or not. I have given strict orders for his being well treated, for his conduct has been such, both as a brave soldier and a humane enemy, that I consider him entitled to it, and as it is my duty to shew him every respect, from his behaviour in regard to our killed who were left on the breach.

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25 Jan. 1815.
—
(Enclosure No: 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

My feelings at this moment, from the melancholy scene I witnessed this morning, in addition to what I had before suffered from the severe loss sustained by my own brave army on the 27th instant, with its consequent disappointment to my hopes of success (hopes so flattering, that I almost considered myself sure of carrying the place), are such that I feel myself almost inadequate to make that kind of report which it is my duty to do. These feelings have this moment received another severe shock, by the report of the death of Lieutenant Luxford of the Horse Artillery, who was an ornament to his profession and a valuable member of society. It will, however, be some trifling consolation to his family and numerous friends, as also the families and friends of the other brave heroes who have fallen before Kalunga, that no men ever fought more bravely, or fell more regretted, than the whole of them did.

I have, &c.

Camp before Kalunga,
30th November 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel, commanding Second Division
Field Army.

No. 2.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Bengal Army.

Sir:

With reference to my letter of yesterday, wherein I casually mentioned that Major Ludlow had driven Bulbudder Sing from a hill he had taken refuge on with about seventy followers, I now have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a more detailed account than it was then in my power to furnish, not having at that time received Major Ludlow's report of his operations.

On the afternoon of the 30th November, Major Stevenson received information that Bulbudder Sing, with about seventy men who had escaped from the fort, was on a hill in the rear, three or four coss distant; on which I ordered a party of a hundred and fifty men, composed of two light companies, and a Subaltern and fifty men of the Thirteenth Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Munt, to move by the road which would be pointed out by the guides, and directed Major Ludlow to detach from his column on the tableland an equal force under a Captain, which was also to take the direction the guides should point out. These two columns, in their approach to the hills where Bulbudder Sing was supposed to be, formed a junction, and were then under the command of Captain Warner, of the Light Infantry of the Sixth Native Regiment, and which returned the next morning without being successful.

Major Stevenson having ascertained that Bulbudder Sing was still in the neighbourhood I deemed it necessary to disturb him from his abode, if possible; more especially as nearly three hundred of the enemy, who had been for some days on a hill behind my camp, were still there, and would, I naturally conjectured, endeavour to form a junction with Bulbudder. It therefore

[6 K]

became

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became necessary to act without delay, and it immediately occurred to me, that from the extraordinary exertions I had witnessed in Major Ludlow, that if it was possible to come up with the Goorka Chief, no one was more likely to do it than he; but as this excellent Officer had been indefatigably employed, from the moment the fort was invested, with so much effect, I really could not find it in my heart to order him on this duty. I therefore sent Captain Walker to him, to say that I would not order him, but if he was able, I should consider myself much obliged by his taking the command of the detachment. No sooner had Captain Walker expressed my wishes, than he cheerfully answered in the affirmative, and without delay marched off.

I have now the honour of forwarding Major Ludlow's report * of his operations, accompanied by two letters from Captain Bucke of the Light Battalion, all of which contain so full and satisfactory a statement, that nothing is left for me to say, further than to express my high sense of the obligation I owe to this brave detachment, for their meritorious conduct on the occasion alluded to; and it is with real and sincere pleasure I have an opportunity of bringing to his Lordship's notice, officers and men who are so well deserving of the approbation of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. The Sepoys mentioned by Major Ludlow and Captain Bucke, I hope I may be permitted to recommend most strongly to the favourable consideration of my Lord Moira. It perhaps may be considered presumption in my pointing out in what way they should be rewarded, as you must be so much better a judge than I am; but I understand, if they were promoted to the rank of non-commissioned officers, it would be more gratifying to them than any other remuneration: and although there may not be vacancies in the corps they belong to at this moment, I trust I shall be excused for soliciting their appointment, even as supernumeraries, as it will be an additional inducement to them, as well as others, to behave in the same exemplary manner, on other occasions.

Having performed my duty, in bringing to His Lordship's notice the Sepoys so particularly recommended by Major Ludlow and Captain Bucke, it now remains for me to solicit my Lord Moira's most favourable consideration of the whole of this detachment, but more especially the officers who composed a part of it; and, in doing so, I must candidly confess I have not words to do justice to their merits. The zeal, activity, and cheerfulness with which the whole executed the arduous duties committed to their charge, is most fully proved by the success they met with:—success which by far exceeded my most sanguine expectation, notwithstanding I was well convinced that if it was possible to come up with Bulbudder, that excellent officer, Major Ludlow, would do it, and drive him from his position. The result has proved how justly I have estimated Major Ludlow's abilities; and if I have not expressed myself in terms sufficiently strong to point out his merits, it is because I find words inadequate to do justice to his character.—His approbation, therefore, of the conduct of those gallant officers who served with him, must have much greater weight than any thing I could say in their praise. Still I cannot debar myself of the satisfaction I experience, in offering my sincere and grateful acknowledgments for their gallantry on this occasion.

The three hundred Goorkas alluded to in the first part of this letter, who were on the hill behind my camp, formed a junction with Bulbudder Sing prior to Major Ludlow's attacking him, and the whole had moved from the spot Bulbudder was first on, to another height much more difficult of access.

Major Kelly with the first battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry marched hence this morning, to join the detachment at Calsie under Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, and took with him one howitzer, one mortar (mountain train) and one $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch mortar.—Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter has been instructed to get possession of Baraut if he can, and to drive the Goorkas from the neighbourhood of Calsie. Lieutenant Morton of Engineers, and fifty Pioneers, have also proceeded with Major Kelly. I am in hopes of sending off this reinforcement to the Calsie District, that something may be done to the westward, while we are unavoidably detained here in sending away the wounded to Seharunpore.

Major

Major Richards marched on the 2nd instant to take possession of the Luckergaut ferry and Moonnea Gauttee pass, and has received my orders to inform me of the number of men that will be required to defend those posts effectually. When I am favoured with his report, I shall lose no time in giving you information on this head.

Camp, Kalunga,
3d December 1814.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. MAWBEE,
Colonel, commanding the Second Division of
Field Army.

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Political Letter
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

A.

To Colonel Mawbey, commanding the Field Force, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in obedience to the instructions which I yesterday received from you, I marched from my present encampment about half past two o'clock P.M. with one hundred and fifty men of the Light Infantry battalion, and nearly three hundred of the 1st battalion of the Sixth Regiment, in the direction enjoined. At about the hour of five P.M. we reached the village of Dwara, beyond which, at no great distance, I was taught to expect the enemy, but I was there informed the three hundred Goorkas, with the Chief Bulbudder, and his forty followers who escaped from the fort of Kalunga, had during the day formed a junction, and had decamped from the neighbourhood about two hours before.

I accordingly proceeded onwards, with the hopes of nearing them; but the road being exceedingly steep and difficult, and the latter part of it a considerable descent, I did not reach the bed of the Soane river, even with my advance, before night fall.

Here I deemed it prudent to rest on my arms, with the double view of giving my rear time to come up, and to ascertain the nature of the road in front, which was up an inconceivably high mountain, and how far it was probable to overtake the enemy.

To acquire this information, I accoutred a Sepoy of the second battalion of the Sixteenth Light Infantry, by name Gauru Sing, who volunteered his services as a spy. This man, with one of the guides who came with us, I instructed to go at least five coss onwards, and to bring me intelligence whether or not any enemy was in advance.

They returned about three hours after, with the pleasing information of having seen the fires of the enemy about three coss off; but that the road through which they had gone was in the dark utterly impassable for troops, both on account of the narrowness of the path and steep precipices on either side, and that he, the guide, had entirely groped his way on his hands and feet.

All this, I thought, was probable enough, from the appearance of the hill before us; and, in consequence, I did not move until the moon rose. It was about half past ten o'clock P.M. when the column commenced the ascent of the hill, and we found the entire road fully as difficult as described.

About one o'clock in the morning an advance descried the fires of the enemy. I instantly halted the whole column, or rather that part of it that had kept up, to give time for the rear to come up, which necessarily was much lengthened out from the nature of the country we had passed.

I employed this interval in reconnoitring the position of the enemy, which I found was so well chosen, that I could get at him only by one road, and by that he had the advantage of ground, being posted on an eminence commanding it.

As we were at no great distance from him, I thought shortly after his fires were diminishing, and that he might perchance have heard us, though we kept very quiet, when the guide warned us that we were near. I now sent forward the Sepoy spy again, to give me certain information if they had begun to decamp. After he had proceeded about one hundred and fifty yards he was challenged by an advance post of the enemy and not replying, a matchlock was immediately discharged

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discharged at him. This was a signal of warning to the enemy, and my own one for immediate advance, notwithstanding not more than a hundred men of the Light Infantry had closed up.

Captain Bucke, who was with the advance, very gallantly desired to lead forward any party I gave him. I ordered fifty, and another small division under Ensign Turner of the Seventh Light Infantry, who was also up with me, and Ensign Richmond followed on with the rest. These three small parties first came into action with the enemy, and nobly maintained their ground, until I brought more men up to support them.

I regretted exceedingly to find, that in the shortness of the first onset, I was very early deprived of the services and valuable exertions of the gallant Captain Bucke, who after having wounded his adversary with his sword, was parrying a butt from another quarter, and almost at the same instant was shot by a matchlock ball in the leg. Much to the credit of Seetul Sing, Sepoy of Captain Bucke's company, he timely bayoneted the Goorka, who would doubtless have slain his Captain. This conspicuous good conduct of the Sepoy named, I commend to your favourable notice, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. But to continue my detail of operations. After keeping up a warm fire for a few minutes, the advance of our little column rushed forward, charging and pursuing the enemy in all directions, the main body of which took to a height, where they thought we would not follow: but common difficulties impede not the brave. Ensigns Turner and Wilson, of the Light Infantry, were now the most advanced officers, and most intrepidly and indefatigably did they follow up the pursuit, in defiance of all natural obstacles and the opposition of the enemy, till they reached the summit of the hill, where they lost sight of the enemy.

Ensign Turner, although not noticed as wounded in my return, received severe contusion from stones whilst pursuing the enemy. And here I think it but justice to mention, that this young officer volunteered to accompany me, although his company formed none of my force, he having only a few hours before I marched returned from a very fatiguing trip under Captain Warner in the same direction.

But I cannot speak too highly in praise of all the officers of the Light Infantry, who from their more advanced position in the column I had the honour to lead into action. Their names I have before singly mentioned, but their conduct entitles them to be brought to view together, viz. Captain Bucke, my second in command, with Ensigns Wilson, Richmond, and Turner, all of whom I recommend strongly to favourable notice.

Ensign Richmond, whom I ought to have mentioned before, was wounded shortly after Captain Bucke, in the belly; but the ball having struck his whistle, I am glad to say it is not likely to turn out severe.

The officers of the Sixth Regiment, viz. Lieutenants Atkinson and Conway, with Ensigns Kent and McMullen, were almost excluded from participating in the engagement, by the arduous and fatiguing duty which fell to their share, in bringing their rear companies forward through the very difficult ground over which we passed. I feel myself particularly indebted to them for their useful exertions in the common cause.

To all the native commissioned, non-commissioned, and Sepoys of the Light Battalion actively engaged, my particular thanks are due, for their very gallant conduct throughout the action: neither would my praise have been wanting to the men of my own regiment, had they but had the good fortune to be present in the fight. For the very great fatigue they all underwent in common with the rest they merit my praise.

Accompanying this detailed report, I have the pleasure to send you a return of the casualties which happened in my column. Most of them, I am happy to say, are slight, and I sincerely hope the more severe cases will speedily recover.

The loss of the enemy, over such an extent of ground as they were pursued, it is impossible to tell correctly; but I think it may be estimated at upwards of fifty killed with three prisoners, two of which were wounded, and many more maimed may have got off. The dead bodies were lying in every direction through the
jungle,

jungle, and all that I saw genuine Goorkas. We had further the good fortune to take two standards from the enemy in their flight.

I have, &c.

Camp near Kalunga,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) J. LUDLOW,
Major, commanding Detachment.

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25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from
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to Government,
with Enclosures.

P. S. The name of the village near which we attacked the enemy was Dooberce.

P. S. Captain Bucke having brought to my notice the distinguished good conduct of certain Sepoys of the Light Infantry in the affair of yesterday, I think it proper to send both to you in the original. Gauree Sing, in particular, to whom I was indebted for shewing me the enemy, is I think not alone entitled to praise but reward.

B.

To Major Ludlow, commanding a Detachment.

Sir :

I have the honour to report to you my entire satisfaction with the conduct and gallantry of the officers and men composing the detachment of Light Infantry, who had the good fortune to come up with, and attacked the enemy this morning. It is needless for me to say more since you were yourself a spectator. I wish particularly to notice the bravery of Seetul Sing, sepoy in the Light Company, second battalion of the Sixteenth regiment, who distinguished himself by bayoneting a Goorka, and is slightly wounded. Ensign Wilson, commanding the Light Company, second battalion of the Twenty-sixth regiment, has brought to my notice the distinguished conduct of the following sepoy of his company, viz. Gea Sing, Ramdeen Misser, and Ramdeen Sing.—Ramdeen Misser is one of the number severely wounded. I have the honour to enclose a return of the wounded, and trust you will excuse this informal report.

I have, &c.

Camp near Kalunga,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) N. BUCKE,
Captain, commanding Light Infantry Battalion.

C.

To Captain Ludlow, commanding a Detachment, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward you two standards, captured from the enemy this morning by the Light Infantry. I know only of one prisoner being taken, and who, I believe, was delivered over to your quarter guard.

In my former report I forgot to mention the services of Gauree, sepoy, in the Tenth regiment, who was employed as a spy, and very successfully so, in leading the detachment up to the enemy's post.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kalunga,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) N. BUCKE,
Captain, commanding Light Infantry Battalion.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

D.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the Light Infantry Battalion during the Attack on the Enemy this Morning.

Camp, Kalunga, 2d December 1814.

	Captains.	Ensigns.	Soubadars.	Jemmadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.
Severely wounded.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Slightly wounded, principally contusions from stones	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	12
TOTAL.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	14

Names of Officers wounded.

Captain N. Bucke..... severely.
Ensign and Adjutant Richmond..... slightly.

(Signed) A. F. RICHMOND,
Adjutant Light Infantry Battalion.

No. 3.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General Bengal Army.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, reporting his having taken possession of the fort of Baraut, and a translation of Sub Surren's report to the same effect.

I have, &c.

Camp near Deyra,
7th December 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel.

E.

A Translation of Sub Surren's Report of the Evacuation of Baraut.

Upon the 4th day of December the people of Poojaree Bahauder, who were staying in the fort, came and represented to me that the garrison, in consequence of the defection of the chief Zemindars and inhabitants, were distressed and alarmed, and that if the present moment was seized a small force would get possession of the fort.

Your slave that very instant despatched Bujroo Goldar with fifty men in that direction. The detachment of Goorkas who were at the outpost on the arrival of this force, and in consequence of the rising and assembly of the Zemindars, with whom arrangements for this purpose had been made, immediately fled, and our force entered and took possession of the fort.

Among my plans for obtaining possession of the fort, was a promise to the Zemindars of a present of seven hundred rupees, which I hope you will be pleased to allow.

F.

To Colonel S. Mawbey, commanding Field Army in the Dhoon.

Sir :

It is with great pleasure I have the honour to acquaint you, that the enemy's troops, in number two hundred and fifty, evacuated Baraut yesterday afternoon, and that I now occupy the fort.

The intelligence was brought to me by a couple of village Jemmadars, at a late hour last night; and at 2 o'clock this morning I moved with the two light companies,

companies, and one grenadier company of the Seventeenth, and after a most fatiguing march of eight hours reached the fort.

The path is all the way very narrow, round the brows of the mountains and on the brink of steep precipices, in many places not more than nine inches broad, and in others we were obliged to climb over rocks on hands and knees.

The inner fort is in very good repair, and the area sufficiently large to contain three hundred men. The walls are of stone, and well built, about ten feet high on the outside, and having loopholes to fire through.

The outer fort, or rounnee, surrounds the inner, at a distance of from fifteen to thirty or forty feet. The wall has recently been repaired, is roughly built of loose stones, and has loopholes, and is of a sufficient height to give perfect cover on the inside. The height on the outside, including the abrupt descent of the hill, is from ten to fifteen, or at some parts twenty feet. The ascent up the mountain is very steep; and in short, Sir, I think it extremely fortunate that the enemy quitted the place, as we should have found the greatest difficulty (if it would not have been altogether impracticable) to bring on the mortars from Calsie: and had the enemy determined to defend the place, musketry could have had no effect, and there is a well with six feet of water in the inner fort.

I shall leave Captain Blackney, with a company of the Seventeenth and some of Suffruz's men, in charge of the fort, until I am favoured with your orders respecting it, and propose returning with the eight companies to the heights above Calsie, when I shall make such arrangements as may be in my power for the further accomplishment of the service intrusted to me, either by going round by Calsie, or direct across the Omlah Nullah to the western hills, as circumstances may render advisable.

I shall, however, deem it necessary to continue a party on the heights to the east of Calsie, as well to maintain that post as to keep the communication open with Barraut.

Two Goorkas have just been brought in prisoners by the villagers. They appear to be from Nahun, on their way to Sreenuggur, and to have left the former place four days ago. They state Runjore to be there with a thousand or twelve hundred men, and Ummer Sing at Ramgurh with five or six thousand. They mention the affair of the 25th in which Lieutenant Williams was killed.

The men of this detachment have suffered much, from the nature of the service and difficulty of procuring supplies since we left Calsie; and I am happy to say, they have borne every privation with the greatest patience, and that the conduct of the whole of the detachment has, in every respect, been such as to merit my approbation.

I have, &c.

Baragaut,
5th December 1814.

(Signed) G. CARPENTER,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 4.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose a return of killed, wounded, and missing, during the siege of Kalunga, and subsequent attack on Bulbudder Sing, from the commencement of the operations against that fort on the 25th ultimo, to the date of the attack of the 2d instant, both inclusive.

Also a return of the ordnance and stores found in the fort on the 30th ultimo, and a return of grain left in the fort by the enemy, which I request the favour of you to submit for the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief's information.

The above returns have been considerably delayed, in consequence of the number of the detachments absent and that have but lately joined, and the interference of the monthly papers, which precluded the possibility of getting correct returns so early as I could have wished.

I have, &c.

Camp near Deyra,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) S. MAWBEY,
Colonel.

RETURN

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

G.

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing of a Detachment of the Field Army commanded by Colonel Maxbey,
2d December, both inclusive ---

Date of Casualties.	CORPS.	Lieutenant Colonels.			Majors.			Captains.			Lieutenants.			Cornets, and Ensigns.			Native Commissioned Officers.			Havildars and Serjeants			Trumpeters, Drummers, and Buglers.		
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
1814.																									
Nov 25	His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	First battalion Sixth Native Infantry. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Pioneers. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 26.	Foot Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	First battalion Sixth Native Infantry. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	First battalion Seventh Native Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 27.	Horse Artillery. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Foot Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment. ....	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..
	First battalion Sixth Native Infantry. ....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	First battalion Seventh Native Infantry. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry. ....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Pioneers. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nov 30.	First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	First battalion Sixth Native Infantry. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dec. 2.	Light battalion. ....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL....	1	..	1	4	..	2	4	2	..	1	6	..	2	33	4	..
	Grand Total....	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	6	..	2	..	7	..	35	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

OFFICERS' NAMES KILLED.

His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment Lieutenant Harington.
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry Captain Campbell.
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry Lieutenant Cunningham.

N.B. Naicks are included in the rank and file.

G.

during the Siege of Kalunga, and subsequent Attack on Bulbudder Sing from the 25th of November 1814 to the Camp near Deyra, 6th December 1814.

CORPS.	Rank and File.			Gunners.			Matrosses.			Golundazes.			Lascars, Tent and Gun.			Drivers.			Establishments.					
	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Breasties.	Magazine Men.	Sh. etc.			
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pioneers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foot Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Seventh Native Infantry.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Horse Artillery.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foot Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment.....	16	182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry.....	9	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Seventh Native Infantry.....	5	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry.....	4	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pioneers.....	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light battalion.....	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	36	389	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	1
Grand TOTAL.....	425			1			11			2			4			1			4			1		

OFFICERS' NAMES WOUNDED.

Horse Artillery

His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

First battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry, Captain Blake

Light Battalion

Ditto

Lieutenant J. W. J. B. Luxford.....*since dead.

Major Ingleby.....slightly.

Captain Stone.....severely.

Lieutenant Horsely.....ditto.

Lieutenant Greene.....slightly.

Lieutenant Brodie.....severely.

Ensign Aufrere.....ditto.

Captain Bucke.....ditto.

Ensign and Adjutant Richmond.....slightly.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

H.

*RETURN of Ordnance and Stores found in the Fort of Kahunga on the 30th
November 1814.*

Carriages, field gun, country, without timbers, of sorts ...	No. 8	
Iron, country.....	Mds. 12	11
Musquets, country .	No. 7	
Ordnance, brass guns, country.....	1½ pounder	1
Do.....	1½ do.	1
Do.....	1½ do.	1
Do.....	1½ do.	1
Do. iron gun, country	2½ do.	1
Powder, country, conjectured about.....	lbs. 2,500	

REMARKS.—The gun-carriages and musquets are broken to pieces and useless.
One of the brass guns, 1½ pounder, cut behind the trunnions.

Total brass guns	4
Do. iron do.	1

Grand total brass and iron ordnance..... 5

Camp,
2d December 1814.

(Signed) J. ALLEN,
Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

I.

*STATEMENT of Grain received by the Commissariat from the Fort of Kahunga,
with Account Sales.*

Mds.	S.		Rupees.	A.
87	30	Wheat, at 1 maund per rupee	87	12
3	5	Woord	2	13
4	0	Marooah	1	6
0	25	Rice	0	14
0	20	Attah of Woord	0	8
0	5	Dried Mangoes.....	0	4
0	4	Salt	0	5
0	25	Kodo Rice	0	10
109	10	Paddy	54	10
0	22	Attah .	0	12

Total.....Sicca Rupees 149 14

Camp, Deyra,
6th December 1814.

(Signed) R. STEVENSON,
Assistant Commissary-General.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General of this date, with it's enclosures, from which the Vice-President in Council will perceive, with concern, the failure of an attack on a stockade near the fort of Jumpta, the object of which was to cut off the water which supplies the garrison.

2. The grounds which exist for believing that the actual loss sustained by the troops is considerably less than that supposed when the return was made up, form a source of consolation to the Governor-General, under the mortifying result of this attack.

3. The

3. The details received from Major-General Martindell will be transmitted without delay.

Camp, Kurnoul,
2d January, 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosures.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

It is with much concern the Commander-in-Chief has directed me to transmit to you, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, the accompanying copies of two letters from Major-General Martindell, dated the 27th and 28th instant, reporting the failure of an attack on a stockade near the fort of Jumpta, with the view of cutting off the water which supplies the garrison.

There are good grounds to hope our loss has not been so great as at first apprehended, and that the greater part of the officers and men returned missing are unhurt or wounded, and will return or be brought into camp. A copy of the further detail promised by Major-General Martindell will be furnished for His Lordship's information, with as little delay after its receipt as possible.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Umheata,
31st December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

It is with unfeigned regret that I have to report to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander in Chief, the failure of an attack made this morning on a stockade about a mile west of the fort of Jumpta, and which was planned with the double view of dispossessing the enemy of a strong position, and cutting off their supply of water which it commanded.

From every information I possessed, together with what Major Ludlow, who commanded at Nahun from the 20th instant, had been able to attain, and the previous local knowledge of Major Richards, I formed the plan of a combined attack. One column was commanded by Major Ludlow, who was directed to proceed to the left of the fort, whilst Major Richards with another column was to make a detour to the right, and take up a position on the other side of the fort, by which means I had every expectation of completely depriving the enemy of their watering places. The columns I made so strong as to be ample for the object in view; and I derive some satisfaction from the assurances that both Majors Ludlow and Richards thought them sufficient.

It was calculated that both columns should march so as to reach their respective points of attack considerably before day-break; but it is much to be regretted, that Major Ludlow's column did not arrive at its position till long after that time. It was, of course, perceived by the enemy, who took every advantage of the discovery.

Major Ludlow reports, that he had at first the most flattering hopes of complete success, the enemy being driven from his advanced position and compelled to retire into his stockade. But the Goorkas here took advantage of a brave but ill-timed dash of the column, which Major Ludlow endeavoured in vain to restrain; and, after an arduous conflict, in which I fear our loss is great, but I am at present unable to detail it, the column was obliged to retreat.

The slaughter of the enemy, Major Ludlow states to be very great, and he speaks in the highest terms of the gallant exertions of the officers and men under his command. Much as I deplore the failure, I have consolation in thinking that it has not tarnished the British arms.

Major Ludlow was instructed, on obtaining the summit of the hill, to fire shot and shells into the stockade, and having succeeded in driving out the enemy, to make lodgment there but it appears that the guns were left much in
the

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

the rear, and I have since been informed that these, as well as the spare ammunition, were not ready to move at the appointed hour, which caused considerable delay. Of this circumstance I was not apprized until this morning. Had I been acquainted with it at the time, I should certainly have countermanded the march.

Taking into consideration the difficulties of the country, the strength of the enemy's positions, and the obstinate manner in which they defended them, I most reluctantly confess that I should not deem myself warranted to adopt further offensive measures until reinforced.

The details of our loss shall be forwarded as soon as I receive them. At present, Lieutenant Seyer of first battalion of the Sixth Native Infantry, and Lieutenants Munt and Scott, and Ensign Dovel, of the Light Infantry battalion, are the only officers named. These are stated to be wounded.

have not as yet received any report from Major Richards, but several expresses have been sent to recall him.

I have, &c.

Camp at Nahun,
27th December 1814.

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General, commanding Detachment.

	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Serjeants and Havildars.	Drummers and Buglers.	Rank and File.
MAJOR LUDLOW'S COLUMN,							
With a Detail of Artillery for a six-pounder and a 5½ inch howitzer, and an Engineer Officer :—							
His Majesty's Fifty-third Foot.....	..	..	2	..	4	2	55
Light Infantry Battalion .....	..	1	7	7	15	7	250
First battalion Sixth Native Infantry	1	..	8	16	39	17	588
Pioneers .....	..	..	1	1	3	..	50
TOTAL.....	1	1	18	24	61	26	942
MAJOR RICHARD'S COLUMN,							
With a similar Detail of Artillery, &c :—							
His Majesty's Fifty-third Foot.....	..	1	2	..	3	2	55
Light Infantry Battalion .....	..	1	6	7	15	6	250
First Battalion Thirteenth Native Infantry.....	1	..	4	4	15	8	273
Pioneers.....	..	..	1	1	3	..	50
TOTAL.....	1	2	13	12	36	16	628

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, that Major Richard's column returned to camp about three o'clock this morning, and, I am sorry to add, met with considerable loss in its retreat.

I herewith transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing in both columns, and shall do myself the honour of addressing you further to-morrow

I have, &c.

Camp at Nahun,
28th December 1814.

(Signed) G. MARTINDELL,
Major-General, commanding Detachment,

RETURN

RETURN of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of Corps engaged with the Enemy on the 27th Instant.

Camp, Nahun, 21st December 1814.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

CORPS.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Soubadars.	Jemmadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Rank and File, Spies, and Soldiers.
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment :									
Killed .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wounded .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Missing .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
First battalion of the Sixth Native Infantry :									
Killed .....	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	5
Wounded .....	..	1	..	1	1	6	4	..	35
Missing .....	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	4	48
First battalion of the Thirteenth Native Infantry :									
Killed .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8
Wounded .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Missing .....	..	..	2	2	..	1	2	..	64
Light Battalion :									
Killed .....	..	2	1	1	1	3	2	..	18
Wounded .....	..	1	1	..	..	4	7	..	56
Missing	1	..	1	1	3	5	4	..	84
Pioneers : 1 killed, 1 wounded, and 1 missing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL	1	5	5	8	6	24	23	4	365

OFFICERS KILLED.

Light Battalion.
Lieutenant G. H. Munt.
Lieutenant and Quarter-Master
Thackeray.
Ensign W. M. Wilson.
Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Darby.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment.
.....
First Battalion Sixth N.I.
Lieutenant Seyer.
Light Battalion.
Lieutenant D. G. Scott.
Ensign F. S. Donnelly.

OFFICERS' NAMES MISSING.

First Battalion Thirteenth N.I.
Ensign Stalkart.
Ensign Johnston.
Mr. Assistant Surgeon Watson.
Light Battalion.
Captain Warner.
Ensign W. Turner.
His Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment.
Lieutenant Hutchinson.

(Signed) J. W. EDWARDS,
A. M. B.

N.B. This return should not be published, being known, from subsequent private accounts, to be incorrect.

PAPERS RESPECTING

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Government, Political Department, Fort-William.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of three despatches from the Adjutant-General, one dated the 31st ultimo, and two of the 2d instant.

I have, &c.

Camp, Kernoul,
3d January 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

With reference to my separate letter of this date, transmitting copies of despatches from Major-General Martindell, dated the 27th and 28th instant, I have the honour to forward to you, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed copy of my despatches in reply thereto, which you will be pleased to lay before his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Camp, Umhata,
31st December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Martindell, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches of the 27th and 28th instant, reporting the unfortunate failure of the operations entrusted to the Columns under the directions of Majors Ludlow and Richards.

2. The Commander-in-Chief deeply laments the heavy loss sustained in valuable officers and brave soldiers, and awaits with anxiety further accounts from you, which will, his Excellency confidently trusts, announce the return of many of those now reported missing.

3. The object in making these detachments was highly important, and demanded that an effort should be made for its attainment ; and while he deeply feels the disappointment experienced by its failure, his Excellency directs me to add, that your general plan appears to have been a good one.

4. The Commander-in-Chief trusts you will yet be able to straiten and annoy the enemy, notwithstanding the diminution the efficiency of your force has sustained, by the lamentable consequences of the failure of the 27th instant, until reinforcements can be sent you. It is needless to allude to the difficulty with which they can be found. The six flank companies in the Dhoon, under Captain Leys, are considered as at your disposal. In addition to this detachment, the Commander-in-Chief has this day directed four companies of the first battalion of the Twenty-seventh to march to Nahun from Hansi, by the way of Jhind and Kurnoul, and the second battalion of the Twenty-sixth to march in the same direction from Rewarrie, by the way of Soneput, Panniput, and Kurnoul. You will be pleased to send such orders as you may think proper, for regulating the further march of those troops from Kurnoul. The second battalion of the Twenty-sixth has been directed to take its guns as far as that post. You will determine whether it is advisable they should proceed beyond that point, and send orders to Major Stewart accordingly.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Umhata,
31st December 1814.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a letter this day received from Colonel Ochterlony, dated the 29th ultimo, announcing the evacuation of all the stockades except two immediately under the fort of Ramgurh. (Enclosure No. 3.)

Bengal
Political Letter
25 Jan. 1815..

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,
with Enclosures.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kurnoul,
2d January, 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to inform you, that the movement of the Reserve to cut off the supplies of the enemy has induced him to evacuate all the stockades except two immediately under the fort. He made a very bold and spirited attempt on the Reserve this morning, but was repulsed to a distance ; but I anticipate another in the course of the night or to-morrow morning, and have in consequence reinforced the Reserve with the second battalion of the Seventh, the strongest in the Lines, and two six pounders are going off at the moment I am writing.

I cannot, at present, enter into any particular detail, but hope to be able to give you satisfactory accounts by express in the course of to-morrow.

I have, &c.

Camp, half past four P.M.
29th December 1814.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY.

The Goorkas in the stockade of Debooka Teiba, though surrounded, have not yet surrendered. I have not a report, but my Hircarrahs inform me the people in the stockade have surrendered.

List of Killed and Wounded of Colonel Thompson's Detachment, 29th December 1814.

CORPS.	Havildars.		Naicks.		Sepoys.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Light Infantry Battalion	1	1	1	2	2	18
Second battalion Third Regiment Native Infantry	..	2	..	2	5	19
TOTAL.....	1	3	1	4	7	37
GRAND TOTAL.....	4		5		44	

(Signed)

E. CARTWRIGHT,
M. B.

30th December.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the present state of the troops and establishments on service in the Field, under the personal command of Colonel Ochterlony, as per latest returns received from that officer, dated Camp at Nher, 28th December 1814.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kurnoul,
2d January 1815.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

PRESENT

PRESENT STATE of the Troops and Establishments of the Detachments

CORPS.	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS present.								NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.								RANK AND FILE.								
	European.						Native.		Serjeants, Havildars, Tindals, &c.						Drummers and Buglers.		Men.								
	Field Officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	STAFF.		Subadars.	Jemadars and Serangs.	Conductors of Ordnance.	Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Absent by Leave.	Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Absent by Leave.	Fit for Duty.	On Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Absent by Leave.	Prisoners.	Recruits.
				Adjutants, &c.	Surgeons and Assistants.																				
European Artillery.....	1	1	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	53	14	4	..	..	..	..
Golundauze.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	14	..	..	..	..	..
Gun Lascars .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	124	16	..	..	..	..
Ordnance Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	324	221	6	..	..	..	..
Pioneers .....	..	1	3	..	..	2	2	..	12	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	142	..	26	..	..	..	110
Second battalion First Regiment } Native Infantry .....	..	1	7	2	1	5	9	..	16	29	6	6	..	13	3	..	2	..	178	376	95	78	1	..	83
Second battalion Third Regiment } Native Infantry	1	2	4	2	1	7	8	..	33	9	3	2	..	18	..	..	..	..	475	120	55	87	4	..	21
Second battalion Sixth Regiment } Native Infantry	1	..	6	1	1	7	8	..	18	13	8	14	..	14	2	..	4	..	306	290	81	151	1	..	71
Second battalion Seventh Regiment } Native Infantry	1	3	7	2	2	9	9	..	30	8	6	1	..	13	5	..	..	..	547	101	66	14	1	..	114
First battalion Nineteenth Regi- } ment Native Infantry.....	..	2	9	2	1	8	9	..	20	20	2	..	5	15	3	..	..	1	205	345	95	..	116	..	..
Second battalion Nineteenth } Regiment Native Infantry....	1	..	6	2	1	6	7	..	32	12	3	..	..	13	4	..	..	..	437	215	62	..	13	..	35
Light Infantry battalion.....	..	1	7	1	1	4	5	..	21	4	4	..	1	10	2	..	..	..	386	66	29	..	3	..	25
TOTAL ...	5	11	54	13	8	48	61	2	206	108	33	23	6	100	19	..	6	1	3,265	1,886	535	930	139	..	459
GRAND TOTAL...	70		21		109		2		376					125				6,614							

..... commanded by Colonel Ochterlony in Camp at Nher, 28th December 1814.

CORPS.	NATIVES ATTACHED TO CORPS.																			Alterations in the Rank and File since last Statement.					Wanting to complete in the Rank and File		
	Quarter-Masters and Establishments of Artificers, &c.																										
	Tent Lascars.		Extra Establishment.			Smiths.				Mistry Carpenters.	Mase Carpenters.	Carpenters.	Bildars.	Puckallies.	Bheasties.	Water Carriers.	Sail-makers.	Chucklers.	Swerspers.	Carters.	Enterlaincd.	Dcd.	Deerted.	Dischargd.		Invalidd.	Men.
	Tindals.	Lascars.	Stone Cutters.	Bildars.	Carpenters.	Mistry Smiths.	Firemen.	Filemen.	Hammermen.																		
European Artillery.....	1	24	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	12	2	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Golundauze.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gun Lascars .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance Drivers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pioneers*.....	..	4	29	107	15	2	2	2	4	2	..	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second battalion First Regiment } Native Infantry	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	3	9	18	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	14
Second battalion Third Regiment } Native Infantry	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	9	17	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	24
Second battalion Sixth Regiment } Native Infantry	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	3	10	20	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Second battalion Seventh Regiment } Native Infantry	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
First battalion Nineteenth Regi- ment Native Infantry.....	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	26
Second battalion Nineteenth } Regiment Native Infantry....	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	3	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28
Light Infantry battalion.....	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
TOTAL....	7	139	29	107	15	3	3	2	5	2	..	5	48	26	66	79	1	1	6	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL....	146		151			13						245										6					154

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Sir :

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander of the Forces, to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter of the 13th instant from Major-General Wood, commanding one of the Divisions of the Army employed against Nepaul, addressed to the Adjutant-General, reporting the proceedings of the detachment up to that date.

Measures have already been adopted, to obviate as far as practicable, the inconveniences stated in the fourth paragraph of the Major-General's letter.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
23d December 1824.

Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to make the following report for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

2. Colonel Hardyman, with a part of his Brigade consisting of His Majesty's Seventeenth regiment and the second battalion of the Seventeenth Native Infantry, accompanied by the Park and troop of the Eighth Native Cavalry, marched hence this morning on the direct rout of Lotun, and will encamp at Phoolwaree, distant five coss, until joined by the rest of this detachment.

3. I have been unexpectedly detained at this place, in consequence of the tardy march of the Wing of the first battalion of the Fourteenth Native Infantry, which arrived here only yesterday, and that of Amrut Rao's to-day, which ought to have been here two or three days ago. I hope to complete them immediately with bazars, ammunition, &c. and shall to-morrow join Colonel Hardyman at Phoolwaree. The whole detachment will move thence towards Lotun on the following morning, whence I shall again have the honour of addressing you.

4. Notwithstanding the general order of Mr. Rankin, Superintending Surgeon, to join with all possible expedition the detachment, issued so long ago as the 29th October, I have neither received any report of the approach of that gentleman, nor any other account of him. In the full expectation of his arrival ere this, no arrangements have been made, either for a field hospital, or for supplying with medicine the different establishments, which are very numerous. The Assistant Surgeons, who are generally very young men, have of course brought only a sufficient quantity for their respective detachments, and I therefore apprehend much inconvenience to result from Mr. Rankin's absence.

5. The sick of the detachment, few in number, have been made over to Mr. Fraser, the Civil Surgeon.

6. Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton has been left in command of this station, in consequence of late severe indisposition. I shall have the honour to forward, in a few days, the correspondence on this subject, which will evince to the Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton's great anxiety to accompany the detachment, had not his present state of ill health rendered it necessary that he should remain behind. Drafts from the different companies of his battalion, equal to a complete company, with one-hundred and fifty recruits and forty men of the Second battalion of the Twelfth regiment, form the detachment at Goruckpore.

7. Neither the elephants nor the bearers from Lucknow have as yet arrived, but they may be expected in a few days.

8. I have the honour to state, that in consequence of my not having received the warrants for the President and Judge-Advocate for the trial of Mr. Harrison, Assistant

ant-Surgeon of his Majesty's Seventeenth regiment, on which subject I last addressed you on the 7th ultimo, I have directed Mr. Harrison to return to Gazepore, and there await the orders of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief. I shall make a report on this subject to the Adjutant-General of the King's troops by to-morrow's dawn.

(Signed) J. S. WOOD,
Major-General.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copies of a letter from Major-General Wood, under date the 20th instant, and of the enclosures referred to in that communication.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
31st December 1814.

(Signed) J. GORDON
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Be pleased to submit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, a copy of my despatch of this date to Head-Quarters, containing my letter to the address of the Adjutant-General, with the instructions for the conduct of the officer proceeding with a detachment into the Tuppah Sheoraj.

I have, &c.

Camp, Lotun,
20th Dec. 1814.

(Signed) JOHN S. WOOD,
Major-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I had the honour to report the march of the detachment from Goruckpore on the 13th and 14th instant.

2. On the latter day, having received a letter by express from Captain Heathcote, acquainting me that he had been informed that the Goorkas had descended into the plain, to the number of eight thousand men, and intended to attack his Camp on the night of the 16th, I ordered the second battalion Seventeenth Native Infantry, the light company of his Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, the troop of Cavalry and Gallopers, and two howitzers, to march at three P. M., and reach Lotun before sunset on the 15th., at the same time authorizing Captain Heathcote, if he apprehended an attack before the reinforcement joined him, from a force so numerically superior as to risk the safety of his detachment, to fall back upon it; but, observing, that it would be infinitely more desirable that he should render his position tenable, by strengthening it in such manner as his judgment would suggest. The reinforcement arrived at Lotun at eleven A. M. on the 15th; but hitherto no enemy has been seen, though parties of them have plundered and burnt a village within six coss of this place.

3. The remainder of the detachment marched on the 15th, and encamped on the 16th at Hureya, distant six miles from Lotun, which it reached next day.

4. I have since halted on this ground, waiting for the Commissariat Department, which not having completed all its preparations on the 14th, only joined me yesterday; and also for thirty elephants of the Nabob Vizier's, which left Lucknow on the 13th instant.

5. As these elephants may be expected in three or four days, I intend to march to-morrow, and to advance by short stages, leaving two companies to bring them up. The very slow rate at which the brinjaree bullocks travel with their loads, would alone render short marches necessary. Many of them are still in the rear.

6. A

Bengal
Political Letter
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

6. A detachment of one company from each of the Wings of the Fourteenth Native Infantry, a company and a half from the detachment of the second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry, the whole of Amrut Row's Horse, 250 and 150 burkundauzes, under the command of Lieutenant Anderson of the second battalion Fourteenth Native Infantry, will march to-morrow accompanied by the police establishments of Tuppah Sheoraj, for the purpose of re-establishing them in their respective thannas. A copy of my instructions to Lieutenant Anderson is herewith forwarded.

7. Having reason to apprehend that this part of the Terraie will be exposed to incursions from strong parties of the Goorkas, I judged it expedient that Lieutenant Anderson's detachment should be able to meet and repel them whenever they appeared, and to postpone my intention of placing a second detachment between Sheoraj and Bootwul, considering that my force could not bear further reduction, and that the desired object would be in some degree supplied by the increased strength of Lieutenant Anderson's detachment, and by the influence of the operations of the main body. Lieutenant Anderson will arrive in the neighbourhood of Mynaree on the 25th instant.

8. Colonel Haldane has acquainted me, that he expected to despatch two eighteen pounders from Allahabad for my Camp on the 22d instant.

Camp, Lotun,
20th Dec. 1814.

(Signed) J. S. Wood,
Major-General.

To Lieutenant D. Anderson.

Sir :

I am directed by Major-General Wood to acquaint you, that entertaining a favourable opinion of your steady and conciliating conduct, and of your local knowledge of the north-west part of the Terraie, he has been pleased to select you for the command of a detachment formed for the purpose of re-establishing the British authority in Tuppah Sheoraj, and to send you the following instructions for your guidance.

You will be particularly careful in choosing ground of encampment; that it be not too near jungle, nor any place from which you might be exposed to a sudden attack. You will consider all sides of your camp as equally requiring protection and provide for it accordingly, by posting outlying piquets at proper distances from the front, flanks and rear, which will be constantly on the alert during the night, and throw out men from both their flanks, so that the whole may communicate. Not more than one-third of the men ought to cook at the same time, and during the night, rounds should go every half-hour. Your detachment will always march with an advance and rear guard; and before passing jungles and hollow ways, they should be examined by some of his Highness Amrut Row's horse.

These horsemen are well behaved orderly people. Their chief, Abha Ju Tirumbah, is a very respectable officer, who will continue to carry on the interior management of his men, receiving your orders as to general duties, which are not to be heavier than absolutely necessary, it being desirable that you conciliate this officer, and render him every assistance that may contribute to his comfort and that of his men. Regular piquets should also be mounted by the horsemen and burkundauzes. These burkundauzes are furnished with fifteen rounds of ammunition, and have received one month's pay in advance from Mr. Christian, the Collector, who will continue to pay them.

Supplies for ten days will be sent with your detachment; and they may hereafter be procured from the Baraitch District, if no impediment be opposed by his Excellency the Nabob's civil officers. Banskee, however, is the regular mart to which to resort; and you will detach to-morrow morning one havildar, one naick, and sixteen sepoy to that place, for the purpose of assisting the Collector's Tehsildar in collecting supplies and furnishing escorts, for such quantities as may be from time to time forwarded to your camp. Whenever it may appear requisite, you will detach a part of your force to meet these convoys and ensure their safe arrival.

You will march, in the first instance, to the ruined fort of Mynaree, accompanied by the police officers, who are to be re-established at their respective posts, if it
can

can be done without great risk. Should this, however, appear hazardous, the thannals in the immediate vicinity of Mynaree only should be restored, and after the detachment of the Major-General shall have made an impression on the enemy's frontier, you will receive further orders on the subject.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

The respectable strength of your force renders it moveable, and you will therefore march to any part of Tuppah Sheoraj where the enemy may shew themselves, so that by affording protection and confidence to the inhabitants, they may be enabled to remain in their villages, and ultimately to bring in provisions and afford useful intelligence.

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

You are authorized to hire Bildars, in order to render the fort of Mynaree, or any more eligible position, tenable; and the Major-General will sanction any reasonable charge, on regularly kept accounts, which you may incur on this account.

The means of procuring good water is a point never to be lost sight of, and whenever its salubrity may be suspected, wells should be dug.

The Major-General trusts, that by the exertion of vigilance, prudence, and temper, adapted to the various circumstances of your situation, you will justify the confidence he places in you.

Camp, Lotun,
20th December 1814.

(Signed) W. HIATT,
M.B.

P.S. You will hold in recollection the instructions the Major General gave regarding the advanced party, so that the men shall relieve each other, and prevent the attention of those most in advance from being kept too long on the stretch.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To C. W. Gardener, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward to you the accompanying copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, under date the 25th ultimo, and of the several enclosures referred to in that despatch, which I request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
4th January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit a duplicate of my report of yesterday's date, together with a Duplicate return of the Division under my command, and to be, &c.

Camp near Loutun,
25th December 1814.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

In my last report, dated 12th current, I had the honour to communicate the arrival of the Division at Putchrowtah, and to submit an outline of the formation of the three Columns, preparatory to an advance in prosecution of the service.

I have now the honour to report, that since the date of my last, I have moved forward to a position within four miles of the forest and two miles to the westward of Barra Gurhee, which is occupied by the Chumparun Light Infantry battalion.

The time requisite to get the light train ready to move from Betteeah was so considerable, that a few more days would suffice for the arrival of the battering train despatched from Cawnpore at that place; I was therefore induced, for the sake of enabling the Artillery officers to complete the allotment of both the light and battering ordnance at once, as well as from my own conviction of the necessity of proceeding on this service fully prepared to encounter every difficulty or

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

obstacle opposed to our progress, to defer the commencement of operations until the whole were ready. The battering train, I have reason to believe, is arrived at Bettceah.

This delay has, however, enabled me to set the Pioneers to work, and to improve very considerably the defences of the fort of Barra Gurhee, which with the labour of a few Bildars and Coolies, under the superintendence of the officer who will be left in the first instance in charge of the line of defensive posts in the Terraie, will put that place in a condition to be maintained by a small force, against any means of attack which the Nepaulese will have it in their power to bring before it.

Major Bradshaw arrived in my camp on the 14th current, and communicated to me his instructions for the conduct of the political duties devolving upon him. My military instructions were, at the same time, communicated to him; and I beg leave to assure his Excellency, that it will be my particular study to maintain that unreserved system of confidential intercourse with Major Bradshaw, which is recommended to me, and from a mutual interchange of which the utmost advantage is so likely to accrue.

Major Bradshaw's duties induced him to remain in the vicinity of Putchrowtah on the occasion of the advance of the Division: however, he has again rejoined me this morning, and I shall take the earliest opportunity of arranging with him a plan for the defence of the Terraie, and for the recal of the detachments from this Division, which constituted the advanced posts under his command, previously to our entering upon active measures against the enemy.

I have the honour to transnit a return of the Division under my command, composed from the latest returns received.

In submitting this document, I must endeavour to explain certain defective points which the dispersed state of the troops on the frontier, and the difficulty of keeping open a communication with them have caused; the connexion of which, by reference to each, would take up so much time, that considering the delay already experienced, I conceived it preferable to send such a return as my means allowed than to defer it any longer.

1st. The battering train has been entirely left out in the accompanying, owing to a want of a correct return of it. This defect I hope to have it in my power to remedy on the 1st proximo, when I shall have the honour of submitting another.

2d. The four six-pounders, with their details and equipments, distributed for the present as follows, are included under the head of Artillery, though they have hitherto been, and in fact are still, attached to corps of Infantry.

One six-pounder with the Ramgurh battalion, near Goruckpore. One six-pounder (being the remainder of the brigade attached to the Ramgurh battalion) is with Captain Blackney's detachment at Summondpore, and will be called in as soon as the column for Hurryharpore occupies that post, preparatory to its march for the reduction of that fort. One six-pounder and European details, under Lieutenant Fireworker Twimlow, is at Barra Gurhee, with Captain Hay's detachment. This will be recalled at the moment of our proceeding to the westward, in the direction of Pursa. One six-pounder is now at Pursa, with the detachment under Captain Sibley, and will join the Division on its arrival there.

3d. The Chumparun Light Infantry have returned their rank and file without particularizing their camp duties or sick.

4th. The Ramgurh battalion have also omitted to mention their camp duties, and have not returned their camp equipage or carriage cattle.

5th. The ammunition with the detachment of three companies from the second battalion of the Fifteenth, on command at Pursa, is not included in the statement of ball cartridges with the battalion, which makes the accompanying return show a considerable deficiency of that article, in comparison with what is attached to other corps, and requires this explanation.

These points will be corrected in my next report, which I trust will be more satisfactory.

I have, &c.

Camp near Loutun,
24th December 1814.

(Signed)

B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

LIST

*List of European Officers present with Corps.**Artillery.*

Major George Mason, commanding.	Lieutenant R. Roberts.
Captain A. Lindsay.	..... Fireworker R. R. Kempe.
Lieutenant W. G. Walcott, Adjutant	..... G. Twimlow.
and Quarter-master.	..... W. Counsell.
Lieutenant P. G. Matheson.	Assistant-surgeon, W. Jack.
..... G. Blake.	Conductor of ordnance, A Nelson.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Pioneers.

Captain J. Swinton, commanding.	Lieutenant J. A. Currie.
Lieutenant J. Hay, Adjutant.	Ensign J. Manson (doing duty).
..... J. Wilkie.	Assistant-surgeon, C. Ray.

First Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant Colonel T. Chamberlain,	Captain J. Fagan, Major of Brigade.
His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Infantry	Lieutenant W. Dacre, Brigade Quarter-
Brigade.	master.

His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Infantry.

Major H. White, commanding.	Lieutenant J. Harris.
Captain T. G. Greene.	..... A. Cameron.
..... C. Hughes.	..... J. M'Gregor.
..... J. Ward.	..... R. Jones.
..... C. Dunnahy.	..... T. Kennedy, His Majesty's
..... J. Grindly	Twenty-seventh Foot, (doing duty).
..... E. G. Smith.	Ensign R. Campbell.
Lieutenant E. Doolan.	..... W. Melles.
..... P. Kelly.	..... J. Deckins.
..... J. G. Ewing, Acting Pay-	..... E. G. Smith.
master.	..... J. Spooner.
..... R. Watson, Adjutant.	Acting Quarter-master, Taylor.
..... D. H. Warburton.	Surgeon, J. Featherstone.
..... A. N. Findlater.	Assistant-surgeon, J. Smith, His Ma-
..... C. A. Stewart.	jesty's Fourteenth Foot, (doing duty).
..... J. Brooksbanks	

First Battalion Eighth Native Infantry.

Major J. R. Lumley, commanding.	Lieutenant J. D. Herbert, Acting Quar-
Captain R. J. Latter.	ter-master.
..... S. Nation.	..... A. Dickson.
Captain Lieutenant E. H. Simpson.	Ensign C. Field.
Lieutenant W. M'Kie.	..... S. Carter.
..... W. P. C. Gillman, Adjutant.	Cadet R. Wilton.
..... C. E. Turner.	Surgeon, C. Hunter.
..... J. L. Earle.	Assistant-surgeon, A. Stratton.
..... H. I. Bland.	

Left Wing Second Battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry.

Captain J. F. Blackney, commanding.	Ensign W. R. Faithful, acting Adju-
Lieutenant J. Duncan.	tant.
Ensign H. Methoo.	Assistant-surgeon, F. Corbyn.

Chumparun Light Infantry.

Captain C. P. Hay, commanding.	Ensign J. Y. Watson.
Lieutenant H. C. Baddely (doing duty)	..... R. A. Durham.
..... H. G. Maxwell, Adjutant.	..... C. Marshall.
..... J. Saunderson.	..... T. Lane.
Ensign P. M. Grant.	Assistant-surgeon, J. Morrieson, in
..... G. R. Robinson.	temporary medical charge.
..... T. Des Vaux.	

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Second Infantry Brigade.

Colonel J. Dick, commanding.	Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, Brigade Quar-
Captain J. F. Goad, Major of Brigade.	ter-master.

Second Battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.

Major J. Greenstreet, commanding.	Lieutenant G. H. Hutchins.
Captain H. Sibley.	..... F. Wigney.
..... G. R. Penny.	Ensign H. Ingle.
Lieutenant H. E. Page.	..... C. Davis.
..... J. Garner, Adjutant.	..... C. Fitz-Gerald.
..... W. Pickersgill.	Cadet M. Nicholson, (doing duty).
..... J. Loyd.	Assistant-surgeon, G. Spillsbury.
..... J. E. Wallis.	..... J. Evans, in tempo-
..... C. Smith.	rary charge of medical stores.
..... A. Shouldham, Quarter-	
master and Interpreter.	

Second Battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry.

Captain T. P. Smith, commanding.	Ensign W. Sleeman Twelfth Native
Lieutenant H. T. Smith, Acting Quar-	Infantry, (doing duty).
ter-master.	..... J. Norton.
..... G. Stubbins.	..... J. W. Pattan.
..... W. C. Medwin.	..... W. Impey.
..... J. D. Parsons, Adjutant.	..... J. Parker.
..... A. Smith.	Cadet C. Pemrose (doing duty).
..... J. N. Wilson.	Surgeon, W. P. Muston.

Rangurh Battalion.

Captain E. Roughsedge, commanding.	Lieutenant C. Rogers, Adjutant.
Lieutenant S. Sunnock.	Ensign R. Fergusson.
..... J. Herring.	..... L. Brett.
..... E. Lawrence.	Assistant-surgeon, P. Briton.
..... D. Ruddall.	

Messrs. Baker, Hayley, and Gibbs, Assistant-surgeons, Field Hospital.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General commanding.

RETURN

RETURN of Ordnance, Ammunition, Camp Equipage, Cattle, &c. attached to the Singapore Division.

CORPS.	Ordnance.				Tumbrils and Carriages.							Ordnance Ammunition				Small-arms Ammunition.						Camp Equipage.				Cattle.													
	Mortars four-inch.	Howitzers four-inch.	Six-pounders Brass.	Three-pounders Brass.	Wall-pieces	Four 3 Howitzers carriage apart.	Three-pounder ditto ditto.	Six-pounder Ammunition Tumbrils.	Treasure Tumbrils.	Store Carts.	Store Hackeries.	Gun with Apparatus.	Scaling Ladders.	Gunpowder barrels 100 lbs.	Six-pounders.	Three-pounders.	Four 2 Howitzers.	Four 3 Mortars.	Six-pounder.	Three-pounder.	Wall-pieces.	Musketry.	Pistols.	Flints.	Ball-cartridges.	Flints.	Doilies.	Laboratory Tent.	Private Tents, N. C.	Ditto, ditto, O. C.	Sepoy Tents of four Palls.	Elephants.	Expreses.	Carriage.	Bullocks.				
Artillery and Ordnance	2	8	4	4	19	4	4	3	8	4	134	1	12	10	1,000	1,596	3,200	798	200	228	..	..	..	..	..	13	1	1	..	51	5	..	..	..	..
Pioneers or Sappers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	2	
His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	..	..	141	9	..	..	..	16	27
First battalion Eighth Native Infantry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	22	6	26
Chumparun Light Infantry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	101
Left Wing second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	53	..	..	11	..	..	10
Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	2	..	9	5	..	..	..	6	..
Ramguth battalion .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	11	5	..	3	6	25	
TOTAL.....	2	8	4	4	19	4	4	3	8	4	131	1	12	10	1,000	1,596	3,200	798	200	228	37,900	452,905	8,358	900	452,905	133	1	3	6	691	27	..	36	94	224				
GRAND TOTAL.....	37				153						7,022				37,900						152,205						791				27				36				238

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General, commanding.

GENERAL STAFF.

MAJOR-GENERAL B. WARLEY.....	Commanding.
CAPTAIN R. W. BALDOCK,.....	Major of Brigade
LIEUTENANT J. McCRAKEN,.....	Ad- <i>de</i> Camp ..
MAJOR W. CARMENT,.....	Adjutant-General.
CAPTAIN W. L. WATSON,.....	Deputy Quarter-master General.
CAPTAIN M. STEWART,.....	Assistant Adjutant-General.
CAPTAIN CUNLIFFE,.....	Deputy Paymaster.
CAPTAIN SCOTT,.....	Assistant Commissary-General.
CAPTAIN TICKELL,.....	Sub-Assistant Commissary-General.
LIEUTENANT PICKETT,.....	Field Engineer.
Assistant Do.	Assistant Do.

ENGLISH LINDSAY,	Assistant Field Engineer.
LIEUTENANT PICKERSGILL,	Surveyor of the Route, No. 1.
CAPTAIN HODGSON,	Surveyor to the Detachment.
LIEUTENANT BARTON,	Assistant Surveyor.
<i>Ms. CADET PATON,</i>	Do. . . . Do.
<i>Ms. CADET GARSTIN,</i>	Do. . . . Do.
<i>Ms. A. GIBB,</i>	Superintending Surgeon.
<i>Ms. S. DUNHAM,</i>	Field Surgeon.
<i>Ms. MORRISON,</i>	{ Medical Storekeeper, during duty with Chungking Light Infantry.

ESTABLISHMENTS ATTACHED TO THE CORPS.

[illegible]

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, under date the 3d instant, and the enclosures referred to in that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
13th January 1815.

(Signed)

J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you a duplicate of my address to the Adjutant-General of yesterday, with copies of its enclosures, and a copy of my letter of this date to the same authority.

I have, &c.

Camp, Serissowah,
3d January 1815.

(Signed)

B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

To Lieutenant Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

In my hurried report of yesterday, I omitted to state the particulars of Major Greenstreet's having been detached from the Camp at Loutun on the 31st, at three in the morning, for the purpose of reinforcing the post of Pursa with four companies of the second battalion of the Fifteenth Native Infantry, in consequence of information that the Nepaulese were in some force and intended to attack that post, through the letter received by me from Captain Sibley, dated so late as the 30th, makes no mention of any thing extraordinary. This will account for Major Greenstreet's reports of yesterday forwarded.

I have received reports, dated the 2d instant, from Lieutenant Strettell, stating that he had been joined at Gorrashun by two companies of the Chumparun Light Infantry under Ensign Watson, who had effected a timely retreat from a post five coss to the right of Barra Gurhee, and that he intended to march to join Captain Hay at that place immediately.

I trust that these detachments will have joined Captain Hay, and that the Ramgurli battalion, under Captain Roughsedge, will also have made a junction, which will make them equal to sustain and repulse any attack the Nepaulese may attempt, as they will have five guns, besides the defences of the fort of Burra Gurhee having been made strong.

Lieutenant Strettell reports, that he has one hundred and eighty Sepoys fit for duty, and forty-one wounded, exclusive of Native commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

I have this morning received reports from Major Mason, announcing his arrival on this side of the Sukranee river on the 2d. His arrival here may therefore be reasonably expected in the course of to-morrow or the day following.

I have, &c.

Camp, Serissowah,
3d January 1815.

(Signed)

B. MARLEY,
Major-General, commanding.

To Captain Watson, Acting Adjutant-General.

Sir :

It is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of Major-General Marley, that the Left Wing second battalion Twenty-second regiment Native Infantry was this morning attacked and compelled to retire.

[6 R]

The

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

The enemy advanced at about five o'clock this morning in three golahs, and immediately opened a very severe and well-directed fire from about twenty pieces of cannon (as well as could be judged). Captain Blackney and all the Officers of the Wing did their utmost endeavours to bring on our Sepoys to the charge, which failed in every attempt, from the very destructive fire which opposed them. It is with the utmost sorrow I am to mention, that after the action had continued about ten minutes with equal ardour on each side, we were deprived of the directions and assistance of Captain Blackney and Lieutenant Duncan (who, I fear, are both killed, having been very severely wounded and disabled). On the fall of these two gallant officers the Sepoys became quite dispirited, and began to retire with some confusion, upon which the enemy advanced upon and destroyed our tents by fire. The village of Summundpore, in which was the commissariat dépôt, was burnt in the commencement of the action by the enemy. Finding that the detachment had suffered most severely, added to the great numbers and strength of the enemy, it was judged most prudent to retire; and as the enemy had taken possession of the road to Barra Gurhee, we directed our course to this place, at which we have just arrived. I am unable to state the exact loss of the detachment, as the stragglers are coming in every moment. It is my intention to march to-morrow morning towards the Head-Quarters of the Army, when I shall have the honour to state the particulars more fully to the Major-General. I cannot conclude without paying the tribute so justly due to the merits of the two brave and valuable Officers who fell this morning, and of all the Officers composing the detachment, who left no exertions untried towards the success of the day. It is impossible to judge correctly of the strength of the enemy, but it is supposed to be about two thousand men.

I have, &c.

Gorrashun,
1st January 1815.

(Signed) E. STRETTELL,
Lieutenant, commanding the Detachment.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

It is with the deepest concern and regret, that I beg to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed letters, reporting the disastrous results which occurred yesterday morning, by the enemy attacking and carrying our two posts of Pursa, and Summundpore, after a considerable but ineffectual resistance on the part of our troops, against the overwhelming numbers and superior means opposed to them.

On receipt of Major Greenstreet's reports at noon, I strengthened the post of Barra Gurhee, opposite to the Suktee pass, under Captain Hay, with two howitzers and a six-pounder (the former called out from the train at Bettceah, for the purpose of being attached to the Column under Captain Roughsedge, as detailed in my letter of the 12th ultimo, and the latter posted at Barra Gurhee by Major Bradshaw, at the first formation of these advanced posts, and which I had withdrawn in prosecution of the ulterior arrangements for our advance only two days before), and after forwarding orders to Captain Roughsedge, who was on his march towards my camp from the neighbourhood of Janaickpore, and to Captain Blackney, posted at Summundpore (the position whence the Hurreehurpore Column was to have marched), directing them all to concentrate at Barra Gurhee, I marched towards Pursa at two P.M., as well to support Major Greenstreet as to cover our dépôt and artillery, the whole of which had been directed to advance towards Pursa, and where it was my intention to have joined the train and proceeded towards the Bechiake pass.

It was four o'clock in the afternoon, after coming some miles, that a Sawar arrived from Gorrashun with the enclosed letter from Lieutenant Stretzell, giving an account of the fate of Captain Blackney's detachment. I have directed that Officer to proceed with the detachment to Bettceah, where further orders will await him.

I marched last night nine miles, till my progress was stopped by a considerable nullah, which it was impossible to have crossed in the dark without great confusion and risk. This morning I again marched, and encamped on the high road

road from Betteeah to Pursa, which completely covers the advance of the battering train, which marched from the former place on the 1st, agreeably to the orders I had sent Major Mason, as soon as his letter reporting the arrival of the battering train reached me.

As the enemy appear to have retired into the forest, I trust Major Mason will be able to join me to-morrow or next day.

I shall do myself the honour of transmitting correct returns of the casualties on both occasions, as soon as I can collect the reports.

I have, &c.

Camp, Serissowah,
2d January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General, commanding.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

To Major-General Marley, &c. &c. &c., Barra Gurhee.

Sir :

I am sorry to acquaint you, that the post of Pursa Gurhee, commanded by Captain Sibley, was this morning attacked by an overwhelming force of Goorkas, who, I regret to say, carried their point after one hour's hard fighting, which ended in the repulse of our troops there, and the loss of the gun and every kind of baggage.

At break of day, when I was about to march for that post, we heard a heavy firing in that direction, when I pushed on with all possible speed ; but within three miles of the place I met a vast number of wounded, and immediately afterwards some Officers, who informed me that any attempt on my part to recover the fortune of the day must be unavailing, as the enemy's force was computed at full ten thousand ; nor had the few men with two hundred firelocks been thrown into the place last night, would the reinforcement have availed. I am now halted on the eastern bank of the Serissowah, giving protection to the wounded, who are coming in ; and intend, as soon as possible, to move in the direction of Betteeah, unless I shall receive other instructions from you.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GREENSTREET,
Major, commanding second Battalion
Fifteenth Native Infantry.

P.S. The number of wounded are so considerable, that it appears desirable to have dooleys sent out and a detachment to meet them.

To Major-General Marley, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

In my letter despatched just now, I omitted to mention the hour, which was ten A.M. 1st January 1815.

I find the wounded so numerous, that it seems advisable I should move with them slowly towards your camp. The villages about this are quite deserted, and no guide is to be met with.

From every account I can collect, Captain Sibley has fallen this morning.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GREENSTREET,
Major, &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying letter of the

4th

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

4th instant, addressed by Major-General Wood, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field, to the Adjutant-General, detailing the circumstances of an unsuccessful attack made by the troops under his command against an intrenched position occupied by the Nepaulese force, and the causes which rendered the gallantry of the troops unavailing.

I have further the honour to transmit the Order issued on the occasion by the Major-General and referred to in his letter.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
16th January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to report to you, that the plan of operations contained in my letter of the 1st January was postponed that evening until the 3d instant, in consequence of the information I then received, contrary to all previous representations, that no water could be obtained nearer the fort (whose name is now discovered to be Mujcote) than Mahapore, being at a distance of three miles. On the 2d instant arrangements were made with the Commissariat for the carriage of water for the Europeans and Musselmans in leathern bags, and for the Hindoos in pots, and it was resolved to establish intrenched posts at Mahapore and Ramchal, a high ground near the fort, and to place a detachment at Paharea, a peak about half way between the two former, for the purpose of keeping up the communication. Thus my detachment was unavoidably to be divided into four parts, if it succeeded in carrying the successive steep narrow and woody peaks, which form the outline of the whole ridge west of Mujcote. In the evening, however, this plan was abandoned, in consequence of the receipt of fresh intelligence brought by two spies sent by the Rajah, Ruttu Sing, which described the road along the ridge as rendered altogether impracticable; and from the advice and information of a Bramin, Kauckunnuddee Sewaree, a native of the hills, but for many years past resident in Goruckpore and attached to the Rajah. This man, after insisting on the threatening nature of the difficulties presented by the Mahapore hills, which were abundantly obvious, recommended that the detachment should cross the Tenavee, occupy Bussuntpore, about ten miles from Simlar, and there leaving the supplies and baggage, push on to Palpa, where grain, &c., would be found more than sufficient for the whole detachment, and from whence Nyacote might be attacked on its north side, where the well that supplied the garrison was situated; but, in the first place, he recommended that the redoubt at Jeetgurh, across the foot of the hill of Mujcote, and one mile west of Bootwul, should be reconnoitred and carried, and the deserted town of Bootwul laid in ashes. He placed the success of this affair beyond doubt, and said that the terror inspired by the first post in possession of our arms would have a most beneficial effect on our subsequent operations. The whole plan appeared so reasonable, and he answered for its success and offered to assist in its execution with such confidence and enthusiasm, that I resolved to begin by reconnoitring and attacking Jeetgurh next morning. Major Comyn, with the greater part of the detachment formerly placed under his command, was directed to advance between Jeetgurh and Bootwul, so as to turn the left of the position, while the main body should attack it in front and on the right flank. His force consisted of seven companies; that with me of twenty-one: and we marched from Camp as soon as the dispersion of the fog would admit of it. I am grieved to say, that instead of debouching from the wood upon an open plain in front of the work, as we had been led to expect, I arrived with my Staff and the foremost of the advanced guard, within fifty paces of it, before it was discovered. A very heavy and galling fire then opened from the Redoubt, which was returned by the few men who accompanied my Staff and myself to reconnoitre, until the head of the Column and the guns arrived. His Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who led the Column, headed by their gallant Commander, Colonel Hardyman, supported by the grenadiers Second Battalion of

of the Seventeenth and the Fourteenth Regiments of Native Infantry, advanced upon the work, while the grenadiers, and one battalion company of his Majesty's Seventeenth, succeeded in gaining the hill on the right of the Redoubt. This party was led by a brave and cool officer, Captain Croker, who drove the enemy before them up the hill, killing a Chief, Sooraj Thappa. Still the fire from the enemy, concealed by the trees, was kept up with great obstinacy, and the hill which rose immediately behind the work was filled with troops, rendering the post, if it had been carried, wholly untenable. I therefore determined to stop the fruitless waste of lives by sounding the retreat.

The conduct of the whole of the troops engaged merits my entire approbation, as expressed in the Order, a copy of which is enclosed. That Order is too concise to do justice to my sense of the merits of individual officers.

For the friendly and judicious advice afforded by Colonel Hardyman, second in command, I shall ever feel much indebted; and I owe my best acknowledgments for the zealous conduct and active assistance afforded me by the Staff who were all with me.

Nothing could exceed the ardour evinced upon every occasion by Lieutenant Morrieson, Field Engineer, and the deprivation of the aid afforded by his professional talents and excellent judgment, enhances the severe loss I have suffered from his dangerous wound.

The severe wound which Captain McDowell received in the early part of the action, deprived us of the services of a most gallant and zealous officer.

Lieutenants Poyntz and Pickering were with the foremost parties, and fell when nobly pressing through the enemy's fire near the Redoubt; the first dangerously, and the other severely wounded.

I cannot express how greatly I admired the animated conduct of my Brigade Major, Captain Hiatt, in cheering the men to the attack after being dangerously wounded; nor how deeply I feel the loss (which I pray may be temporary) of his services, both as a friend in whose able counsel I have long had reason to confide, and as an officer who is an ornament to his profession.

A subsequent report states the loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, to have been two hundred; among whom were one of their principal Sirdars and four others of inferior rank.

Some confusion occurred, in consequence of the majority of the bearers having thrown down their loads; but the soldiers, both European and Native, brought away most of the boxes of ammunition.

Kauckunnaddee Searce, who misled the detachment, was a man who was particularly recommended by Dr. Buchanan, and from whose information that gentleman constructed his map of Nepaul. Having pointed out the fort to me when within fifty yards of it, he suddenly disappeared, and I am still ignorant of his fate. If he is with the enemy I can have no doubt of his treachery.

I have, &c.

Camp, Simlar,
4th January 1815.

(Signed)

JOHN S. WOOD,
Major-General.

EXTRACT of *Detachment Orders by Major-General Wood*.—Camp, Simlar,
4th January, 1815.

Major-General Wood regrets extremely, that unforeseen and insurmountable obstacles rendered unavailing all the courage and intrepidity which he witnessed in the troops engaged yesterday: but he trusts an opportunity may soon occur, which by giving better scope to their zeal and discipline, may crown such qualities with their just reward in the defeat of the enemy. Without particularly noticing all those who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, the Major-General cannot suppress his feelings of grief and compassion for those who fell and were severely wounded. The number of the former is fortunately small; but among the latter the Major-General laments to find the names of Brigade-Major Hiatt, Lieutenant Morrieson, Field Engineer, Captain Macdowell, commanding

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

commanding the Artillery, and Lieutenants Poyntz and Pickering, of the Light Company of His Majesty's Seventeenth Foot, who were conspicuous by their exertions near the stockade; but he trusts from the assiduous care of Mr. Phillott and the other medical gentlemen, he shall not long be deprived of the services of so many excellent and brave men.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

To C. W. Gardiner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the accompanying duplicate of a letter, under date the 4th instant, from Major-General Marley, commanding a Division of the Army in the Field, reporting the progress of the force under his command, subsequent to his last despatch, and the junction of the train of Artillery under Major Mason.

I have also the honour to send the Division Orders referred to in Major Marley's letter.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
16th January 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to report, that I marched this morning five miles in a south-east direction to the banks of the Gond river, for the purpose of more effectually covering the march of the Artillery under Major Mason, whose reports gave me to understand that there were numbers of the enemy in his neighbourhood.

I am happy to add, that a junction has been effected with Major Mason, who arrived on my ground of encampment this day, an hour after it was taken up, with the battering and light trains and all their equipments, without molestation from the enemy.

I yesterday took advantage of my vicinity to Pursa to detach the light companies of the Division with the Pioneers and all the spare doolies, to bring away such wounded as might be found, and to bury the dead, which was effected, and the party returned without interruption at sunset.

I was also fortunate enough to recover the remains of Captain Sibley, and of four out of the six European Artillery men and Christian drummers, who were killed, and they were interred last night with military honours, excepting firing of musquetry, which circumstances would not admit of.

I am anxiously looking out for the reports of killed, wounded, and missing, of both detachments. In the mean while, having ascertained, as well from the letters already submitted as from various channels, further particulars of the attacks on our posts, I have been induced to express my sentiments to the troops, in Division Orders of this date, copy of which I have the honour to enclose for the perusal of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, and trust the same may meet with his Lordship's sanction and approval.

I have, &c.

Camp, Ammurputtee,
4th January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General, commanding.

DIVISION ORDERS by Major-General B. Marley, commanding the Dinapore Division of the Army—Camp, Ammurputtee, 4th January 1815.

Major-General Marley having had the official reports of the particulars of the late attacks on the posts of Pursa and Summundpore, deems it an act of justice to the merits of the officers and troops of every description engaged in the defence

defence of them, to express in public orders his high sense of the conduct they displayed, in opposing the reiterated attacks of such overwhelming numbers as were brought down by the enemy to attack them.

The Major-General attributes to this latter circumstance alone the success of the enemy, who were thus enabled to overpower our brave but scanty numbers; and whilst he joins his own to the public feelings of regret at the lamented fate of those gallant officers, Captains Sibley of the Fifteenth, and Blackney of the Twenty-second, and Lieutenant Duncan of the latter corps, as also of those who fell in the discharge of duties less elevated, and of sympathy for the sufferings of the wounded, he cannot but remark, and desires it may be particularly made known to the troops, that the enemy can claim little credit for successes obtained by their overwhelming numbers alone, and purchased by the sacrifice of lives considerably greater than the losses sustained by our troops; which facts have been well ascertained, and must form a body of indubitable evidence of the extent of resistance made by our troops ere they retired, and fully warrant the expression of the Major-General's best thanks to Lieutenant Matheson of Artillery, for his gallant conduct in defending his gun, till every man, European and Native, fell around it, and all the ammunition was expended, to Lieutenant Smith and the other officers whose exertions were conspicuous in their respective posts, and to all the native officers and men of the detachment, for their protracted resistance of nearly two hours against the assaults of a numerous and daring enemy.

Major-General Marley has the same reason to be satisfied with, and to offer his acknowledgments of the conduct of Lieutenant Strettell of the Sixth regiment, doing duty with the left wing second battalion of the Twenty-second regiment, on whom the command devolved after the fall of the two senior officers of that corps, as well as all the officers and men of the left wing second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry, for similar constancy and courage under similar overwhelming attacks of greatly superior numbers.

The Major-General trusts, that a short period will be sufficient to impress the enemy before us with feelings very different to those which they may at present indulge in, and has the fullest reliance on the devotion of the troops, whenever they may be called upon to realize these expectations.

These orders to be explained to every company by commanding officers at the first parade of their respective corps.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, dated the 12th instant, and of the several enclosures referred to in that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
21st January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

To Major-Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir :

I have the honour herewith to transmit to you a duplicate of my report to the Adjutant-General at Head-Quarters, of yesterday's date, together with copies of the enclosures therein referred to.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhowrah,
12th January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General, commanding.
To

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 9.)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

Enclosure No. 10.
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

My despatches of the 2d, 3d, and 4th instant, will have made known to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief the unfortunate turn of affairs in this quarter, and of the immediate steps taken by me to secure the position of Barra Gurhee; and a junction with the train of Artillery having effected the latter point, I deemed it expedient to make a forward movement to the neighbourhood of Pursa, which was done on the 6th, by encamping about a mile and a half to the southward of that place. The reports which were received of the increasing numbers and confidence of the enemy, and the actual march of a considerable body of them to the westward, with an avowed determination of burning and destroying Bettedah and our dépôt, together with the obvious risk of attempting any thing like a connected series of operations with a view to the occupation of the Muckwanpore valley and the ulterior objects of the campaign, against an enemy whose numbers were so much greater than was supposed, and whose confidence, arising out of the late attacks on our posts, was increased so much, all combined to draw my serious attention towards the adoption of a line of conduct, which however much to be deprecated on the score of its retrograde character, appeared not only prudent, but imperiously obtruded upon me, from the concurring circumstances of my weak and inadequate numbers towards offensive operations, and of the expediency of covering the dépôt and Frontier, and restoring confidence to the inhabitants of the country.

Under this view of the subject, I consulted with Colonel Bradshaw, and in concurrence with his opinion, laid before Brigadiers Dick and Chamberlain the circumstances detailed in the enclosed copy of a letter to their address, dated 7th instant,* in which his Lordship will observe with pain certain circumstances adverted to in detailing the state of the native troops, which though never brought officially before me, was a subject which attracted much notice in camp, and by which means it was made known to me. These symptoms were confined to expressions merely, and to desertions chiefly in the second battalion of the Fifteenth Native Infantry and Chumparun Light Infantry, occurring on the first notice of the disaster which befel the companies of those corps under Captain Sibley, and which I am happy to say have since subsided entirely. The instances of the above kind which occurred in the second battalion of the Twenty-fifth were fewer, and none whatever in the first battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry. These details on a subject of extreme delicacy are given with a view to explain the cause for my touching on it in my address to the Brigadiers, whose reply I have the honour to enclose, from which his Excellency will perceive their concurrence in the opinion and view of the premises upon which the step of consulting them was adopted.

It was with considerable pain and reluctance, that I brought back the Division to the present ground of encampment; but the safety of the dépôt and Bettedah, the tranquillity and security of the Frontier of Chumparun, and the ensuring a speedy and safe junction of the several corps and detachments, which the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and which I received on the 9th instant subsequent to the address and reply herewith submitted, gave me the first intimation of, were all objects of such serious and urgent importance, that I conceive I could not be justified or borne out, on any ground of prudence and circumspection, in hesitating to adopt this measure.

In the mean time, the junction of the detachment of the Rumgurrh Battalion, under Major Roughsedge, with the troops left at Barra Gurhee, has relieved my mind of much anxiety for the security of that position.

The left wing of the second battalion of the Twenty-second Native Infantry, with their wounded, and those of Captain Sibley's party, have been sent to Bettedah, where part of the Field Hospital establishment has accompanied them, and where I trust they will find every attention to their wants, and speedily be restored to the Service.

I have suggested to Colonel Bradshaw the expediency of calling on the Magistrates of Sarun, Tirhoot, and the neighbouring Zillahs, to issue proclamations,

* Not received with this despatch.

tions, calling out the inhabitants of their Districts to entertain themselves in our service, either as horse or foot. Mr. Moorcroft, Superintendent of the Stud, from whose influence and knowledge I am led to expect considerable success in the collecting of a body of irregular horse, has also been addressed on this subject. I am induced to entertain considerable doubts on the success of the plan, and the extent and efficiency of the levies to be obtained by it, from the want of arms among the inhabitants, who have generally been prohibited from possessing any, and also from the little success hitherto experienced in raising them. The Rajah of Bettceah has entertained nominally eight hundred men, and is still endeavouring to increase their numbers. Colonel Bradshaw has also applied, with my concurrence, to the Governor-General's Political Agent at Benares, to obtain the services of three hundred of Amrut Rao's horse.

I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the detachments at Pursa and Summundpore, together with copies of further reports of the former affair, which would have been forwarded sooner, but the dispersion of the troops which composed them would not admit of my receiving them sooner.

A statement of the number and description of the troops of the enemy, their positions, and every particular, as far as the very circumscribed information hitherto received will admit of, is in course of preparation, and shall be submitted without delay. The nature of the fastnesses and woods in which the Nepaulese troops remain, and the dread of the inhabitants of the Terraie, added perhaps to a spirit inimical to us, which is clearly evinced by their having entirely abandoned their villages and been seen carrying vast supplies of rice towards the forests from the crops now gathering, and by the fact of the enemy obtaining the most correct intelligence of our positions from them, whilst our efforts have by no means been crowned with such success as might be expected, will account for the deficiency unavoidable in this department. Indeed, I cannot but observe, that under these unfortunate circumstances, the extent and correctness of it, on comparison with Colonel Bradshaw's communications, are remarkable.

My last reports from Major Roughsedge were satisfactory: the enemy, with their usual unabating enterprize, had frequently endeavoured to surprize and attack the post of Barra Gurhee, both before and after his junction with Captain Hay, but have hitherto been deterred by the vigilance and steady conduct of the troops and their officers, which I have great pleasure in remarking, especially as the force consists entirely of local Sepoys, one corps of which may still be considered as but half formed.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bowrah,
11th January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General, commanding.

To Major-General Marley, commanding the Dinapore Division of the Field Army.

Sir:

1. Having had the honour to receive your letter of this day's date, in which you have been pleased to call upon us for our opinions as to the adequacy of the force under your command, amounting to scarcely four thousand firelocks, to the accomplishment of the objects detailed in the instructions of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to you, which we have had the honour to peruse, we deem it our duty to declare, that to the best of our judgment it is not, under existing circumstances, of sufficient strength to enable you to make the attempt with any probability of success, and that to cover the Terraie situated between the Günduck and the Baugmutty, to protect the grand dépôt at Bettceah, and to form smaller ones at Hetounda, Muckwanpore, and Hurreehurpore, and to afford convoys of sufficient magnitude to ensure the safe conveyance of supplies from the first to the three last places, would require more troops than at present constitute the effective strength of your Division,

[6 T]

independent

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

independent of the very respectable Army that would be wanted to proceed from and keep open the communication with the two last-mentioned posts to the Capital of Nepaul.

2. With respect to the second question submitted for consideration, we presume to think the defence and security of Betteeah to be a primary object; but the measures to be pursued for that purpose, for maintaining the reputation and honour of the British arms, as well as for the general security of the Frontier, we beg to leave to your own superior judgment, till the decision of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief shall have been received in answer to your proposed reference.

We have, &c.

Camp near Pursa,
7th January 1815.

(Signed) GEORGE DICK,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
Second Brigade.

(Signed) T. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
First Brigade.

To Captain Matson, Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir :

The lamented death of Captain Sibley, who fell in the attack made by the Nepaulese on the post at Pursa, which he commanded, has left to me the unpleasant task of detailing, for the information of the Major-General commanding the unfortunate circumstances of that affair.

About half an hour before day-break yesterday morning, the force under Captain Sibley, consisting of about one hundred and fifty men from the second battalion of the Fifteenth regiment Native Infantry, with one hundred and sixty of the Chumparun light infantry, fifty irregular horse, and a six-pounder and a one-and-a-half-pounder, with a double detail of Europeans and Lascars, commanded by Lieutenant Mathison of Artillery, was attacked on all sides by a very superior body of Nepaulese, from every information consisting of five regular battalions, together with a numerous body of irregulars, armed with cookers and corahs, as also a number of elephants with jingalls mounted on them. The attack first commenced on the rear guard, behind which the irregular horse were picketed. We were all under arms and fully prepared to receive them. Being officer for the day, I was with the advanced guard, on which in a few minutes the enemy poured in a heavy fire, and at the same time assaulted our right flank. I sent to Captain Sibley, begging he would order the one-and-a-half-pounder to the advanced guard, which was immediately done; but we could not use it with any effect, as the cartridges were so large that they could only be got in with the greatest difficulty, and after a few rounds the gun was dismounted, I fancy by a jingall-shot. At this period Captain Sibley came to the advance guard, and as he was returning to the main body received a wound in his leg. A few minutes after a Sepoy came from the main body, and informed me that the command of the troops had devolved upon me, as Captain Sibley was again severely wounded through the breast. I then quitted the advance, and proceeded to the main body, which I found attacked on both flanks and in the rear. The six-pounder was firing to the rear, which appears to have been the enemy's principal point of attack. The advanced guard being now overpowered, retired on the main body, where we defended ourselves in a circle for about one hour more, when the whole of our ammunition being expended, and every European and gun-Lascar killed or wounded, I agreed with Lieutenant Mathison upon retiring to the old Gurry originally in the rear of our position. At this moment I told Captain Sibley, who was still alive, our intention, and gave him in charge to four grenadiers of his company, with directions to carry him on their shoulders. On our arrival at the Gurry we found it filled with the enemy; and every hope now being lost, we retreated across the nullah on the right flank of our position with the surviving men of our

our detachment, and the nullah not being fordable, few of the enemy pursued us across. After retreating something more than a mile we fell in with Major Greenstreet's detachment which was coming to our support, and who the day before informed Captain Sibley of his approach; but Captain S. not being apprehensive of an attack did not think it necessary to send a reply.

From the situation in which I was placed, I conceive it a duty incumbent upon me to mention the persevering and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Mathison, whom I saw, after all but one European and all the gun-Lascars were either killed or wounded, performing the entire duty of his gun. To his report I beg to refer you respecting its loss. I am also greatly indebted to the exertions of Ensigns Ingle and Desvoux.

I am not as yet able to furnish you with a list of the killed and wounded, but I believe it amounts to more than three-fourths of our detachment.

I have, &c.

Camp,
2d January 1815.

(Signed) C. SMITH,
Lieutenant, second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.

To Major Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir :

Enclosed I have the honour to send, for the Major-General's information, a letter from Lieutenant Mathison, together with a report of the loss sustained by the Artillery detachment under his command, in the late unfortunate affair at Pursa.

I have no hesitation in complying with Lieutenant Mathison's request, of recommending to the Major-General's kind consideration the gallant conduct of Matross William Levey and gun-Lascar Sallary, for the behaviour of the whole was so praiseworthy, that the conduct of any individual striking Lieutenant Mathison must fully merit it.

I have, &c.

Camp,
5th January 1815.

(Signed) C. SMITH,
Lieutenant, second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.

To Lieutenant C. Smith, late commanding Detachment, Pursa.

Sir :

Owing to the lamented fall of the late Captain Sibley in the disastrous affair at Pursa, on the morning of the 1st instant, it has become my painful duty to report to you the severe loss sustained by the detachment of Artillery under my command on that occasion, of which you will observe, by the return herewith transmitted, that I alone escaped unwounded.

As you were an eye-witness during the greatest part of the action, of the determined bravery and perseverance displayed by every man, European and native gun-Lascars attached to the gun, it would be superfluous in my saying much on the subject.

I cannot, however, refrain from particularly mentioning to you the persevering bravery displayed by Matross William Levey, who though wounded by a musket shot through one leg and one arm, yet gallantly continued to keep his station, until the priming pouch was blown from his side, and his wounds becoming too painful to endure obliged him to sit down.

Sallary, gun-Lascar of the Forty-second company, is also deserving of particular mention. He, although wounded in both hand and foot, continued alone to assist me to the last, and was the person who seized and carried away with him the silver spear planted by the enemy close to the gun at the commencement of the action, and now in possession of Major-General Marley, commanding.

I beg

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter.
25 Jan. 1815
—
(Enclosure No. 10.)
Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

I beg the favour of your recommending in the strongest terms, the gallant conduct of both the above-mentioned men to the Major-General's (commanding) kind consideration.

I have herewith the honour to transmit a return of the killed, wounded, and missing, together with the stores fallen into the hands of the enemy, &c.,

I have, &c.

Camp, Bank of the Gaud River, (Signed) P. G. MATHISON,
6th January 1815. Lieutenant, commanding Artillery Detachment.

P.S. I have been prevented making you this report sooner, for want of being able to gain a correct account of my loss of ordnance-drivers and cattle, none of which joined me during the action.

RETURN

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Detachments at Pursa and Summunda, on the 1st January 1815.

	Artillery at Pursa.										Three Companies Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry, Pursa.								Left Wing Second battalion Twenty-second, Summundpore.										Detachment Chumparun Light Infantry, Pursa.						Gardner's Irregular Horse, Pursa.				Horses.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	European.					Gun Lascars.					Captain. Subedars. Jemadars. Havildars. Naicks. Drummers. Sepoys. Native Doctors.								Captain. Subedars. Jemadars. Havildars. Naicks. Drummers. Sepoys. Gun Lascars.										Subedars. Jemadars. Havildars. Naicks. Sepoys. Blasies.						Jemadars. Duffadars. Sawars.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED.

Captain Sibley - - - - Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.
Captain Blackney - - - - Second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry.
Lieutenant Duncan - - - - ditto - - - ditto.

ABSTRACT.

Killed - - - - - 122
Wounded - - - - - 186
Missing - - - - - 73
Total - - - - - 381

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret
Department.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Sir :

I have the honour to request you will lay before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the accompanying copies of a letter, dated the 15th instant, from Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton commanding at Goruckpore, and of the two enclosures referred to in it, relating to a reported intention of a body of the Nepaulese troops to plunder and destroy some of the villages on the frontier of the Honourable Company's territory.

By the latest return received from Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton, dated the 2d instant, the force at Goruckpore, including the sick, consisted of three European officers, seven native commissioned officers, twenty-eight native non-commissioned officers, and four hundred Sepoys.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
23d January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit you herewith, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter received this morning, at ten o'clock, by express, from C. Sealy, Esq., magistrate of Zillah Tirhoot.

I have ordered Captain Peach, commanding the Patna Provincial Battalion, to collect as many men of that corps as possible, and to send them off immediately, under the command of Lieutenant Gladwin, to Moozufferpore. I have also directed three companies from the first battalion of the Twelfth regiment of Native Infantry, already across the Ganges, to march immediately direct to Hadjeepore, to join the detachment under Lieutenant Gladwin at that place, and proceed with it towards Moozufferpore. I have also written, by express, to Major Carter, who is on his march to this station with two companies of the first battalion of the Twenty-fifth regiment, ordering him to make forced marches to Patna, and there cross the Ganges to Hadjeepore, and proceed with all possible expedition, and join the detachment under Lieutenant Gladwin.

I shall march to-morrow with the remainder of my detachment towards Hadjeepore, to afford all the protection in my power to that part of the Company's territories, and have fully acquainted Major-General Marley with my proceedings.

I have, &c.

Dinapore,
16th January 1815.

(Signed) R. B. GREGORY,
Colonel, commanding.

To Major-General B. Marley, commanding the Forces on the Frontier of Nepaul.

Sir :

Accompanying I beg leave to send you a copy of a report I received yesterday afternoon from the police officers at Jala, stating that four regiments of Nepaulese troops have arrived at Janickpore. This communication is made for the purpose of enabling you to afford any assistance that you may deem necessary upon this occasion. It will occur to you, that the whole of the Frontier of this District is unprotected, and indeed that there is not a Sepoy of the Line in all Tirhoot.

I have, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot,
12th January 1815.

(Signed) C. T. SEALY,
Magistrate.

To

To the Officer commanding the Reinforcement proceeding to Major-General Marley's Camp.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

Sir:

I beg leave to send you a copy of a letter I addressed a few days ago to Major-General Marley, reporting the arrival of four regiments of Nepaulese troops at Janickpore on the Frontier of the District. As this report has since been confirmed, and as the force you command is the nearest to this station, I think it proper to make you thus acquainted with this circumstance, and to request you will have the goodness to give me the aid of a military force; unless the instructions you have received regarding the disposal of your force compel you to refuse me the aid I now ask for.

I shall this day despatch a copy of this letter to Major-General Marley, for his information; and also report to the Government, and to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the call I have made upon you.

I have, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot,
15th January 1815.

(Signed) C. T. SEALY,
Magistrate.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 16th instant, from Colonel Gregory, commanding at Dinapore, and of the enclosures referred to in it from the Magistrate at Tirhoot, reporting that a body of Nepaul troops had arrived on the frontier of that Zillah, and requesting some military aid might be furnished for the protection of the District.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
23d January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major J. Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

Accompanying I have the honour to transmit you the copy of a letter received from Mr. Martin, Judge and Magistrate at this station, together with the translation of a report received from the Thanadar of Loutun, dated the 13th January.

In consequence of the above information, I have adopted such measures as I conceive most advisable for making a defence, in the event of the enemy attacking the very small force now at this post.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
15th January 1815.

(Signed) JAMES ROTTON,
Lieutenant Colonel, commanding at Goruckpore.

To Lieutenant Colonel Rotton, commanding at Goruckpore.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to enclose a copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Thanadar of Loutun, under date the 13th instant.

2. I am induced to address you on this occasion as a measure of precaution. It is not I conceive, at all probable, that an attack on the town of Goruckpore is meditated; but still such an event is within the line of possibility.

3. I beg leave to state to you, that a body of one thousand men, supposing them to bring their own provisions with them, might possibly arrive through the jungle to within three hundred yards of your cantonments, without any previous information having been obtained of their movements. In reference
to

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures.

to this possibility, I beg leave to relate a circumstance which occurred at this place in 1804. The estate of Hurhurdooj Sing having been sold to Ojudeeah Persaud Pandey, he determined to take vengeance on him for being the purchaser. Ojudeeah Persaud in consequence hired a Subadar's house in the lines, in which he resided, and thought himself perfectly secure.—One night Hurhurdooj Sing assembled his followers from a considerable distance in the jungle near cantonments, and entered the lines from the rear. The Sepoys being alarmed ran to their bells of arms, and Hurhurdooj Sing having murdered Ojudeeah Persaud and his brother, who was in the house with him, made his escape with the whole of his followers through the jungle to the hills, where I am informed he still resides.

4. I have taken every means within my power to obtain immediate information, if any number of men should endeavour to secrete themselves in the forest between this place and Loutun; but it is so very extensive, that the vigilance of the people employed may possibly be eluded.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
14th January 1815.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of a Report from the Thanadar of Loutun, dated the 13th January 1815.

After the usual compliments it is stated in the arzee, that yesterday he (the Thanadar) reported the news of this quarter, and that after the dawk had been despatched, Lieutenant Anderson sent for him, and informed him that a letter had been received from the General (Wood); that a thousand Goorkas had left Bootwul, and were proceeding through the jungles to the southward, with the intention of plundering and burning the villages in the Company's territory, and ordered him to exert himself and to get intelligence of the one thousand men daily, by the means of the Zemindars, and any other way by which intelligence of their movements could be got, and to inform him as soon as he heard any thing of the enemy.—Your servant, in obedience to this order, is employed day and night in procuring, by the means of Ahurs, &c., the required intelligence, but as yet has not been fortunate enough to obtain the smallest tidings of the enemy. He will not fail to report the intelligence he may obtain. The General with his Army are encamped at Bucowke, and Lieutenant Anderson, with his Sepoys and Mahratta horse, are now at Loutun.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General,
with Enclosures:

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 16th instant, from Colonel Gregory, commanding at Dinapore, reporting the march from that station of the Artillery details, detachments of the Honourable Company's European regiment and Twelfth regiment Native Infantry, for the purpose of proceeding to Betteeah, in conformity with the instructions from Headquarters, a copy of which I had the honour to send, for the information of Government, to Mr. Secretary Gardiner, with my letter of the 16th instant.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
24th January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, Calcutta.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, that the detachment of Artillery, with the guns, ammunition,

ammunition, &c. &c. together with Captain Woollest's detachment of Grenadiers and Light Infantry, and two companies of the first battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry, crossed the Ganges at Seerpore on the morning of the 13th instant.

The camp equipage, baggage, stores, &c. of the detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, under Captain Auriol, crossed at Seerpore on the morning of the 14th instant.

The detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment crossed on the 15th, and the remaining companies of the first battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry have crossed this morning.

Although I have received every assistance from the Magistrate at Patna, Mr. Macnabb, in charge of the Commissariat department, and from Major Alldin, who was in command of the station on my arrival, I am sorry to say, that with our united exertions I am still greatly distressed for bearers and coolies, and fear I shall be detained here a day or two. At the same time, I beg you will assure his Excellency, that the moment I shall, through the assistance of the magistrate of Patna and the Commissariat department, receive a sufficient number of bearers and coolies, I will proceed to Bettiah with all possible despatch.

I beg leave to forward a letter I received from Mr. Douglas, in reply to my requisition for bearers, &c. which, I trust, will clearly shew the great difficulty I have in procuring people of that description. I have to add, that out of the hundred coolies mentioned as being sent with Mr. Douglas's letter, sixty men escaped from the Chuprassies, on the road from Patna to Dinapore, and from the circumstance of the remainder of the people being forced into the service, I am obliged to employ a large proportion of the Sepoys under my command to prevent their deserting, and leaving the public stores on the road.

I have, &c.

Dinapore,
16th January 1815.

(Signed) R. B. GREGORY,
Colonel, commanding.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copies of a letter from Major-General Marley, under date the 15th instant, and of the several enclosures received with that communication.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
25th January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you a duplicate of my letter to the Adjutant-General, of yesterday's date, together with copies of the documents therein referred to.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhowrah,
15th January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

To Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to submit copies of two papers of intelligence on the numbers and positions of the Nepaulese troops in the forest and Terraie; one furnished by Colonel Bradshaw, and the other by Lieutenant Pickersgill.

[6 X]

Since

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General;
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter.
25 Jan. 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 11.)
Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Since my last letter, nothing further has occurred in this quarter; and my last accounts from Barra Gurhee, dated 12th instant, make no mention of further attempts on the part of the enemy on that position, though their numbers in front of it are stated to be very considerable.

I have directed Ensign Lindsay, Assistant Field Engineer, to proceed without delay to that place, and have written to Major Roughsedge to employ people to improve the defences of the Gurhee and construct such outworks as may be deemed necessary towards the security of the post.

I have also, with a view to lighten as much as possible the Train and Commissariat departments, as the lateness of the season precludes the probable chance of the operations being carried beyond the Muckwanpore valley this cold season, despatched a considerable proportion of shot and equipments in the Engineer department, to be lodged in the dépôt at Bettecah; and with a view to economy, have acquiesced in the suggestion conveyed in the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain Cunliffe, of substituting carriage-bullocks for bearers and coolies in this department.

There are sufficient stores and carriages retained in both these departments, to secure the advance upon, and reduction of the post of Hetounda, and forts of Muckwanpore and Hurreehurpore, should these operations be undertaken.

I have addressed Major-General Wood and Major Latter on the subject of the late events in this quarter, and have called upon the latter officer, with reference to the instructions conveyed in the sixth paragraph of your letter of the 26th ultimo, to send the four companies of the first battalion of the Ninth, with such aid as he can furnish from his own corps, towards the Tirhoot Terraie, for the defence of that quarter lying towards Janickpore, where it appears that the enemy have lately made their appearance in great numbers, provided he can spare them.

I have furnished Captain Latter with a copy of the sixth paragraph of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and with the information received of the descent of a considerable body of the enemy from Sundawlie, or Sudlee, to the above point.

The detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, and first battalion of the Twelfth complete, under Colonel Gregory, are on the way to this quarter, having crossed the Ganges on the 11th or 12th. The details of Artillery are also with them.

As Colonel Gregory is a senior officer to brigadiers Dick and Chamberlain, I beg the favour of instructions regarding the command which that officer is to hold in this Division.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhowrah,
14th January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

NUMBER and Disposition of the Nepaulese Force upon the Frontier of Chumparun, communicated by Luchee, Servant of the Prisoner Chunder Sekher Opadeca.

Luchee left Ruttunpore on the 8th, proceeded through Suphee to Barra Gurhee, which he left on the 9th, and arrived at Camp on the 10th January 1815.

	Regular.	Irregular.
Force at Ruttunpore	2,000	3,000
Officers commanding.		
Praan Sah Choutra.		
Kajee Dullhunjun Paudee.		
Colonel Rambeer Thappa, younger brother of		
General Beem Sing.		
Captain Serubjut Thappa.		
Force at Suphee	2,000	3,000
Sirdar Bukhut Sing, } brothers.		
Ditto Bhyro Sing, }		
		Captain

	Regular.	Irregular.	Bengal Political Letter, 25 Jan. 1815.
Captain Pershaud Sing. Kokil Khowas, in charge of Artillery.			
Force at Semrabosa	2,000	3,000	Enclosure No. 14.
Shumsheer Rana. Captain Beer Kesur Paudie.			Letter from Deputy Adjutant- General, with Enclosures.
Force at Bhatha	2,000	3,000	
Inder Beer Khuteree, son of Dusruth Khuteree			
Force opposite post of Summundpore.....			
Berthee Kemal. Beer Kudder Kaveer			

Besides the above troops, thirty-two companies, of one hundred men each company, of irregulars, are kept in motion between post and post, and new levies have been made to supply the place of the men killed at Burhurwa, Summundpore and Pursa.

The irregulars are persons variously armed, and entertained on emergency, and useful more to swell the number of the enemy than for their service in battle.

The above person, Luckee, either does not know, or declines to state the number of the Nepaulese troops killed in the attacks of Summundpore and Pursa. He however says, that two Jemmadars were killed at Summundpore, and two Havildars at Pursa, and he adds that three hundred and fifty Nepaulese troops, wounded in the above affairs, were sent to Nepaul.

STATEMENT of the Goorka Forces (as reported by various Persons) which from their present Situations can be opposed to Major-General Marley's Army.

General Information.

A man named Kishnaran Teelee, Headman of Doorea and Sissowa, villages near Barra Gurhee, who visited Catmandoo about the end of September, reported that he heard the collected force estimated at twenty-nine thousand men. There were daily parades in the place of exercise near the city, called Toonore Keel.

Noorallec, a Mussulman sent by Mr. Moorcroft to give intelligence respecting the roads to Nepaul, deposed that he resided at Catmandoo from February to October. During the rainy season the troops were kept in daily exercise; yet so much caution was observed, that chokeys were placed at the gates to prevent the promiscuous ingress of spectators. He heard that one of their campoos was estimated at five thousand.

After the action at Pursa, the Goorka soldiers boasted to their prisoners that they were eighteen thousand strong below the hills.

The day following, on revisiting the scene of action, they vaunted to a disabled Sepoy that twenty-two battalions (pulteens) were below the hills, and that on the arrival of Beem Sing Kajee from Nepaul, a termination would speedily be put to the contest.

Computations less vague.

The strength of the enemy's force which overpowered the detachment at Pursa has been estimated at from three to four thousand men. The Goorkas rate it at the latter.

The force that dislodged the party from Summundpore has also been stated at the same by a wounded Havildar of the twenty-second taken prisoner.

These give an aggregate of from seven to eight thousand men considered by the enemy as disposable. It would not be reasonable to suppose, that to furnish these detachments, the Goorka Leaders withdrew the whole body of troops which was collected in the forest between our main Army and the passes, which its position threatened.

It is a fair supposition, that they detained a force at least equal to either of the detachments. These computations will swell the whole to about twelve thousand

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

thousand men, and this number exactly agrees with the reported amount of the Army under the command of Praan Sah Choutra, whose head-quarters were established at Ruttunpore, eight coss north of Barra Gurhee, as early as the beginning of December. It does not appear that the head-quarters were shifted during the arrangement of operations, nor at the time of their being put in execution. From this circumstance it is fair to infer, that Praan Sah waited the result with what he must have considered an adequate force to resist the main body should it advance, either to benefit by the repulse of the attacks or to revenge them. On these grounds, the Army under Praan Sah shall be estimated at twelve thousand men.*

The force detached to Pursa co-operated with a corps newly arrived from the west, said to amount to a thousand men. If this force be admitted into the strength of the Pursa detachment, and the numbers of the latter be yet limited to four thousand, the detachment from Ruttunpore must be lessened to three thousand men, leaving Praan Sah thirteen thousand men.†

These computations rest on various reports, but more particularly on those furnished by natives concerned in the conflicts at Pursa and Summundpore.

To the above force of thirteen thousand men must be added the reinforcement said to be approaching behind the Ramnuggur hills under Bum Sah, lately Governor of Almora; also the corps of observation maintained at Seedhoolee during the presence of the Ramgurli battalion in Tirhoot. No estimate can easily be made of the numbers of their respective bodies, but if the declaration of the Goorkas, that their collected numbers are eighteen thousand‡ strong, be admitted, it furnishes a very moderate estimate of the above reinforcements, particularly if it be considered that one body is commanded by a distinguished Soobah, and that to the other body the safety of the high road through Seedhoolee was entrusted. The positions of the Goorkas are varied with so much despatch, that the information of the preceding is often found inapplicable to the present day; but judging of their dispositions by the objects imputed to them, it appears that Praan Sah, with Serubjeet's corps and part of his own reserve, watches Barra Gurhee; that Run Sool Kuttree, Kokil Khowas, Shum Sheer Rana, and other Leaders with the Pursa force reinforced from Ruttunpore and other parts, observe the demonstration of the Army; that Bum Sah having drawn near enough to assist them in case of extremity, is also watching for an opening for any enterprize on our left flank, or even in the direction of Betteeah, where their apprehensions respecting the advance on Betcha Kote are dispelled, and their views on Betteeah frustrated by the position of the Army; it is most probable that all their dispositions will be made subservient to an attack on the force in advance at Barra Gurhee.§

To

* The dispositions up to the 4th or 5th January, as follows:

At the head-quarters at Ruttunpore and at the posts of Bulddek and Suphee	4,000
Detached under Serubjeet Kajee to Summundpore	4,000
Detached under Shum Sheer Rana Kakil Khowas and to Pursa	4,000
Total	<u>12,000</u>

† Second computation :

5,000 Under Praan Sah	} At Pursa.
4,000 At Summundpore	
3,000 From Ruttunpore	
1,000 From the west	

13,000

‡ 12,000 Army of Praan Sah.

1,000 From the west.

2,000 Under Bum Sah.

3,000 From Seedhoolee and Hurreehurpore.

18,000 Grand Total.

§ Sukti Army: Commander-in-chief, Praan Sah Choutra, uncle to the Rajah.

Chief Officers: A brother of Beem Sing Kajee, very young, with the rank of Colonel; Dulhunjun or Beerhunjun Paudy Kajee.

Surabjeet

To Major-General Marley, commanding a Division of the Army.

Sir :

Adverting to the various public documents I have been honoured with the perusal of by you, and the detailed information received from the head of my department, the combination of which has enabled me to take a clear perspective of the original intended operations, I trust you will excuse the deviating from the direct line of my official duties, in soliciting your attention to the following remarks upon the present equipment of the Division under your command.

The number of hired men in excess to the usual establishment amounts to seven thousand three hundred, and are retained at a monthly expenditure of seventy thousand rupees.

The services for which the greatest part of these men were expressly entertained will not, from all the information I can obtain, be called into action, during any operations which may be carried on south of that range of hills on which the fortresses of Muckwanpore and Hurryharpore are situated; and as the supplies at present conveyed by them could be transported upon carriage-bullocks throughout the whole of this extended line with greater efficiency to the service, as reducing the daily expenditure of provisions and the actual expense of carriage one-half, I respectfully beg to suggest, that should you be of opinion, from the advanced period of the season or other local causes, the Army will not penetrate into the interior of the Nepaulese territories during the present Campaign, I may be ordered to substitute cattle for the hired people, as far as may be practicable, and thus relieve the Government from what, under existing circumstances, may be hereafter considered an unnecessary expenditure.

I beg to apologize for troubling you on this subject, but the present moment being favourable for carrying into effect this arrangement, should you deem it advisable, and the heavy responsibility attached to the duty I have to perform, of keeping by anticipation a vigilant guard over the financial interests of the State, urge me to this communication, in the hope of being honoured with the aid of your superior judgment, and consequent instructions for my guidance.

Camp, Bowrah,
13th January 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. H. CUNLIFFE,
Assistant Commissary-General.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to forward to you, for the purpose of being submitted to the Hon. the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copies of a letter from Captain Latter, commanding in Kishengunge, under date the 16th instant, and of the letter to the Adjutant-General therein referred to.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
25th January 1815.

(Signed) J. GORDON,
Deputy Adjutant-General.

To

Surabjeet Paudy Kajee, commanding at Summundpore; Bukkut Sing Sirdar, commanding at Suphee.

The troops at present under these leaders may amount to from six to eight thousand men.

Betcha Kote Army, Commander-in-Chief, Riensool, or Rundooz Thappa Kajec, son of Ummer Sing Thappa, opposed to Colonel Ochterlony.

Shum Sheer Rana Sirdar, superintended the attacks on the tannahs near Bootwul.

Kokil Khawas, to whom the charge of the Artillery is entrusted, and from whose presence it may naturally be inferred where it is collected.

Letchun Sirdar. The force under these bodies may be estimated at from ten to twelve thousand men.

Bum Sah being of superior dignity to all except Praan Sah, probably assists him in directing the general defence.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Deputy Adjutant-
General,
with Enclosures.

To Major Gordon, Deputy Adjutant-General, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit to you, for the information of the Hon. the Vice-President in Council, the annexed copy of my letter to the Adjutant-General of this date, and am, &c.

Titalya,
16th January 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

In consequence of the enemy having within these few days very considerably increased their force at Nizamtarrah, where about seven hundred men are now assembled, and it being reported that a still larger body, under the Sirdar Gudge Sing, is shortly expected at the same place, I have thought it necessary to order the companies of the first battalion of the Eighteenth at Kishengunge, to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice, and in the event of any further reinforcements arriving at Nizamtarrah, shall direct them to join me at this station.

The company of the first battalion of the Ninth Native Infantry at Nathpore having been relieved by one from the detachment of the first battalion of the Eighteenth, for reasons stated to his Excellency the Commander of the Forces, is now upon its return to Titalya. I have ordered the officer in command to proceed along the line of Frontier by easy marches, making frequent halts, with a view that he may be ready to reinforce any of our small detachments if requisite, and likewise by his presence prevent the enemy from making any incursions into our territory, whilst moving towards Nizamtarrah.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
16th January 1815:

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier,
east of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Goruckpore,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To George Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copies of the two letters therein alluded to.

Goruckpore,
13th January 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department,
Bareilly.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copies of two letters which I have this day received, the one under date the 9th instant, from Major-General Marley, and the other from Major-General Wood, dated the 11th instant.

2. With a view to giving confidence to the Darogah and to the inhabitants of Nitchloul, I have employed twenty-five additional Burkundauzes to be attached *pro tempore* to the police establishment at that place; which measure will, I trust, be approved and sanctioned by his Excellency.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
13th January 1815.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate, Goruckpore.

Sir :

Major P. Bradshaw, Political Agent, having laid before me your letter of the 2d instant, together with its enclosures, I lose no time in acquainting you that it is totally out of my power to comply with any requisition for troops being sent from my camp, for the protection of the frontier of Pallee and Nitchloul. Intimation of a similar nature, I have also this day despatched to Major-General Wood, commanding the Division of the Army near Bootwul.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Goruckpore.
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Camp near Borrah,
9th January 1815.

(Signed) B. MARLEY,
Major-General.

To R. Martin, Esq., Judge and Magistrate, Goruckpore.

Sir :

It was my intention to have addressed you some days ago, but many circumstances have prevented me.

I beg now, in reply to your several communications enclosing reports from the police officers at Pallee and Nitchloul, to state that it will be utterly impossible for me to make detachments from this force for the defence of such places, without compromising their safety, and rendering the main body of my detachment unable even to continue in its present advanced position, much less to move nearer to the hills, as well as to keep up a diversion in favour of General Marley's Army.;

The strong detachment which I sent into Tuppah Sheoraj under Lieutenant Anderson, has been ordered to fall back to Loutun, in consequence of the representations of that officer, that overwhelming numbers of the enemy were collecting to attack him.

I have, &c.

Camp, Buckawlee,
11th January 1815.

(Signed) JOHN S. WOOD,
Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

To G. Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copies of the papers therein alluded to.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

Letter from
Magistrate
of Goruckpore,
with Enclosures.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
14th January 1815.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department, Bareilly.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Darogah of Loutun, together with copy of a letter which I have addressed to Colonel Rotton, the commanding officer of this station, on the subject.*

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
14th January 1815.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

(Enclosure

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815,

(Enclosure No. 18.)

To George Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 18.

Letter from
Magistrate of
Goruckpore,
with Enclosures.

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copy and translation of the report therein alluded to.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
15th January 1815.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department,
Bareilly.

Sir :

I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 21st ultimo, and to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Darogah of Loutun, containing a detailed report of the injury done by the Nepaulese at the village of Jitkee in that thanuahdarry.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
15th January 1815.

(Signed) R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of an Arzee from the Thannahdar of Loutun, reporting that Moezh Jitkee, in Tuppah Batunpar, had been burnt and plundered.

The circumstances are as follow. Your servant, in obedience to several perwannahs addressed to him, requiring him to investigate into the number of houses burnt and plundered in the above-mentioned village, proceeded in person, with four Burkundauzes, to the village of Jitkee. From the evidence of Moniram Tewarree and Budal Tewarree, Bunwarree Tewarree, and Ramdial Tewarree, Zemindars of the village, and from other people, it appears that the village consisted of ten houses; four the property of the Zemindars; one belonging to a man of the cast of Kurwal, who gains his livelihood by selling the flesh and skins of deer; one the property of a widow, of the cast of Kullauls; one belonging to an oilman, and three houses the property of Chumars. About two hours after dark, the Goorkas arrived at the village and set fire to the houses belonging to the Zemindars. They in the interim with their families escaped, and the remaining six houses were not destroyed. Three ruzaiees of the above of seven rupees, and two double sets of the value of three rupees eight annas; three pugrees valued at six rupees; one set worth ten annas; one towel worth three annas, which were left in the house of Ramdial Tewarree, fell a prey to the enemy, and seven gonds of grain the value of fourteen rupees; five rupees worth of ghee; salt four rupees; four yards of cloth (mushroo) valued at ten rupees; five sarees or petticoats, estimated at seven rupees; three lungas; four women's cloths, valued at eight rupees eight annas, were left in Ramdial Tewarree's house; two brass pots, five rupees value; four tulwars, the price of which is not ascertained; four jammahs mulmul, twelve rupees; two yards of mooshroo, of the value of five rupees; two silk petticoats of seven rupees; three goonds of grain, six rupees, were in the Bunwarree Tewarree's house, and five jamma of mulmul, valued at seventeen rupees eight annas; four yards of mushroo, worth twenty rupees; three pugrees, five rupees; three sarces of silk, nine rupees; six gonds of gram, twelve rupees; ghee, four rupees; salt, two rupees; three dooties, one rupee eight annas, belonging to Muniram Tewarree; two dooties worth one rupee; two jammahs of mulmul, five rupees; silk sarce, three rupees; one pugree, two rupees eight annas, the property of Budil Tewarree. All which, valued at 156 rupees 14 annas (except the property estimated at rupees 17. 5, above-mentioned, which were taken) were burnt by the enemy. Rupees 17 plundered; Rupees 156. 14 burnt.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 19.)

To George Dowdeswell, Esq., Chief Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Vice-President in Council, copy of a letter which I have this day addressed to Mr. Secretary Adam, together with copy and translation of the report therein alluded to.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Goruckpore,
with Enclosures

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
15th January 1815.

(Signed)

R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department,
Bareilly.

Sir :

I have the honour to enclose, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copy and translation of a report which I have this day received from the Darogah of Bansee, and of the order which I have passed thereon, under the circumstances therein stated. His Excellency will, I trust, approve and sanction the measure which I have adopted, of employing twenty additional Burkundauzes for the present on that establishment.

I have, &c.

Goruckpore,
15th January 1815.

(Signed)

R. MARTIN,
Magistrate.

TRANSLATION of a Report from Roopchund, Thannadaof Pur gunnah Bansee,
dated 10th January 1815.

In consequence of Lieutenant Anderson marching towards Loutun, three thousand Goorkas have arrived at the Thannah of Sheoraj. The Ryots and inhabitants of the tuppah of Duburooa, Keerbooddee, Puchawat, Durmoo Bunjara, in numbers have deserted their villages. The remaining people are in the greatest fear of the enemy ; and the bazar people, who in obedience to Lieutenant Anderson's call had gone to Sheoraj, on the troops marching, also deserted. Lieutenant Anderson has written for them again, but they will not on any account agree to go. They state, that they would rather consent to lose their lives here than go to the Army. In consequence of their refusal, the Thannadar conceives it necessary to write to the Presence the circumstances for his information and orders.

Ordered :—That a perwannah be sent to the Thannadar, ordering him to quiet and pacify the inhabitants in every way that he can, and to send the required bazar people to Lieutenant Anderson by gentle means ; but to exert his influence to the utmost, and to state to them that they can have no reason to fear, nor can there be any impediment to their going to Loutun : and as business at present at Bansee is very heavy, and there are only ten Burkundauzes stationed at the thannah, and it is necessary and proper to pacify the inhabitants of that part of the country, it is further ordered, that twenty Burkundauzes and one jemmadar be immediately entertained and sent with all speed to Banou, and that a perwannah be sent to the Thannadar, requiring him to be alert and active in the execution of his duty, and to report daily all the occurrences and all the intelligence he may procure from Sheoraj, and to send also a daily report to General Wood, and that a copy and translation of the petition and order thereon passed be sent to the Governor-General in Council, to General Wood, and the Vice-President in Council.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

Letter from
Magistrate of
Tirhoot,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

To Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to the Government,
Fort-William.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, a copy of a letter I have this day addressed to Major-General Marley, together with copies of its enclosures.

2. I have received no reports this day from my police thannahs regarding the movements of the enemy's forces on the frontier.

I am, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot,
17th January 1815.

(Signed)

C. T. SEALY,
Magistrate.

To Major-General Marley, commanding the Forces on the Frontier of Nepaul.

Sir :

I beg leave to forward for your information, a copy of a letter I received a few hours ago from Colonel Gregory, together with a copy of my reply thereto. I hope this will reach you in time to prevent your weakening yourself, by despatching troops to this quarter from your own Army.

I am, &c.

Zillah Tirhoot,
17th January 1815.

(Signed)

C. T. SEALY,
Magistrate.

To C. Sealy, Esq., Magistrate of Zillah Tirhoot.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, at ten A.M. this day, of your letter by express, under date the 15th instant, acquainting me with the arrival of a considerable Nepaulese force on the frontier of your District.

In consequence of this information, I have ordered Captain Peach, commanding the Patna provisional battalion, to collect all the men he possibly can of his battalion, and send them off immediately to Mozufferpore, under the command of Lieutenant Gladwin. I have also ordered three companies first battalion of the Twelfth regiment of Native Infantry, already across the Ganges, to march immediately direct to Hajepore, and join and proceed with Lieutenant Gladwin's detachment.

I shall march to-morrow with the remainder of my detachment towards Hajepore, to afford all the protection in my power to that part of the Company's territories. I have also ordered Captain Carter, who is on his march to this station with two companies of the first battalion of the Twenty-fifth regiment of Native Infantry, to make forced marches to Patna, cross the Ganges at Hajepore, and join with all possible expedition the detachment under Lieutenant Gladwin.

You will be pleased to use every exertion to furnish Lieutenant Gladwin, or the officer commanding the above party, and also me and the officer commanding at Dinapore, with the earliest intelligence respecting the movements of the Nepaulese troops.

I have further to desire, that you will immediately on the receipt of this letter, despatch one hundred bearers and two hundred Coolies to meet my detachment on its march to Mozufferpore, *via* Hajepore; and that you, in concert with the Collector of the District, will have the necessary supplies in readiness for my detachment on the road from Hajepore to Mozufferpore, and that you will afford me every assistance in your power by your public officers, in crossing my detachment over the Gunduck at the latter place.

I have, &c.

Dinapore,
16th January 1815.

(Signed)

R. B. GREGORY,
Colonel, commanding.
To

To Colonel Gregory, commanding the Forces proceeding to Major-General Marley.

Sir:

1. I am this moment favoured with your letter of yesterday's date, and have directed the Darogahs of the thannahs of Hajepore and Lollgunj to attend you in person and see your camp supplied with every thing that you may require. — The Jeminadar of thannah Mowah has received similar directions. The necessary orders have also been issued to the police officers, to have boats in readiness to cross the troops on the Ganges and Gunduck, and to supply you with the bearers and Coolies required.

2. I have the honour to send you a copy and translation of a report I received yesterday afternoon from the police officers at Jalla, from which it would appear that the Nepaulese troops are still in the Terraie, although their force appears to have been a little increased.

3. From private information which I received this morning, and which I can depend upon, I understand that the troops of the enemy are collected at Janickpore, Muteanee, and at the gurhee of Roopeta. This gurhee lies two coss to the south of Janickpore.

Zillah Tirhoot,
17th January 1815.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

C. T. SEALY,
Magistrate.

Bengal
Political Letter,
25 Jan. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 20.)
Letter from
Magistrate of
Tirhoot,
with Enclosures.

TRANSLATION of a Report from the Mohurrir and Jemmadar of the Thannah of Jalla, dated the 15th January 1815.

On the 13th January your perwannah, dated the 11th current, directing us to ascertain and inform you of the particulars regarding the Nepaulese army collected at Janickpore, and to report in what direction they may be proceeding, and what is supposed to be their intention, reached this thannah. We immediately despatched Dheruj Rawut, a Gwolla of Coclee to ascertain the above particulars. He has this day returned, and states that an army of nearly six thousand Nepaulese had proceeded from Janickpore to Roopeta Gurhee, the inhabitants of which state that it is the intention of the Nepaulese to establish themselves in thannah Humeer Kurdary, at Durbungah, at Bheetha, in pergunnah Bisowtra, situated eight coss north from this thannah, and at Sahar, situated eight coss east from this. The Gwolla also states, that the inhabitants of Muhtera, situated in the territories of Nepal, and those of the frontier of this District, are flying towards the south.

POLITICAL LETTER to BENGAL,
Dated 13th October 1815.

Political Letter
to Bengal,
13 Oct. 1815.

1. Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 13th September 1815.

2. In the thirty-eight paragraph of our despatch in the Political Department of the 6th January 1815, with reference to your several letters and proceedings at that time before us, upon the subject of the Nepaulese encroachments, we took occasion to observe, that as the result of the local inquiries which had been instituted on the part of the British and Nepaulese Governments had satisfied you in regard to the Company's right to the zemindary of Bootwul and the talook of Sheoraj Bunder, we expressed a confident hope that the Government of Nepal would yield to your application for the surrender of those lands, without your being under the necessity of having recourse to more decided measures.

3. We deem it unnecessary to notice in minute detail, the voluminous reports and documents to which, in your several despatches of a more recent date, you have referred, relative to the discussions which have taken place with the Nepal Government on the subject of the lands in dispute, both in Bootwul and Sheoraj, as well as on the frontier of the district of Sarun.

4. As

Political Letter
to Bengal,
13 Oct. 1815.

4. As far as we are enabled to judge from a perusal of these documents, the Company's right to the lands which were usurped by the Nepaulese appears to have been fully established ; and with reference to the causes stated in your Declaration of the 1st November 1814, as having led to the war, it must be admitted, that they afford proofs, not only of aggravated aggression on the part of the Nepaulese, but even of acts of direct hostility.

5. The necessity of having recourse to arms for the maintenance of our rights upon the frontier of Nepaul, if representation and remonstrance should fail, has already been recognized by us, in our despatch of the 18th February 1814.

6. In any question, however, concerning Nepaul, it must be borne in mind, that though weak for offence, and quite unable, as we trust, materially to injure us, it is for defence extremely strong, very capable of resisting an invasion, and if to be subdued at all, certainly not likely to yield, without requiring from us a large expenditure of military and pecuniary means. At any rate, the only objects which, in our situation of pre-eminent power, maintained by most expensive establishments, could render a war proper with the poor and mountainous country of Nepaul, were the preservation of our honour and of the integrity of our territories, which objects, we conceive, might have been secured by the employment of one strong concentrated body of troops, and we therefore regret, that you should have deemed it necessary to pursue a course of hostilities upon an extended plan, in a country so extremely difficult of access, both from situation and climate, as Nepaul.

7. In view, likewise, to the state of our finances, and of our relation with other powers more near to us, it was certainly most undesirable, if it could have possibly been avoided, to adopt such a plan of operations ; and we contemplate with the greatest disquietude the new levies of troops to which you have had recourse. These are upon so considerable a scale, that with the other expenses of the War, they must impose a most oppressive burthen upon our finances, which it has been our anxious solicitude, for a series of years past, to place upon such a footing as would lead to the progressive diminution of the Indian debt ; and those levies, moreover, were made at the very time, when, from a strong conviction of the necessity of retrenchment in our expenditure, we have been employed at home in reducing the military establishments even below their former standard.

8. We observe by the statement transmitted as an enclosure in Mr. Tucker's letter to Mr. Secretary Cobb, dated the 25th January 1815, that the expense of the new levies amount to Sicca Rupees 7,84,369 per month ; but as we have collected from your several advices, that the additional forces to be raised will exceed twenty thousand men, the expense will certainly be larger than the sum above stated.

9. Another consequence, also, will be produced, which though it falls not strictly within the department in which we now write, is so important, and so much connected with the present subject, that we cannot avoid adverting to it here.

10. We find with extreme concern, that the effects of the Nepaulese war, are so strongly felt in your Financial Department, as to induce the apprehension that the advances to be issued for our European investment in 1815-16 will be reduced to a very small sum indeed.

11. It is true, that your late financial advices (18th February 1815) do not expressly state that there will be no advances for the year 1815-16 ; but, from the tenour of those advices, added to the communication made to you by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated the 3d February 1815, which by your Secretary's letter appears to have been received at Calcutta the 20th February 1815, we are impressed with the opinion, that from the urgent demand for cash to carry on the extensive military operations in which you had engaged, we cannot estimate on any considerable sum being advanced for an Europe investment in the current year of 1815-16.

12. If the advances for investment are to be withheld, the sales at this House for Indian goods will soon be brought to a stand ; in which case, not only will the

Political Letter
to Bengal,
18 Oct. 1815.

the operations of our home finances be impeded, but it will also involve the impossibility of our being able to afford to India the assistance, in the event of the continuance of warfare, which would be so necessary, and which we should be so desirous to furnish.

13. With respect to the operations of the war which have hitherto come to our knowledge, we were deeply concerned to hear of the repeated failure of our troops in their attacks upon the fort of Kalunga, in the first of which we have to regret the loss of that gallant officer Sir Robert Rollo Gillespie, as well as the lives of several other brave officers and men, who fell a sacrifice, we fear, to a desperate attempt upon that fort, without the adequate means of ensuring success.

14. As previously to the second assault upon the fort of Kalunga the reduction of that fortress was considered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as no less necessary to the honour of the British arms than to the security of the British interests, we are not surprized that his Lordship should have judged it expedient to institute an inquiry into the causes which led to the second failure upon that fortress, and we conclude that he will extend his inquiries as to the causes which have produced such lamentable results. Among others, the want of proper equipment in the different departments, and a want of celerity in their movements, seem from Major-Generals Wood, Martindell, and Marley's letters to the Adjutant-General, dated the 13th, 20th, and 27th December 1814, and the 25th January 1815, to be too apparent.

15. But while we lament the successful resistance which the enemy has hitherto opposed to the several Divisions of the Army under Major-Generals Wood, Marley, and Martindell, we had great satisfaction in receiving the information contained in your despatch of the 27th December 1814, of the success of the detachment under the command of Major Bradshaw on the enemy's post of Burhurwa, intimating also, that the immediate result of that affair had been the complete possession of the Terraie of Chumparun (Sarun), and the subjection of its inhabitants to the authority of the British Government; and we have been much gratified with the account of the operation of the Division under the command of Colonel (now Major-General) Sir David Ochterlony, stating the evacuation by the enemy of all the stockades, except two, immediately under the fort of Ramgurh, as preparatory to his advance to the siege of that fortress.

16. We are fully sensible of the disadvantage of having a frontier, so extensive as that of our present possessions, in immediate contact, from the eastern to the western extremity, with a single power such as Nepaul, and should be well pleased to see it divided among a number of less powerful Chiefs, who might for a time retain a sense of obligation to the British Government; but we cannot consider this contingent benefit as sufficient to counterbalance the actual disadvantages of a protracted War.

17. We concur in opinion with the Governor-General, that the most advisable disposition of the lands acquired from the Goorkas would be the restoration of them to the exiled Rajahs, with the exception only of those lands which may be desirable for the purpose of rendering our boundary line more definite, or our frontier more defensible.

18. These are the general views with which we have considered the project of a Treaty* with Nepaul, which forms an enclosure to your letter of the 27th December; but as the conditions upon which it may be concluded must necessarily depend upon the actual state of the parties at the period of the negotiation, we shall not here enter into any more particular observations upon that subject.

19. Having now put you in possession, as far as the state of our information would admit, of our sentiments in regard to the war with Nepaul, we trust that you will, in all your proceedings, keep those sentiments in view; and that you will not enter into permanent engagements, nor adopt any important measures, the nature of which does not require a prompt decision, without that reference to us, which is required by the enactments of the Legislature, and which is indispensably

* Page 262.

Political Letter
to Bengal,
13 Oct. 1815.

indispensably necessary to the maintenance of that uniformity of system, so essential to the welfare and prosperity of the British Empire in India.

20. But we are inclined to the opinion, from the nature of the resistance opposed by the enemy, that if, instead of dividing our force into so many detachments for the purpose of offensive operations, a concentrated attack had been made, it might possibly have been the means of bringing the War to a successful conclusion, without looking to the issue of another campaign. But we should have had less hesitation in forming a judgment upon this point, had the report alluded to in the fourth paragraph of the Adjutant-General's letter of the 9th October 1814, as having been made in the Secret and Political Departments, respecting the military objects which the Commander-in-Chief proposed to accomplish by means of the different Divisions above-mentioned, been entered upon the proceedings or enclosed as a number in the packet.

We are, &c.

London,
13th October 1815.

(Signed)

CHARLES GRANT,
THOMAS REID,
&c. &c.

SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,

Dated 11th May 1815.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
11 May 1815.

Honourable Sirs :

1. The evacuation of the forts ceded to us by the convention of Almora, authorizes me to consider the conquest achieved by the energy and judgment of Colonel Nicolls as complete, and I thence indulge myself in congratulating you on the acquisition of the Province of Kamaon.*

2. I had the honour of apprizing you, that secret intercourse had been carried on with the principal inhabitants of the province some time before our troops were ordered to penetrate it. The determination signified by the Zemindars and other leading men was explicit and decisive. They promised that they would assist us in the expulsion of the Goorkas, provided we would engage to annex the province to the Company's possessions, and retain it under the British Government. Should it, on the other hand, be in our contemplation to reinstate the family of their former Rajah, they would uphold the Goorka Government with their utmost strength, preferring it, though in many respects obnoxious to them, to the rule which they had experienced under their original Chiefs. There does not exist a shadow of implication, whence we should be expected to maintain the interests of the expelled family. Satisfactory assurances having therefore been given to our correspondents, their solicitation for our advance became so urgent, that I was forced to act earlier than I had projected, and to undertake the invasion of Kamaon, when I had nothing but new-raised Irregulars applicable on the instant to that service. The skill and gallant activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, commanding those troops, aided by the able counsel of the Honourable Edward Gardner, supplied any thing that might be wanting in the quality of the corps. Our correspondents kept their faith admirably. They transmitted constant information; they furnished our troops with provisions, and such of the Kamaoners as were in arms with the enemy came off to us in whole bodies. Their part of the engagement being thus fulfilled, a similar strictness must be observed by us; and I think you will agree with me, that no proposals for peace ought to be accepted, which shall not admit the province of Kamaon to remain as a portion of the British dominions. I shall propose, that its limits westward may not be defined by those accidental boundaries which may have hitherto existed, but that the province should include such part of Gurhwall as may be found suitable for the purpose of forming a well-marked and convenient natural frontier on that side. No expectations have ever been encouraged in the family of the Ex-Rajah of Sreenuggur, that can in any shape restrict us. They will have exuberant reason to bless us, for gratuitously establishing them in the very ample possessions which will remain after that comparatively small defalcation.

3. To

* See the Enclosures in Lord Moira's Secret Letter, dated 1st June 1815, page 567 *et seq.*

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira.
11 May 1815.

3. To deprive an enemy so daring, so ambitious, and so insidious as the Goorkas, of a territory affording them resources peculiarly important, would be a point of such evident interest, as must alone render the retention of this province a paramount object. But it has more direct and positive advantages. It will yield immediately a considerable revenue; while the position which it gives to us on the flank of the Goorka State (rendering nugatory all their boasted confidence in the difficulty of the passes through the mountains from the plain) will be the best security against a renewal of aggressions upon our Government. Let not this be thought an unimportant object. The wounds given to their extravagant pride will leave the Goorkas, whensoever peace can be effected, full of bitterness towards us. It is thence well they should be sensible that they cannot, by any assiduity in fortifying their passes, enable themselves to carry on a harassing interminable war of sudden inroads. They will feel that in Kamaon we have a ready road along the ridges to their capital, and their conviction of the facility with which we can seriously punish outrage will dissuade them from attempting it, so that we shall hold in our hands the best pledge against future rupture. Even this, perhaps, is little, when put in the balance against a benefit which we now only know to be great, without being able to measure its magnitude. The gap through the vast Himmaleh mountains at the northern point of Kamaon affords, as we have ascertained, not only a practicable, but a commodious road into Tartary. What extent of trade may be carried on through this passage must now be matter of loose speculation; probably it will be very considerable. There have been proofs that French cloth is in use beyond the mountains, some of it, with the list marked "Abbeville," having been produced. European articles, of course, find a market there. The cloth in question must have come from Russia: and assuredly British manufactures may be brought on cheaper terms by sea to Calcutta, and thence up the Ganges. These might be paid for in shawl-wool. If I can depend on my information, the Honourable Company may secure the whole amount produced of that commodity, so as to have the exclusive sale of it. The vexatious and unconscionable exactions to which the trader was subjected, in passing through the successive petty commands of the different Goorka officers, almost forbade commerce there; yet the profit of those who contrived to evade the extortion, have given us ground sufficient to justify very flattering hopes.

4. These expectations would be vague, did I not found them on the prospect of immediate peace. It is not necessary here to enter into a detail of the manner in which our late successes, and the advantage substantiated from them, must operate on the enemy. I have particular reason to think that the Government of Nepaul is prepared to bow itself to terms of pacification, which will fully compensate for the hazards and expenses into which they forced us. Conditions short of that scale would, I am sure, be deemed by you inadmissible. I shall be disappointed, if there be now difficulty or delay in obtaining those indemnifications which we are entitled to demand. Negotiation is, in fact, going on, upon the specific basis that all their conquests in the hill country west of the Sarda or Gogra shall be ceded to us by the Goorkas, as well as the whole extent of their territory in the plain; and the Court of Catmandoo does not startle at the proposition. Convinced of their inability to recover what we have wrested from them, the Goorkas feel little disposition to risk losses still more destructive of their power, in the vain attempt.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
11th May 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,
Dated 22d May 1815.

The Honourable the Secret Committee.

Gentlemen:

There are two documents which I think you may feel some interest in perusing, therefore I take the liberty of enclosing copies of them.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
22d May 1815.

The

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
22 May 1815.

The first is the translation of an intercepted letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul. It would, of course, be sent to you among the other papers transmitted by Government; but enveloped in such a mass of matter, it might well escape the notice which it deserves. The character, the capacity, the firmness, and the ambitious views of the enemy with whom you have had to deal, are prominently displayed in it. Such a picture of the Goorkas may afford the reflection, that it is not altogether unlucky we should have been driven to break their power, before it had attained the rate to which it was rapidly advancing. What is most material in the letter is, the refutation it would furnish to any possible assertion, that the War was undertaken merely on account of a petty unpremeditated border feud. You will perceive that Ummer Sing Thappa charges the Rajah, in direct terms, with having entailed the War, by the deliberate encroachments to which his avarice tempted him. You will observe also, that Ummer Sing reprobates, not the accidental slaughter in a tumult, but the murder of our Thannahdars, an atrocity which was perpetrated by Munraj Foujdar, the commandant of the province, at the head of regular troops, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity.

The second document contains only a partial proof that there exists some attention to the course of your expenses. It is a matter to which it would not be worth while to draw your notice, did I not indulge the hope of your inferring, that if anxiety has been shewn to prevent waste on such an article, the disposition would be similarly exercised to far useless charges under other heads; and this is a satisfaction you have a right to claim. Such a care, while it never cramps essential resources, I take to be the true practical economy for a State. Military provisions should be ample, if they are to be depended upon with confidence; and on the most liberal scale, the burthen of them will be found light, in comparison with an aggregate of minor unnecessary items. The explanation of the paper to which I have the honour of requesting your advertence, is this: A fixed ration is issuable to your troops in the Field, when circumstances prevent their supplying themselves at a bazar, and Government guards against the contingent demand, by establishing dépôts of such magnitude as may correspond with the probable want. The calculation must always be made large. When thus fed, the soldier pays a settled price for his ration. The price is very inadequate, and the ration is really beyond the man's consumption. I suppose the view of enabling the Sepoy to give his wife and children something out of it originally occasioned the aggregated size of the ration. It would have been a very ungracious measure to curtail it just as the troops were entering on an arduous campaign; yet the transportation of grain through forests or over mountains, where no road existed, and where the carriage was to be performed chiefly by men, was formidably expensive. On conferring with the Deputy Commissary-General (Major Lumsdaine), whose ability and zeal I cannot sufficiently extol, an expedient occurred to us, which on computation gave such a result as recommended it for immediate trial. The plan was this: It was to be proposed to the soldiers of Major-General Ochterlony's, Martindell's, and John Wood's Divisions, as an act of favour, in consideration of the rough service they were to undergo, that whenever the bazar supply failed, they should, instead of the full ration for which they would have to pay, have a half ration gratis. The proposition was accepted with eagerness as a particular attention. Through a misapprehension on the part of Major-General Wood, the offer was not made to the several corps of his Division till very tardily, so that the measure had not the same full operation there as in the other Divisions. By this arrangement I provided against all eventual demands, with half the quantity of grain that would otherwise have been necessary, whence half the expense of carriage originally calculated became sufficient. The amount of actual saving in four months, the value of half rations issued and not paid for being first deducted, will appear on the accompanying paper.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
22d May 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

P.S. Since I wrote the above, a report has been received from the Resident at Delhi; and as it is a further illustration of the character of the Goorkas, I beg leave to enclose a copy.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 1.)

TRANSLATIONS of *intercepted Letters*, April 12th 1815.*From Ummer Sing, and his sons Ram Doss and Urjun Thappa, to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated Raj Gurh, 2d March 1815.*Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Intercepted
Letters.

A copy of your letter of the 23d December, addressed to Runjore Sing, under the red seal, was sent by the latter to me, who have received it with every token of respect. It was to the following purport:—"The capture of Nala Panee by the enemy has been communicated to me from Gurhwall and Kamaon, as also the intelligence of his having assembled his force and marched to Nahun. He now occupies the whole country from Barra Pursa to Subtura Muhotree. My army also is secretly posted in various places in the jungles of the mountains. An army under a General has arrived in Goruckpore from Palpa; and another detachment has reached the borders of Beejapore. I have further heard, that a General Officer has set out from Calcutta to create more disturbance. For the sake of a few trifling objects, some intermediate agents have destroyed the mutual harmony, and war is waging far and wide. All this you know. You ought to send an Embassy to conciliate the English, otherwise the cause is lost. The enemy, after making immense preparations, have begun the war, and unless great concessions are made, they will not listen to terms. To restore the relations of amity by concession is good and proper. For this purpose, it is fit, in the first place, to cede to the enemy the departments of Bootwul, Palpa, and Sheoraj, already settled by the Commissioners, and the disputed tracts towards Barra. If this be insufficient to re-establish harmony, we ought to abandon the whole of the Terraie, the Dhoon, and the Lowlands; and if the English are still dissatisfied, on account of not obtaining possession of a portion of the mountains, you are herewith authorized to give up along with the Dhoon, the country as far as the Suttleje. Do whatever may be practicable to restore the relations of peace and amity, and be assured of my approbation and assent. If these means be unsuccessful, it will be very difficult to preserve the integrity of my dominions from Khunka Irishta to the Suttleje. If the enemy once obtain a footing in the centre of our territory, both extremities will be thrown into disorder. If you can retire with your army and military stores, so as to pursue any other plan of operations that may afterwards appear eligible, it will be advisable. On this account, you ought immediately to effect a junction with all the other officers in the western service, and retire to that part of our territory which (including all in your rear as far as Nepaul) you may think yourself capable of retaining." These are your orders. In the first place, after the immense preparations of the enemy, he will not be satisfied with these concessions; or if he should accept of our terms, he would serve us as he did Tippoo, from whom he first accepted of an indemnification of six crores of rupees in money and territory, and afterwards wrested from him his whole country. If we were to cede to him so much country, he would excite another disturbance at a future opportunity, and seek to wrest from us other provinces. Having lost so much territory, we should be unable to maintain our army on its present footing; and our military force being once reduced, what means should we have left to defend our eastern possessions. While we retain Beshehur, Gurhwall is secure: if the former be abandoned, the Bhaters of Rewanee will certainly betray us. The English having thus acquired the Dhoon and Rewanee, it will be impossible for us to maintain Gurhwall; and being deprived of the latter, Kamaon and Doottee will also be lost to us. After the seizure of these provinces, Acham, Joomba, Dooloo, Duleekh, will be wrested from us in succession. You say, "that a proclamation has been issued to the inhabitants of the eastern Kurats." If they have joined the enemy, the other Kurats will do so likewise? and then the country from Dood Koosi on the east, to Bheri on the west, cannot long be retained. Having lost our dominions, what is to become of our great military establishment. When our power is once reduced, we shall have another Knox's Mission, under pretence of concluding a treaty of alliance and friendship, and founding commercial establishments. If we decline receiving their mission, they will insist; and if we are unable to oppose force, and desire them to come unaccompanied with troops, they will not comply.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Intercepted
Letters.

They will begin by introducing a company, a battalion will soon after follow, and at length an Army will be assembled for the subjugation of Nepaul. Thus you think, that if, for the present, the Lowlands, the Dhoon, and the country to the Suttleje were ceded to them, they would cease to entertain designs upon the other Provinces of Nepaul. Do not trust them. They who counselled you to receive the mission of Knox, and permit the establishment of a commercial factory, will usurp the Government of Nepaul. With regard to the concessions now proposed, if you had, in the first instance, determined upon a pacific line of conduct, and agreed to restore the departments of Butwool and Sheoraj, as adjusted by the Commissioners, the present contest might have been avoided. But you could not suppress your avarice and desire to retain these places; and having murdered the Revenue Officer, a commotion arose, and War was waged for trifles. At Jytuck we have gained a victory over the enemy. If I succeed against Ochterlony, and Runjore Sing with Juspoo Thappa and his officers prevail at Jytuck, Runjeet Sing will rise against the enemy. In conjunction with the Seikhs, my Army will make a descent into the plains, and our forces crossing the Jumna from two different quarters, will recover possession of the Dhoon. When we reach Hurdwar, the Nawaub of Lucknow may be expected to take a part in the cause; and on his accession to the general coalition, we may consider ourselves secure, as far as Khunka. Relying on your fortune, I trust that Bulbudder Koon and Rewunt Kajec will soon reinforce the garrison of Jytuck; and I hope ere long to send Punt Kajee with eight companies, when the forces there will be very strong. The troops sent by you are arriving every day; and when they all come up, I hope we shall succeed both here and at Jytuck.

Formerly, when the English endeavoured to penetrate to Sindoollee, they continued for two years in possession of Barra Pursa and Mahatree; but when you conquered Nepaul, they were either destroyed by your force, or fell victims to the climate, with the exception of a few only who abandoned the place. Orders should now be given to all your officers to defend Choundinde and Choundund in Beejapore, the two Kurats, and the ridge of Mahabharut. Suffer the enemy to retain the lowlands for a couple of years: measures can afterwards be taken to expel them. Lands transferred under a written agreement cannot again be resumed; but if they have been taken by force, force may be employed to recover them. Fear nothing, even though the Seikhs should not join us. Should you succeed now in bringing our differences to an amicable termination by the cession of territory, the enemy in the course of a few years would take possession of Nepaul, as he did the country of Tippoo. The present is, therefore, not the time for treaty and conciliation. These expedients should have been adopted before the murder of the revenue officer, or must be postponed till victory shall crown our efforts. If they will then accede to the terms which I shall propose, it is well: if not, it will be my business, with the favour of God and your fortune and country, to preserve the integrity of my country from Khunka to the Suttleje. Let me entreat you, therefore, never to make peace. Formerly, when some individuals urged the adoption of a treaty of peace and commerce, I refused my assent to that measure; and I will not now suffer the honour of my Prince to be sullied by concession and submission. If you are determined on this step, bestow the humiliating office on him who first advised it: but for me, call me to your presence. I am old, and only desire once more to kiss your feet. I can recollect the time when the Goorka Army did not exceed twelve thousand men. Through the favour of Heaven and the renown of your forefathers, your territory was extended to the confines of Khunka on the east. Under the auspices of your father we subjugated Kamaon, and through your fortune we have pushed our conquests to the Suttleje. Four generations have been employed in the acquisition of all this dignity and dominion. At Nala Panee, Bulbudder cut up three or four thousand of the enemy: at Jytuck, Runjore Sing with his officers overthrew three battalions. In this place I am surrounded, and daily fighting with the enemy, and look forward with confidence to victory. All the inhabitants and Chiefs of the country have joined the enemy. I must gain two or three victories before I can accomplish the object I have in view of attaching Runjeet Sing to our cause. On his accession, and after the advance of the Seikhs and Goorkas towards the Jumna, the Chiefs of the Deccan may be expected to join the coalition, as also the Nawaub of Lucknow and the Salih Ramee

Ramee Saudh. Then will be the time for us to drive out the enemy and recover possession of the low countries of Palpa as far as Beejapore. If we succeed in regaining these, we can attempt further conquests in the plains. There has been no fighting in your quarter yet. The Choundinde and Choundund of Beejapore, as far as the ridge of Mahabharut and Selleenah, should be well defended. Countries acquired in four generations, under the administration of the Thappahs, should not be abandoned, for the purpose of bringing matters to an amicable adjustment, without deep and serious reflection. If we are victorious in the War, we can easily adjust our differences; and if we are defeated, death is preferable to reconciliation on humiliating terms. When the Chinese Army invaded Nepaul, we implored the mercy of Heaven, by offerings to the Brahmins and the performance of religious ceremonies; and through the favour of one and the intercession of the other, we succeeded in repulsing the enemy. Ever since you confiscated the jageers of the Brahmins, thousands have been in distress and poverty. Promises were given, that they should be restored on the capture of Kangra, and orders to this effect, under the red seal, were addressed to me and Nya Sing Thappa. We failed, however, in that object, and now there is an universal commotion; you ought, therefore, to assemble the Brahmins, and promise to restore to them their lands and property, in the event of your conquering and expelling the English. By these means, many thousand respectable Brahmins will put up their prayers for your protection, and the enemy will be driven forth. By the practice of charity, the territory acquired in four generations may be preserved, and through the favour of God, our power and dominion may be still further extended. By the extension of territory, our military establishment may be maintained on its present footing, and even increased. The numerous countries which you propose to cede to the enemy yielded a revenue equal to the maintenance of an army of four thousand men, and Kangra might have been captured. By the cession of these provinces, the fear of your name and the splendour of your Court will no longer remain. By the capture of Kangra your name would have been rendered formidable; but though that has not happened, a powerful impression has nevertheless been made on the people of the plains, by the extension of our conquests to the Sutleje. To effect a reconciliation by the cession of the country to the west of the Jumna, would give rise to the idea that the Goorkas were unable to oppose the English, would lower the dignity of your name in the plains, and cause a reduction in your Army to the extent of four thousand men. The enemy will, therefore, acquire possession of Beshchur, and after that the conquest of Gurhwall will be easy: nor will it be possible, in that case, for us to retain Kamaon; and with it we must lose Dootec, Acham, and Joomba. He may be expected to penetrate even to Bhoree. If the English once establish themselves firmly in possession of a part of the hills, we shall be unable to drive them out. The countries towards the Sutleje should be obstinately defended: the abandonment of the disputed tracts in the plains is a lesser evil. The possession of the former preserves to us a road to further conquests. You ought, therefore, to direct Gooroo Rungnath Pundit and Dulb-hunjur Paudre to give up the disputed lands of Bootwul, Sheoraj, and the twenty-two villages in the vicinity of Barra, and if possible, bring our differences to a termination. To this step I have no objections, and shall feel no animosity to those who may perform the service. I must, however, declare a decided enmity to such as, in bringing about a reconciliation with the English, consult only their own interests and forget their duty to you.

If they will not accept the terms, what have we to fear? The English attempted to take Bhurtpore by storm; but the Rajah Runjeet Sing destroyed a European regiment and a battalion of Sepoys. To the present day they have not ventured to meddle with Bhurtpore, and one fort has sufficed to check their progress. In the low country of Dhurma (perhaps Bhurma) they established their authority; but the Rajah overthrew their Army and captured all their artillery and stores, and now continues in the quiet possession of his dominions. Our proffers of peace and reconciliation will be interpreted as the result of fear, and it would be absurd to expect that the enemy will respect a treaty concluded under such circumstances. Therefore, let us confide our fortunes to our swords, and by boldly opposing the enemy, compel him to remain within his own territory; or if he should continue to advance, stung with

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22 May 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 1.)
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with shame at the idea of retreating after his immense preparations, we can then give up the lands in dispute and adjust our differences. Such, however, is the fame and terror of our swords, that Bulbudder, with a nominal force of six hundred men, but scarcely amounting to five hundred, destroyed an Army of three or four thousand English. His force consisted of the old Gorukh and Burukh companies (which were only partly composed of the inhabitants of our ancient Kingdom) and of the people of the countries from Bheri to Gurhwall, and with these he destroyed one battalion and crippled and repulsed another. My Army is similarly composed; nevertheless, all descriptions are eager to meet the enemy. In your quarter, you are surrounded by the veterans of our Army, and therefore cannot apprehend desertions among them: you have also an immense militia, and many Jageerdars who will fight for their own honour and interests. Assembling the militia of the low lands and fighting in the plains is impolitic: call them into the hills, and cut them up by detail. (A passage here, the sense of which cannot be discovered.) The enemy is proud and flushed with success, and has reduced under his subjection all the western Zemindars, the Ranas and Rajahs of Kurnoul and the Takhoorae, and will keep peace with no one. However, my advice is nothing. I will direct Ram Doss to propose to General Ochterlony the abandonment on our part of the disputed lands, and will forward to you the answer which he may receive. All the Rajahs, Ranas, and Takhoorae, have joined the enemy, and I am surrounded. Nevertheless we shall fight and conquer; and all my officers have taken the same resolution. The Pundits have pronounced the month of Bysack as particularly auspicious for the Goorkas, and by selecting a fortunate day we shall surely conquer. I am desirous of engaging the enemy slowly and with caution, but cannot manage it, the English being always in a desperate hurry to fight. I hope, however, to be able to delay the battle till Bysack, when I will choose a favourable opportunity to fight them. When we shall have driven the enemy from hence, either Runjore Sing or myself, according to your wishes, will repair to your presence. In the present crisis it is very advisable to write to the Emperor of China, to the Lama of Lassa, and to the other Lamas; and for this purpose I beg to submit the enclosed draft of a letter to their address; any errors in it will, I trust, be forgiven by you; and I earnestly recommend that you lose no time in sending a petition to the Emperor of China and a letter to the Lama.

TRANSLATION of a Draft of a Petition to be addressed to the Emperor of China by the Rajah of Nepaul, enclosed in Ummer Sing's Letter from Rajgurh, dated 2d March 1815.

I yield obedience to the Emperor of China, and no one dare invade my dominions; or if any power has ventured to encroach on my territory, through your favour and protection I have been able to discomfit and expel them. Now, however, a powerful and inveterate enemy has attacked me, and as I owe allegiance to you, I rely on obtaining your assistance and support. From Khunka to the Suttleje, for a thousand coss, war is waging between us. Entertaining designs upon Bhote, the enemy endeavours to get possession of Nepaul, and for these objects he has fomented a quarrel and declared war. Five or six great actions have already been fought; but through the fortune and glory of your Imperial Majesty, I have succeeded in destroying about twenty thousand of the enemy. But his wealth and military resources are great, and he sustains the loss without receding a step. On the contrary, numerous reinforcements continue to arrive, and my country is invaded at all points. Though I might obtain a hundred thousand soldiers from the hills and plains, yet without pay they cannot be maintained; and though I have every desire to pay them, I have not the means. Without soldiers I cannot repel the enemy. Consider the Goorkas as your tributaries: reflect that the English come to conquer Nepaul and Bhote, and for these reasons be graciously pleased to assist us with a sum of money, that we may levy an army and drive forth the invaders. Or, if you are unwilling to assist us with subsidies, and prefer sending an army to our aid, 'tis well. The climate of Dhurma is temperate, and you may easily send an army of two or three hundred thousand men by the route of Dhurma into Bengal,

Bengal, spreading alarm and consternation among the Europeans as far as Calcutta. The enemy has subjugated all the Rajahs of the plains, and usurped the throne of the King of Delhi, and therefore it is to be expected, that these would all unite in expelling the Europeans from Hindostan. By such an event your name will be renowned throughout Jumboodweep, and wherever you may command, the whole of its inhabitants will be forward in your service. Should you think that the conquest of Nepaul, and the forcible separation of the Goorkas from their dependance on the Emperor of China, cannot materially affect your Majesty's interests, I beseech you to reflect that, without your aid, I cannot repulse the English; that these are the people who have already subdued all India, and usurped the throne of Delhi; that, with my Army and resources I am quite unable to make head against them; and that the world will henceforth say, that the Emperor of China abandoned to their fate his tributaries and dependants. I acknowledge the supremacy of the Emperor of China above all other Potentates on earth. The English, after obtaining possession of Nepaul, will advance by the routes of Budrenauth and Maunsurwar, and also by that of Deggurcheh, for the purpose of conquering Lassa; I beg, therefore, that you will write an order to the English, directing them to withdraw their forces from the territory of the Goorka State, which is tributary and dependant upon you, otherwise that you will send an Army to our aid. I beseech you, however, to lose no time in sending assistance, whether in men or money, that I may drive forth the enemy and maintain possession of the mountains, otherwise in a few years he will be master of Lassa.

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from Lord Moira
22 May 1815.

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From Ummer Sing, Ram Doss Urjun, and Bhopaul Thappa, to General Beem Sing and Kajee Rundoz, dated Raj Gurh, 1st March 1815.

I have sent this letter enclosed in a bamboo (Negalee hill-bamboo) in consequence of which I have not room to say much, but refer you for particulars to my address to the Rajah. When the Emperor of China invaded our country, we succeeded in repulsing him by the prayers of the Brahmins and the favour of heaven. (The remainder is nearly verbatim of what is stated in the letter to the Rajah on this subject.)

(Enclosure No. 2.)

STATEMENT exhibiting the Savings on the original Equipment which have been effected in the Commissariat Department during the Months of November, December, January, and February, through the Operation of the Half-ration System, and the early Reduction of every Expense which Experience proved could be avoided.

	Major-General Ochterlony's Division.				Major-General Martindell's Division.				Major-General Wood's Division.			
	November.	December.	January.	February.	November.	December.	January.	February.	November.	December.	January.	February.
Total fighting men and public establishments, as per returns for each month	Men. 8,275	Men. 12,468	Men. 11,324	Men. 12,037	Men. 8,614	Men. 8,623	Men. 15,618	Men. 18,908	Men. 6,149	Men. 6,149	Men. 5,703	Men. 7,478
Add one camp follower for every fighting man	6,132	7,353	7,338	7,353	5,780	6,992	13,154	15,515	4,670	4,670	4,577	4,050
GRAND TOTAL OF MEN.	14,407	19,821	18,662	19,390	14,394	15,615	28,772	35,323	10,819	10,819	10,280	11,528
Daily consumption by the fighting men at the regulated ration	Mds. S. C. 262 38 1½	Mds. S. C. 325 12 7½	Mds. S. C. 314 26 11½	Mds. S. C. 315 12 7	Mds. S. C. 247 34 5	Mds. S. C. 299 33 5½	Mds. S. C. 564 2 13½	Mds. S. C. 706 7 13	Mds. S. C. 202 10 6	Mds. S. C. 202 10 6	Mds. S. C. 196 10 14½	Mds. S. C. 173 26 15
Do. by public establishments and camp followers do.	172 15 13½	259 30 0	235 36 10½	250 30 13½	179 18 5	179 25 12½	325 15 0	391 33 5½	125 37 2½	125 37 2½	118 32 8	155 31 10½
TOTAL CONSUMPTION DAILY.	435 13 14½	575 2 7½	550 23 5½	566 3 4	427 12 10	479 19 2	889 17 13½	1,098 1 2½	328 7 8½	328 7 8½	315 3 6½	329 18 9½
TOTAL CONSUMPTION FOR TWO MONTHS. ...	26,720 34 11	35,653 32 1½	34,136 38 5½	33,964 28 12	25,639 0 0	29,727 24 12	55,143 24 7	65,841 30 1½	20,358 21 3½	20,358 21 3½	19,535 9 10	19,804 32 8
One-fourth or two weeks' supplies, conveyed by men.	6,680 8 11	8,913 18 0	8,534 9 9	8,491 7 3	6,410 0 0	7,431 36 3	13,785 36 2	16,460 17 8½	5,089 25 5	5,089 25 5	4,883 32 6	4,951 8 2
Three-fourths or six weeks' supplies, conveyed by bullocks, intended to be employed in transporting from numerous markets, and in returning to those markets, to keep up the supply.	20,040 26 0	26,740 14 1½	25,602 28 12½	25,473 21 9	19,229 0 0	22,295 28 9	41,357 28 5	49,381 12 8½	15,268 35 14½	15,268 35 14½	14,651 17 4	14,853 24 6
Total amount for men at 5 Rupees per Maund	Rupees. 33,400	Rupees. 44,565	Rupees. 42,670	Rupees. 42,455	Rupees. 32,050	Rupees. 37,160	Rupees. 68,930	Rupees. 89,300	Rupees. 25,445	Rupees. 25,445	Rupees. 24,420	Rupees. 24,755
Total amount for bullocks at 1 Rupee 4 Annas per Maund, in consideration of the service	25,050	33,425	32,003	31,842	24,036	27,870	51,697	61,725	19,086	19,086	18,314	18,567
General Total charges of transportation*	58,450	77,990	74,673	74,297	56,086	65,030	1,20,627	1,44,025	44,531	44,531	42,734	43,322
Actually incurred by the Commissariat	23,953	26,121	24,259	15,519	26,321	20,687	18,541	18,541	16,145	16,145	30,526	14,616
GENERAL TOTAL SAVED. Rupees	34,497	51,869	50,414	58,778	29,265	44,343	1,02,086	1,25,484	28,386	28,386	12,208	28,706

General saving in Transportation :

In Major-General Ochterlony's Division Rupees 1,95,558

In Major-General Martindell's Division 3,01,178

In Major-General Wood's Division 77,906

TOTAL..... Rupees 5,74,642

* For two months' supplies.

Futygurb,
19th April 1815.

(Signed) JAMES LEWISDAINE,
Assistant Commissary-General.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

One of the late Lahore newspapers contains the following account of the last attempt made by Rajah Ummer Sing Thappa to obtain assistance from Rajah Runjeet Sing, and of its reception. The Vakeel of Ummer Sing presented a letter to Rajah Runjeet Sing, bearing the seal of the Rajah of Nepaul, the contents of which were as follow. " Do not suffer yourself to be deceived by the engagements and protestations of the English. They had friendly engagements with me also, and the good faith which they display is manifest. If you will encamp near to Plassea with all your force, I will give you the fort of Malown. Then for every march to Hurdwar I will pay you sixty thousand rupees, and for every march on to Lucknow eighty thousand rupees. The Nabob Vizier of Lucknow, and all the Mahrattas, and the Rohillas of Rampore, are entirely attached to me, and on hearing of your coming will all join us. After we be all united, the conquest of Hindostan, and the expulsion of the enemy will be most easy." Runjeet Sing, after hearing these proposals, observed : " The Goorkas are hard pressed in their war with the English, and therefore write such offers to bribe me. When a man is drowning he catches with hands and feet at every straw."

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
22 May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Resident
at Delhi.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

C. T. METCALFE,
Resident.

Delhi,
21st May 1815.

SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,*Dated 1st June 1815.*

To the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Honourable Sirs :

1. The constant pressure of public business has prevented me from completing the detailed and connected narrative of the progress of the Goorka war, and the political arrangements and military operations involved in it, which I am solicitous to submit to your Honourable Committee.

2. The delay in that communication has, however, been in a great measure compensated for, by the documents transmitted by my desire from Fort-William, and partly by the separate communications which I have had the honour to address, during the last few months, to your Honourable Committee or to the Chairman of the Honourable Court. Those communications do not absolve me from the obligation of laying before you a detailed and connected statement of the origin and progress of events, so important to your interests and to the national reputation, and I shall have the honour of transmitting to you such a statement before my return to the Presidency.

3. The immediate object of this despatch is, to make known to you the actual state of the war, together with my expectations of an early, secure, and honourable peace, resulting from the success of our arms. The impression which your Honourable Committee may have received, from the accounts which will have reached you of the untoward events of the early part of the war, and the slow progress of our operations, even when they were attended with more favourable results, renders it highly incumbent on me, both with a view to your personal gratification and to the interests of the Honourable Company, to lose no time in apprizing you of the happy change in this branch of your affairs. I accordingly avail myself of the early despatch of his Majesty's ship Tyne from Madras to England, to lay before you the following summary exposition of our actual situation and prospects, with reference to the war with the Goorkas.

4. The advanced period of the season, and the ineffectual operations of the Divisions of the Army under the command respectively of Major-General George Wood (formerly commanded by Major-General Marley) and Major-General John Wood, the former intended to advance upon Catmandoo in the direction of Muckwanpore, and the latter to operate against Palpa, rendered all expectation of striking any blow against the enemy in either of those quarters hopeless,

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hopeless, and limited our views, during the present season, to making a decided impression on their possessions and resources to the westward of the Gogra or the Kali, as the principal branch of that river before it issues from the hills is denominated.

5. The native troops of the Division under Major-General George Wood, and his Majesty's Twenty-fourth regiment, have accordingly been cantoned in select positions along the line of our northern frontier, from the Gunduck to the Koosi, so as to protect the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, together with the Terraie, or country lying between those Districts and the Forests, and to present the means of speedily reuniting at the return of the season for active operations. The positions chosen for the cantonments are situated as much in advance as was deemed consistent with the healthiness of the troops; and as far as I am yet informed, that primary object has been attained. They are, moreover, so posted, as to provide on emergency for the support of any part of the Line which may be menaced, while each Division is of strength sufficient to secure its own safety against any sudden attack that can be contemplated.

6. The European part of the force (with the exception of his Majesty's Twenty-fourth) and the greater part of the Artillery has been sent into cantonments, at the fixed stations of the Army, and all establishments not absolutely required have been discharged.

7. The force under Major-General John Wood has lately suffered from sickness, and has been withdrawn from the Terraie of Bootwul, and with the exception of the detachments allotted to the maintenance of the frontier posts, has been remanded to Cantonments. The posts chosen for the defence of the Goruckpore frontier, and to cover the conquered Terraie of Bootwul, have been selected on the same principles which regulated the choice of those taken up by the eastern Division. Every practicable arrangement for the reduction of unnecessary expense during the season of repose, has also been ordered to be made in this Division of the Army.

8. To the eastward of the Koosi, Captain Latter, the officer to whom the defence of that portion of our frontier was intrusted, has with the small force under his command amply fulfilled, and indeed surpassed the expectations which were formed, from the operations of the troops under his orders. By a series of vigorous and well-concerted measures, he has not only foiled the attempts of the enemy to make a serious impression on our territory in that quarter, but has driven him from all his posts on the frontier, and wrested from him a considerable portion of the province of Morung. Since these successful operations were performed, no attempt has been made by the enemy to molest our frontier beyond the Koosi. Captain Latter's attention, at the period of our latest advices, was directed to the encouragement of the Rajah of Siccim, a Hill Chief, the greater part of whose territories had been conquered by the Goorkas, and who has availed himself of the favourable opportunity now afforded him of recovering his lost dominions, in seizing the strong fort of Naggree, the possession of which would materially embarrass the Goorkas in that quarter.* The vicinity of Captain Latter's position to the Presidency will enable the Vice-President in Council to communicate to your Honourable Committee later information of that officer's proceedings than I have it in my power to convey to you. Captain Latter's communications with the hill tribes have been marked with great judgment and propriety, and he has carefully avoided encouraging them to make any premature efforts against the Goorkas, which from our inability to support them might terminate to their injury. The general aspect of affairs in that quarter will appear to your Honourable Committee to be very satisfactory.

9. The early operations of the irregular force ordered into Kamaon, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, formerly in the service of the Rajah of Jyepore and for some years past commanding the Police Corps of irregular Horse in the Western Provinces, have come under the knowledge of your Honourable Committee, from a perusal of the documents transmitted by the Honourable

* The fort was blockaded by the Siccim troops, and hopes entertained that it would fall, unless soon relieved.

Honourable the Vice-President in Council. The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in that command, and of the Honourable Edward Gardner, second assistant to the Residency at Delhi, to whose general controul and superintendence the conduct of the expedition was committed, deserved, and has received my most cordial approbation.

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1 June 1815.

10. By a succession of judicious, cautious, and well combined movements, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner effected his advance to a strong position in front of Almora, the capital of the province, compelling the enemy's force to retire before him, without attempting to risk a general engagement, and secured the communication with the Company's provinces in his rear. Neither the description of force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's command, nor his equipments, were adequate to the regular reduction of fortified places defended by a resolute enemy. By his advance to Almora, aided by the people of the country, he had effected as much as could reasonably be expected from the means at his disposal, and the expectation that the enemy's officers in that province were disposed to surrender it to the British Government, on securing terms for their personal advantage, on which the hope of success from that expedition was partly founded, not being realized; while the early occupation of Kamaon became daily more important, I determined to detach a regular force into that province, under the command of an officer of approved character and experience, to complete the conquest of the country. With some difficulty and considerable inconvenience, a force, consisting of two battalions of Native Infantry,* and five companies drawn from the Deyra Dhcon, was sent into Kamaon with a proportion of twelve pounders and mortars, the whole under the command of Colonel Nicolls, of his Majesty's Fourteenth Regiment of Foot, and Quarter-Master General of the King's troops in India. This force has since been reinforced successively by two other battalions of Native Infantry, and will be strengthened gradually to the extent which may be deemed necessary.

11. The conquest of the province was achieved, however, by the original detachment alone.† Colonel Nicolls reached the position occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, before Almora, on the 9th April, having proceeded with the first battalion of the Fourth. On examining the enemy's position and works, he determined to await the arrival of the battalion of the Fifth and the flank companies with the mortars. The whole did not join before the 21st or 22d of April, when Colonel Nicolls commenced operations.

12. It would not be consistent with the scale of this despatch, to enter into a detail of those operations which reflect the highest credit on Colonel Nicolls and the officers and troops under his command, and speedily obtained the possession of the fortified heights and town of Almora, after a gallant and spirited assault. The result of this success was an offer from the enemy to surrender the forts of Almora and the whole province of Kamaon, on condition of being permitted to retire unmolested across the Kali, with their public and private property and arms. Colonel Nicolls, with the concurrence of the Honourable Mr. Gardner, who was charged with the conduct of political affairs, agreed to these terms which have since been carried into full effect, the whole province being in our possession and the enemy withdrawn across the Kali. The province was, immediately on the signature of the Convention, declared to be annexed to the dominions of the Honourable Company, conformably to my original instructions, and the local civil administration was assumed by Mr. Gardner.

13. The enclosed copies and extracts from the despatches of Mr. Gardner and Colonel Nicolls‡ will make your Honourable Committee acquainted with the details of those proceedings and operations, of which the general outline and result has been stated above; and I have added copies of the general orders published by me on the occasion§ expressive of my sense of the meritorious conduct of the troops. I have likewise the honour to submit the copy of a letter

* Drawn from this station and Cawnpore.

† First battalion of the Fourth, second battalion of the Fifth, a corps composed of six flank companies of Sepoys from the Dhoon, and the Irregulars under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner.

‡ Enclosures Nos. 1 to 16.

§ Enclosures Nos. 17 and 18.

Secret letter
from Lord Moira,
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letter written under my authority,* expressive of my high approbation of the conduct of Mr. Gardner.

14. It is a no less gratifying than indispensable part of my public duty, to mark with peculiar emphasis to your Honourable Committee, my entire satisfaction and approbation of the whole tenour of the conduct of Mr. Gardner, and of Colonel Nicolls and the officers and troops, to whose gallantry, zeal, and discipline, he has borne such honourable testimony. It would be injustice to omit a particular mention of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, whose distinguished merit in the conduct of the expedition, previously to Colonel Nicolls's assumption of the command, will not fail to attract your notice, and whose meritorious services since that period have been amply testified by Colonel Nicolls.

15. The early occupation of Kamaon was, as I have already observed, calculated to have a most decided influence on the events of the war, and its effects soon began to be apparent. By the occupation of that province, the complete separation of the eastern and western portions of the Goorka Empire was effected, and all communication between the Court and its Armies in the Western Provinces entirely cut off. This became of peculiar importance, at a time when the enemy, by being relieved from all apprehension of an invasion of his more eastern territories, or an attack on the capital, would be encouraged to direct his exclusive attention to the support of the western war, and the reinforcements of his Armies in that quarter, in which it was now evident any impression to be made by our arms must be effected.

16. The advance of the regular force into Kamaon partly produced the desired effect, by inducing the Goorka officers in that province to detain the reinforcements actually proceeding to the westward, and thus to augment the difficulties already pressing on the Goorkas in that quarter. The extent of their difficulties have become known to us, by intercepted letters from the Goorka officers in the Western Provinces to their Court, translations of some of which† are enclosed, for the information of your Honourable Committee. The conquest of the province effectually secured this object; and the gallant, vigorous, and animated manner in which it was achieved, could not fail to impress our enemy with a decided sense of our military superiority.

17. Chountra Bum Sah, and the other Goorka chiefs in Kamaon, earnestly desired to be permitted to address letters to the commanders of the Goorka troops in Gurhwall, and in the provinces beyond the Jumna, recommending the immediate surrender to the English forces of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas, and the retreat of the Goorka troops beyond the Kali, as the most acceptable service they could render to the Rajah, and as a measure preparatory to a negociation for peace. Bum Sah at the same time declared his belief, that he would immediately receive powers from his Court to treat for peace, and expressed his conviction in no obscure terms, that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of their remaining possessions. I shall recur to this subject in the sequel.

17. A. The Goorka commanders in Gurhwall did not hesitate to comply with Bum Sah's requisition, and I have reason to believe that all the Goorka posts in that province have been surrendered to our troops, and that the whole country will be shortly evacuated by the Goorkas.

18. Before the effect of Bum Sah's letters on Ummer Sing Thappa, the chief commander of the Goorkas in the west, who was posted on the heights of Malown, and invested by the force under the command of Major-General Ochterlony, and on his son Runjore Sing, who maintained the fort of Jyetuck against General Martindell's Division, could be known, events had occurred at Malown, which have terminated in the entire reduction of the Goorka power in that quarter.

19. Your Honourable Committee is apprized that Major-General Ochterlony, after compelling Ummer Sing to retire to the Malown range of hills, and after successively

* Enclosure No. 11.

† Enclosures Nos. 19 to 21.

successively reducing the forts of the Ramgurn range previously occupied by Ummer Sing's force, directed his attention to the means of investing Ummer Sing's new position, so as to cut off his supplies, and compel him to surrender or risk an action.

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20. The defection of the Rajah of Belaspore, from whose country Ummer Sing drew a great portion of his supplies, materially promoted the success of Major-General Ochterlony's plans. The presence of our troops compelled the Rajah of Belaspore to give up his alliance with the Goorkas; and on this condition, and that of adhering to our cause, his territories on this side of the Sutleje were guaranteed to him. These conditions have been punctually fulfilled by the Rajah.

21. Ummer Sing still maintained himself on the heights of Malown; and the extraordinary natural advantages of his position, improved by art, rendered an attack on it an operation of great difficulty and uncertain success.

22. On the 14th and 15th of April, however, Major-General Ochterlony, by an able and well-concerted combination of movements, established himself in two positions on the heights, by means of which he effectually broke the continuity of the enemy's chain of posts, forced him to confine himself to the fort of Malown and its immediate outworks, and obtained a position from which he would be able to carry on operations against the place.

23. The details of this able and brilliant operation, and of the complete repulse of the enemy in a most gallant attack on our principal post on the heights on the day following, cannot be included in the limits of this despatch. Copies of Major-General Ochterlony's report of his operations are enclosed;* and together with a sketch of the heights of Malown,† which I have also the honour to transmit, will, however, put your Honourable Committee in possession of every necessary information. A copy of the orders issued on this occasion,‡ expressive of my high approbation of the conduct of Major-General Ochterlony and the officers and troops under his command, is also annexed, and will, I am persuaded, meet the cordial concurrence of your Honourable committee.

24. This success was not obtained without considerable loss on our part, as you will observe from the returns transmitted with General Ochterlony's despatches. That of the enemy was much more severe, especially in his principal officers, and the result of the contest rendered his early reduction inevitable. Major-General Ochterlony, on a subsequent day, seized one of the outworks of the fort, when, nearly the whole of the Goorka troops occupying the other outworks deserted to him in a body, leaving Ummer Sing with a very reduced force in the body of the place.

25. Major-General Ochterlony having erected a battery for twelve and eighteen-pounders against the fort, propositions of surrender were made by Ummer Sing, and after some negociation, were finally adjusted. They were substantially as follows: That all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas west of the Jumna should be immediately surrendered to the British troops: That orders for the evacuation of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas in Gurhwall should be immediately despatched to the Goorka commanders in that quarter: That Ummer Sing, with the remaining garrison of Malown, and Runjore Sing, with two hundred of the garrison of Jyetuck, should be permitted to retire with their arms, private baggage, families, and a certain number of unarmed followers, to the Nepaulese territories beyond the Sarjoo:§ That the garrison in Gurhwall should be permitted to retire also to the same quarter. A copy of the agreement concluded between Major-General Ochterlony and Ummer Sing Thappa is enclosed.||

26. The effect of this fortunate and honourable result of our operations against Ummer Sing, combined with the perilous reduction of Kamaon, has been

* Enclosures Nos. 22, 24, 27, and 28.

+ Enclosure No. 23.

† Enclosures Nos. 25, 26, and 28.

§ The Kali is the river intended.

|| Enclosures Nos. 30 and 31.

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been the entire extinction of the Goorka power, throughout the countries formerly in their possession to the westward of the Kali or Gogra, involving the loss to them of more than a third of their Dominions, which they had been nearly thirty years in acquiring.

27. I beg leave to offer to your Honourable Committee my cordial congratulations on an event, which must either produce an early and honourable Peace, or enable us to pursue with eminent advantage a War, which has checked the ambition, and circumscribed the power of an arrogant and rapacious Government, has vindicated our insulted honour, and augmented our military renown throughout India.

28. It is my confident expectation, that these events will lead to the conclusion of an honourable and advantageous Peace. I have already stated, that Chountra Bum Sah is sanguine in his hopes of being empowered to treat. By obtaining the conduct of the negociation, and concluding a peace which may yet preserve the Goorka State from the ruin with which it is threatened by the prolongation of the war, he hopes to recover for himself and his party that ascendancy in the State, which they lost by the superior vigour, ability, and energy of the Thappa party, now headed by Ummer Sing and the minister Beem Sing, which has usurped to itself nearly the whole power of the State, holding the Rajah in a condition of almost absolute subjection, from which it is supposed the Rajah is anxious to emancipate himself through the means of Bum Sah's party.

29. The interests of the British Government will certainly be promoted, by the re-establishment of a party whose principles and conduct have always been comparatively moderate, and disposed to a friendly intercourse with the Honourable Company; while the Thappa party has invariably been governed by opposite views and principles, having by its violence and intemperance provoked the present War, and yielding with undisguised reluctance to any sacrifices for the restoration of peace. The views and principles of this party are strongly marked in the letter from Ummer Sing Thappa, forming No. 19 of the Enclosures, which was intercepted in duplicate in Kamaon, and to which I doubt not the attention of your Honourable Committee will be particularly directed.

30. It will, therefore, be highly satisfactory to me to find that Bum Sah succeeds in his attempt to secure the conduct of the negociation; and I propose, in this event, to authorize Mr. Gardner to treat with him. Mr. Gardner is already in friendly communication with him, arising out of the recent transactions in Kamaon.

31. Since I began this letter, I have received information that Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who proceeded lately from the British camp on the Sarun frontier to Catmandoo, by invitation from the Rajah and Beem Sing, has returned with full powers to treat for peace; and I am in expectation of receiving from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw an early communication of the concessions which Gujraj Misser is empowered to make.

32. The name of Gooroo Gujraj Misser will be familiar to your Honourable Committee, as a leading person in the negociations of the late Major-General Kirkpatrick in Nepaul, and in those of Lieutenant-Colonel Knox at a later period. He has for some years resided at Benares, and some months ago solicited leave to open a communication with the administration at Catmandoo, with a view to effect the restoration of peace. His principles are known to be decidedly friendly to the maintenance of amicable relations, and even to the establishment of a closer connexion with the British Government; and this general coincidence of his views with those of Bum Sah, render it probable that their joint influence will be directed to the same objects.

33. Ummer Sing has expressed an anxious desire to treat for peace, asserting that he possesses full powers for that purpose. It is impossible, however, that he can be in possession of powers and instructions adapted to the actual state of affairs and the relative position of the two Governments, and on this account, and from considerations which will suggest themselves to your Honourable Committee on recurring to the foregoing remarks, I have declined holding any communications with Ummer Sing on this subject. There is little doubt that
the

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the obtaining the conduct of the negotiation for peace by either party will be the test of its superior influence at the moment, as well as the foundation of its permanent ascendancy in the councils of the State; and although it would be inconsistent with the dignity of the British Government, as well as with true policy, to interpose as a party in a struggle for power between contending factions in a foreign and hostile Court, there can be no doubt of the advantage to our interests of the prevalence of Bum Sah's influence, nor of the expediency of giving every legitimate degree of countenance to his views. Upon these principles, I have directed the transmission to Mr. Gardner of the instructions of which copies are enclosed forming Nos. 33 to 35.

34. The concessions which I shall deem it essential to insist on from the Goorka Government as the conditions of peace are:

- 1st. Their perpetual exclusion from all connexion with the countries heretofore under their authority west of the Kali.
- 2d. The cession of all the low lands, from the Kali eastward to the Teista, rendering either the foot or the ridge of the lowest range of hills the common boundary throughout that line.
- 3d. The formal renunciation of all the claims of the Goorkas which led to the war.
- 4th. The permanent residence of accredited Ministers from each Government at the Court of the other.
- 5th. The exclusion from the Nepaulese territory of Foreign Europeans and Americans, and of British subjects, without special permission from the British Government.
- 6th. Security for the Rajah of Siccim, and any other Hill Chiefs who may have risen against the Goorkas, to the eastward, and a good frontier in that direction.

35. A peace concluded on these terms will offer every desirable degree of indemnity and atonement on the one hand, and future security on the other. The territories proposed to be demanded are for the most part already occupied by our arms: a portion of Morung, and the neighbouring territory connecting with the Rajah of Siccim's possessions, being the only exceptions. The Goorkas, after the experience they have obtained, cannot rationally expect to recover these territories, and I do not anticipate much demur to their final relinquishment of them. The low lands, with the exception of those adjoining the territory of Oude, which I should deem it just to allot to the Nabob Vizier, from whose funds we have derived such material benefit, and whose aid has in every instance been prompt and liberal, I propose to annex permanently to the British Government, as an indemnification for the expenses of the war.

36. I have yet no information, on which I can confidently rely, relative to the value of these lands. The statements furnished to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw are manifestly under-rated. From the best information I can obtain, I cannot calculate the gross produce of the lands lying between the Gunduck and the Koosi, at less than eight lacs of rupees per annum. The produce of Morung and the Bootwul Terraie is to be added to this; but my information of their value is too indistinct to warrant me in hazarding a conjecture of what it may be. Under our Government, it may be presumed that the resources of the whole tract will improve; and from the quiet and industrious habits of the people, the collections are expected to be attended with little difficulty or expense.* That part of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Koosi already occupied by our arms, has been formally declared to be annexed to the British dominions, and the charge of it has been vested, for the present, in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

37. Kamaon is likely to prove a very valuable acquisition. The enclosed copy of a report from Mr. Gardner † will inform you of the estimated value, but there is

* In enumerating the advantages of this possession; the extensive forests, abounding with the finest timber, and extending along the whole line of frontier, is not to be omitted.

† Enclosures Nos 36 to 38.

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is no doubt that its revenues in every branch will improve. I propose to extend the limits of this province west, as far as the Alucknunda and the Ganges, or eventually to the Bageerettee and the Ganges, comprehending, as I have reason to think, a very fine tract of country. The eastern boundary will be the Kali, which rises in the Snowy Mountains, and pursues nearly a direct southerly course to the plains, where it assumes the name of the Gogra.

38. It is not by its direct resources only that I estimate the value of Kamaon. Through that province lies the easiest road across the snowy range of mountains into Chinese Tartary, opening to us a communication with that country and the vast regions beyond it, and affording a most encouraging prospect of improved commercial resources. My attention is sedulously directed to this object, and I shall, at an early period, be able to report to your Honourable Committee or the Honourable Court in more definite and satisfactory terms.

39. I have under my consideration the plan of settlement for Gurhwall and the countries west of the Jumna, which have been recovered from the Goorka yoke. The general principle of the plan in my contemplation is the restoration of the ancient Chiefs, except in instances where they have forfeited their claim by misconduct, to render them feudatory to the British Government, to the extent of giving us the command of their military force when required, and the right of investigating and arbitrating their disputes among themselves. To render this power effectual, I propose, for the present at least, to retain some strong places in the hills, and to establish a British officer to controul and superintend these affairs on the spot, under the orders of Major-General Ochterlony.

40. I have furnished Major-General Ochterlony with a statement of my views and sentiments on this subject, which with his report will form the foundation of my final resolutions. With respect to Gurhwall, I have transmitted similar instructions to Mr. Fraser.

41. Copies of these instructions would add so much to the bulk of this despatch, that I shall defer their transmission until a future opportunity, by which time I may be able to add a report of their final adoption of the arrangement in contemplation.

42. I have given orders for withdrawing from the hills nearly the whole of the regular force recently employed before Malown and Jyetuck, and for discharging all the irregular troops which can be dispensed with. Of the latter description I do not contemplate the necessity of retaining any, except those composed of Goorkas who have entered our service in considerable numbers, and other hill tribes. With part of these I propose to garrison the forts to be retained in the hills, and to make an arrangement for transferring the remainder to the restored Hill Chiefs, so that the Honourable Company will have to bear the charge of the former only. This charge, as well as that of the other establishments which it may be necessary to maintain, I hope to be able to meet, by the resources of those tracts which it may be judged advisable to retain in our hands in the hills to the westward of the Jumna. The excess of charge, at any rate, cannot be considerable.

43. Under the arrangement above referred to, I do not calculate on the necessity of retaining any regular troops in the hills west of the Jumna, and but few in Gurhwall.

44. It will be necessary, for the present, to maintain as strong a force in Kamaon as possible, both with a view to security and to the eventual prosecution of offensive operations from that quarter, if the war should be prolonged. After the restoration of peace, the regular force there will be susceptible of considerable reduction, though it will not be expedient to withdraw it altogether. On all these points, more detailed and precise information shall be communicated to your Hon. Committee at an early period of time.

45. The object of this despatch being solely to apprise your Honourable Committee of the actual state of the war, and of our prospects either of further success or of early peace, I forbear entering into any detailed examination of the original causes of the war, or of the events which have marked its progress, previously to those which are especially referred to in this despatch.

46. The

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46. The regular reports submitted to the Honourable Court of all the transactions between this Government and the State of Nepaul, will have sufficiently apprized you of the causes of the war; and the declared expectation of the Honourable Court, that the conduct of the Nepaulese would ultimately compel us to maintain our rights and interests by arms, will have led you to receive without surprise, the intelligence of our being actually engaged in hostilities against that State.

47. In framing the arrangements, both political and military, for the prosecution of the war, my sole study was to render them as prompt, efficacious, and decided, as the nature of the contest would permit; and I trust your Honourable Committee will be of opinion, that no care, attention, or labour was wanting, in endeavouring to adapt those arrangements to these desired ends.

48. The early disasters of the war were to me the subject of sincere and deep regret; but every exertion was made to repair them, and I should have failed in my duty, if I had permitted them to deter me from a steady and persevering prosecution of a war involving our highest interests: and I may now presume to congratulate your Honourable Committee and the Honourable Court on the ultimate and signal success of a material branch of these measures, and on the near prospect of the attainment of all the objects which were contemplated in my original plan of the war.

49. I trust that, in the terms of peace which I propose to require, and in the plan for the settlement of the conquered country, your Honourable Committee will recognize an anxious solicitude to render them the means of improved prosperity and augmented reputation to the East-India Company and the Nation.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
1st June 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. His Excellency the Governor-General will have been fully informed, through the regular channel, of the brilliant success which attended Colonel Nicolls' operations of yesterday, against the enemy's fortified positions, which terminated in establishing his Head-Quarters in this capital.

2. During the course of the night, the enemy made a vigorous exertion, in two distinct points, to recover part of what he had lost; and although his endeavours partially succeeded in one of his attacks, he was eventually foiled, and repulsed at all points, without his gaining the least advantage. This, however, I am sorry to say, was not effected without a considerable loss on our part. The particulars of these transactions will, of course, be reported upon by Colonel Nicolls.

3. This morning the mortar batteries opened, and continued playing with effect till about ten o'clock A.M., when a flag of truce arrived from the Choutra, Bum Sah, to Colonel Nicolls, requesting a suspension of hostilities, and offering to treat for the evacuation of the province, on the basis of the terms offered by me to Bum Sah on the 30th ultimo, as reported in my despatch to your address of the 6th instant.

4. Colonel Nicolls concurring with me in opinion that those terms might still be offered to the enemy with advantage to the public interests, we jointly agreed to depute Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to hold a personal conference with Bum Sah, and furnished him with written instructions (a copy of which I do myself the honour to enclose), authorizing him to make certain propositions for Bum Sah's acceptance, which you will perceive he was desired to give a decided answer to within two hours of his receiving them.

5. A delay has occurred in bringing this negotiation to an end, in consequence of Bum Sah and the Sirdars of Almora, being desirous of associating Kajee Chamoo

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner,
with Enclosures.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
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(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner,
with Enclosure.

Chamoo Bundaree, who commands a hill beyond our northern post, in their discussions. On his arrival in camp, Colonel Gardner will proceed to the fort; and on his return I shall do myself the honour of reporting the result of his mission, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Almora,
26th April 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant Resident at Delhi.

INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in conducting a Conference with the Choutra Bum Sah, relative to a Suspension of Arms between that Chieftain and the British Government, for which Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has received authority from the Honourable Edward Gardner, Political Agent for his Excellency the Governor-General, and from Colonel Nicolls, commanding the Forces, within the Province of Kamaon.

1. The Choutra Bum Sah, the Goorka Sirdars, and troops of the Nepaul Government, may be promised a free passage for themselves, with their arms, their families, and private property, by any named gaut upon the Sardha or Kalee, into the province of Dootec.

2. If the preceding article be agreed to, the fort of Almora to be delivered over to the British forces this evening, as a security and pledge.

3. The Choutra Bum Sah, the Sirdars and troops, to evacuate the whole line of their remaining defences before to-morrow evening.

4. The Choutra Bum Sah, the Sirdars and troops, to cross the Sardha or Kalee within a line to be settled, according to the route which may be agreed upon, engaging to march at the rate of six hours per day.

5. The garrison of Nythana and Pertaabgurh may be included, if required, in the terms agreed upon for the garrison of Almora.

6. Hostages to be exchanged for the due performance of the articles which may be agreed upon, if required, as soon as may be convenient after the signing of the convention.

7. A decided answer must be demanded to these propositions, and transmitted to us, for our confirmation or otherwise, within two hours of your arrival in the fort. At the expiration of that time, should nothing be concluded, you will take leave and return to our camp.

8. In the event of the Choutra Bum Sah acceding to these propositions, the release of Captain Hearsey, at present a prisoner of war, is to be required.

26th April 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER.
J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 2)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Sir :

1. My despatch of yesterday's date will have informed his Excellency the Governor-General of the state of affairs up to that time.

2. Early last night Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner returned from his conference with Bum Sah Choutra, and the other Goorka Chiefs, whom he represented, had acceded generally to the terms which had been offered to them; but as there were some points left open for discussion, the final closing of the negotiation was deferred beyond the time at first insisted upon for its termination.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner having received Colonel Nicolls' opinions and my own upon these points, returned this morning to the fort, and about sunset concluded with the Goorka Chiefs a written agreement, which has been confirmed and exchanged in form.

4. A copy of this document I shall hereafter do myself the honour to transmit for his Excellency's consideration; and I trust, under all circumstances, it will be

be satisfactory, and meet with his Lordship's approbation. It simply engages, on their part, to surrender the province with its fortified places, and return beyond the Kalee within ten days, during which time we have agreed to feed them and provide them with carriage.

5. As a pledge for the performance of these stipulations, they have given an order for the fort of Lalmaudi to be immediately delivered up to the British forces, and three companies have accordingly marched to take possession of it. The Goorka troops will evacuate the fort of Almora and their other defences, as soon as arrangements can be made for the removal of their families and effects.

6. A royal salute has been fired on the occasion, and I have prepared a proclamation which I shall issue early to-morrow (a copy of which I have the honour to enclose), declaring the province of Kamaon a part of the British possessions, and calling upon the chief inhabitants to attend me, for the purpose of entering into engagements for their future allegiance, and inviting the Towns-people to return to their houses and occupations.

7. I beg leave to offer my congratulations to his Excellency the Governor-General upon the successful issue of affairs in this quarter, and the occupation of this province at a period so much earlier than was to have been expected. This conquest will, I consider, prove an acquisition of the highest importance; particularly in the effect it will doubtless have in hastening the reduction of the Goorka forces, and the termination of the war to the westward, and striking a fatal blow to the Government of Nepaul itself.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Almora,
27th April 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to transmit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, a copy and translation of the convention entered in yesterday with Bum Sah and the Goorka chiefs of Almora, for the surrender of this province to the British Government on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul.

2. Hitherto every part of the engagement agreed to by the Goorka authorities has been strictly and faithfully observed; and I make little doubt, in conformity to them, the province will be quietly occupied, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made for the purpose.

3. I this morning, in company with Colonel Nicolls, paid a complimentary visit to Bum Sah, at which he was evidently gratified. Nothing of greater importance passed at this meeting, than a pleasing freedom and candour of behaviour, which served to remove from my mind the slight suspicions which I was led occasionally to entertain of his sincerity. I believe nothing defers the march of the Goorka troops, and the surrender of the remaining defences, but the difficulty of furnishing the carriers we engaged to provide in sufficient numbers.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Almora,
28th April, 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner,
with Enclosures.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner,
with Enclosures.

TRANSLATION of a Convention executed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, (authorized for that purpose by the Honourable E. Gardner, and Colonel Nicolls, acting on the part of the British Government) on one side, and by Bum Sah Choutra, Chamoo Bundaree Kajee Ungut Sirdar, and Jasmun Dan Thappa, for the Nepaul Government, on the other side.

The Rajah's name at the top of the paper "Gurbhun Jat Bekram Sah."

In the year 1872 Sumbut, on Thursday the 4th of Bysak, the following Convention has been written by the Choutra Bum Sah, Kajee Chamoo Bundaree, Captain Ungut Sing Sirdar and Jasmun Dan Thappa; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, on the part of the General Colonel Nicolls, and the Honourable Edward Gardner acting for the Governor-General; in which the Choutra Bum Sah and the Goorka Sirdars, on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul (here as pace is left for the Rajah's name inserted at the top of the paper), agree:

Th at the fort of Alnora, and the province of Kamaon, with all its fortified places shall be evacuated. The garrison with their property (namely private effects), ammunition (namely ball, powder, and flints, with all musquets and accoutrements, and eleven guns), shall be allowed to march across the Kalee unmolested, by a convenient road, being supplied with provisions and carriers who are to be collected and sent to such part as may be pointed out. The fort of Lalmaudi shall be evacuated this day, and possession given to the British troops.

(L. S.) The Seal of Colonel GARDNER.

(L. S.) BUM SAH's Seal.

(L. S.) W. L. GARDNER.

(L. S.) The Seal of KAJEE CHAMOO BUNDAREE.

(L. S.) Ditto of JASMUN DAN THAPPA.

Ratified and confirmed by us, this twenty-seventh of April 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Colonel.

E. GARDNER.

Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To the Honourable E. Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions of the Governor-General on the important and gratifying subject of their contents.

2. The terms of the convention concluded with Bum Sah and the other Goorka Chiefs, by which they engage to evacuate Kamaon and all the fortified places in the province, as the condition of being allowed to retire unmolested across the Sarda, are highly approved by the Governor-General, who considers that arrangement, viewed with reference to the brilliant operations of the troops which immediately preceded it, and to the solid benefits which it secures to the British Government in the early occupation of the province, to be in every point of view honourable and advantageous to the public interests. His Lordship's public and recorded thanks are due to you and to Colonel Nicolls, for the eminent judgment, prudence, and moderation, which prompted you, in the hour of victory, to accede to the solicitations of the enemy for a suspension of hostilities, with a view to improve and secure, without further effusion of blood, those decided advantages, which had already been acquired by the well-directed valour of our arms.

3. The result has fully justified the expectations which the Governor-General had formed, of the early and honourable conclusion of operations, of which both the political and military branch were confided to officers of approved ability, judgment, and zeal, and possessing in an eminent degree the confidence of the Government.

4. You

4. You will be pleased to communicate this despatch to Colonel Nicolls. His Lordship has, in General Orders of this date, expressed his sense of the eminent merits and services of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops under his command.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

5. The importance of the occupation of Kamaon, in its influence on the future events of the war, cannot be too highly estimated, whether it be regarded with relation to the moral effect which it will produce, or the value of the province in a military point of view.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

6. The tenour of the proclamation published by you, declaring the annexation of Kamaon to the dominions of the Honourable Company, is entirely approved.

7. As soon as the Goorka troops shall have withdrawn from Kamaon and the passage of the Sarda be secured, your attention will be directed to the introduction and establishment of the authority of the Government throughout the province. On this subject no instructions are deemed to be necessary, beyond those with which you have already been furnished; except in as much as refers to the boundary which should be assigned to the province. All the maps in possession of this Government are so incorrect, that no satisfactory judgment can be framed from them with regard to what the interests of the Company may require in that respect. To the eastward, the Sarda appears to present a natural limit. Still the important object of securing the trade with Tartary through the Himmaleh Mountains against the interference of the Goorkas might not be attained by fixing that river as the boundary; you are, therefore, requested to satisfy yourself on this point: and should it appear that a frontier beyond the Sarda, in the part where it approaches the mountains, would be required for the purpose above-mentioned, the extent of it must be defined, so as that the cession of that tract must be made a stipulation in any negotiation with the Goorka Government.

8. In like manner, you will please to ascertain what extension to the westward would be advisable, with a view to the tranquillity of the new province, and to the rendering it as beneficial as may be to the Company's Government, in order that, upon the re-establishment of any of the ancient ruling families on that western border, such reservation of territory may be made as will answer for the purpose described.

9. Any arrangements, connected with the introduction of our authority, which you may find it necessary to adopt in the first instance, will of course be considered as temporary, and subject to the final resolutions of the Government, after it shall have been able to form a satisfactory judgment on the subject, founded on experience and accurate local knowledge.

10. Your application to these objects will not necessarily be suspended, his Lordship apprehends, by the prosecution of further military operations in the direction of Gurhwall, or to whatever quarter they may be pointed, and you will be guided by our own discretion, founded on the actual state of affairs, with regard to accompanying the troops or remaining in the interior of the province.

11. I am directed by his Lordship to desire that you will assume the official designation of Commissioner for the affairs of Kamaon and Agent of the Governor-General. You are authorized to draw a salary of fifteen hundred sicca rupees per mensem, exclusively of your established receipts as Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, and to charge your actual expenses to the Government. Adverting to the arduous nature of the duties on which you have been employed since the preparations of the expedition into Kamaon were commenced, his Lordship deems it proper that this resolution should take effect from the 14th of December last, the date of the instructions of the Governor-General for undertaking that expedition.

12. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatches of the dates noted in the margin,* which did not appear to require any particular reply.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
3d May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.
(Enclosure

* 16th, 17th, 22d, and 24th April.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtugurh.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

Sir:

I have the honour to request that you will acquaint his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the march of Hustee Dull was confirmed yesterday evening, and his arrival at or near Gunna-nath, a mountain pass bearing north of our position, was satisfactorily ascertained.

He has carried with him the Thara Dull and Bhowannee Buksh companies (a part of their regular infantry) and about two or three hundred of the men whom he brought from Dootee.

Had the state of our supplies admitted it, I should have commenced my operations against the defences of the town last night, and profited greatly by his absence. With great reluctance I felt myself obliged to forego the flattering opportunity.

In order, however, to prevent the enemy from gaining any advantage from this bold measure, I detached Major Patton, at twelve last night, with the force named in the margin,* to follow Hustee Dull to Gunna-nath, and if not attended with much risk, to attack him before he could stockade himself. Should the enemy be stockaded, Major Patton is ordered to occupy the nearest strong position between him and Almora, and prevent him from increasing his defences by plying him with shells. If he has moved upon Nythanna, I mean to stockade the strongest point which I can select on the road in his rear, and then place Captain Butterfield's corps there, withdrawing the Native Infantry.

At four this morning I followed this detachment, and should have remained out till night, had I been able to flatter myself that Major Patton would have gained the position alluded to at an early hour. The gun-elephants moved too slowly, and after having detained him considerably, the Major deemed it expedient to send the six-pounder back to camp.

I had hoped to have assisted in cutting off the enemy's retreat by the nearest line, and I now hold the first battalion of the Fourth regiment in readiness for that service.

The occupation of Eree Deo has been of consequence in many ways, and from Hustee Dull's movement I am inclined to imagine, that they expect an escort from the westward, with the money and ammunition for Ummer Sing's army, which the state of affairs in Gurhwall has prevented Bum Sah from forwarding to its original destination.

The Zemindars in the vicinity of Eree Deo supply Captain Butterfield's force amply, and that officer is entrusted with money and authority to make purchases to any extent.

I shall report again, if I receive any despatch from Major Patton before night, or by express if necessary.

I have, &c.

Camp before Almora,
23d April 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To the Adjutant-General.

Sir:

I have very great satisfaction in transmitting, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a copy of a letter just received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment which marched last night against Hustee Dull; by which his Excellency will, I am sure, with pleasure observe, that the gallantry of the officers and men employed has, with ease, obtained advantages

* One six-pound field piece, one 4½ mortar.—Detail of Artillery: Five companies, second battalion Fifth regiment; Five companies flank battalion. Bildars, and a day's provision, and a goole of Irregulars.

advantages of very considerable importance over that chief and the élite of the army under his command.

The enemy is already much agitated by this happy event, and is reinforcing his detachment, which I shall also do.

I have, &c.

Camp before Almora,
23d April 1815, 7 P. M.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of Brigade.

Sir :

I have the pleasure of acquainting you, for the information of Colonel Nicolls, that the detachment he did me the honour of placing under my command last night came up with the force under the Goorka chief, Hustee Dull, and after a sharp action and pursuit over several hills completely defeated and dispersed them.

Nothing could exceed the gallantry of our officers and soldiers. All were anxious to close with the enemy, and actually drove them over the brink of a precipice.

I am sorry to say, we have had two or three killed and thirteen or fourteen wounded. A particular return shall be sent as soon as collected.

I have, &c.

Camp, Gunna-nath,
23d April 1815.

(Signed) R. PATTON,
Major, commanding Detachment.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

By the Commander-in-Chief's desire I yesterday had the honour to transmit you Colonel Nicolls' despatch of the 23d instant, announcing the complete defeat of Hustee Dull Choutrah. I have now, by his Excellency's command, the satisfaction to forward, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the enclosed copies of despatches from Colonel Nicolls, dated the 24th and 25th instant, reporting the death of Hustee Dull Choutra, who fell mortally wounded in the engagement with Major Patton's detachment, the subsequent capture by storm of the enemy's stockaded positions in front of Almora, and the occupation of that Capital by the British arms.

These decisive and brilliant successes obtained by the detachment under Colonel Nicolls, are considered by the Commander-in-Chief to be most honourable to our arms, while they promise in their consequences to be attended with the most beneficial influence on the general success of the war.

The Commander-in-Chief begs to solicit the particular notice of the Governor-General to the consummate judgment, energy, and skill with which Colonel Nicolls has conducted the important service entrusted to him in Kamaon, and to the unsurpassed zeal and gallantry of the troops, who have so nobly seconded his efforts in the service of his country.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief reserves the public expressions of his thanks and approbation to Colonel Nicolls and his detachment, until the receipt of that officer's report of the result of the operations in which he was engaged at the date of his last despatch.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarter sFuttygurh,
30th April 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

Enclosure No. 7

Letter from
Adjutant-General
with Enclosures.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtighurh.

Sir :

I had last night the honour to transmit a copy of a letter received from Major Patton, commanding the detachment which I ordered to march on the night of the 23d against Hustee Dull Choutra.

With the sincerest satisfaction, I have now the honour to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a subsequent report from Major Patton, and to add, that the rout and dispersion of that chief's selected force is fully confirmed. Some have returned to Almora, but by no means the whole force, if we can credit reports. With sentiments of regret for the death of a gallant Chief, mixed with those of joy for the removal of an active and vigilant enemy, I have to announce the death of Hustee Dull Choutra, uncle to the reigning Rajah of Nepaul. He was shot through the temple, and died upon the road to Almora.

A Sirdar, named Jeywokah, has also been brought into Almora, dangerously wounded through the body.

I hope to open the eight-inch mortars upon Sittolee to-morrow ; and under the prevailing alarm and dejection, I dare say the apprehension of these formidable engines will induce the enemy to an early evacuation of that post.

I transmit herewith a list of the killed and wounded, which is not as great as might have been expected, a circumstance on which I very heartily congratulate his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major Patton's conduct in directing this enterprize, entitles him to my warmest approbation : his decision and promptitude were only equalled by his skill and gallantry.

I wish he had named the officers, European and Native, who have had, and embraced opportunities of distinguishing themselves, in order that I might have performed the grateful duty of bringing their achievements to the notice of his Excellency.

This delightful task is, however, only postponed, as I feel that my pleasure of this success cannot be complete, until I have held up the gallant promoters of it to the grateful admiration of their Honourable Employers, their Country, and their Sovereign.

I have, &c.

Camp before Almora,
24th April 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

To Lieutenant Webb, Acting Major of Brigade, Camp.

Sir:

I have the honour of enclosing you a return of killed and wounded of the detachment in action with the enemy on the 23d of April 1815.

I am most anxious to remove the above, as soon as practicable, into your camp, and as Mr. Davies has reported five most dangerous cases which cannot properly be attended to in this camp, I have directed them, provided we can find means, to be conveyed to Katur Mul, with as little delay as possible, under an escort of a few regulars and a party of Colonel Gardner's irregulars.

We have a report in camp, that Hustee Dull has been very desperately wounded and carried into Almora ; and there is certainly another of their Chiefs killed, his embroidered belt, musquet, &c., having been brought into camp.

All the reports I have received this morning state that the enemy have all retired to Almora.

I have, &c.

(Signed) R. PATTON,
Major, commanding Detachment.

P.S. Let me beg of you to expedite supplies to us. The country has hitherto produced nothing.

RETURN

RETURN of Killed and Wounded, of a Detachment under Major R. Patton, in Action with the Enemy, April 23d 1815.

Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)
Letter from Adjutant-General, with Enclosures.

CORPS.	Killed.				Wounded.			
	Ensigns.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Ensigns.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Sepoys.
Detachment, Flank Battalion.....	1	1	1	..	7
Detachment, Second Battalion Fifth Native Regiment.....	1	..	1	..	16
TOTAL killed and wounded....	2	1	2	..	23

Name of the officer wounded.—Ensign Blair (severely, not dangerously), Flank battalion.

(Signed) ROBERT PATTON,
Major, commanding the Detachment.

Five of the above wounded cases are reported to me extremely dangerous ones.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtugurh.
Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I advanced at one P.M. with the first battalion Fourth Regiment and flank battalion towards the enemy's principal stockade upon the north end of the Sittolee ridge. It was my intention to have established the heavy mortar in battery within six or eight hundred yards of that work, and had taken up the ground for that purpose; when finding that our troops were confident and the enemy disheartened, I ordered their two stone breastworks to be carried by assault, a service cheerfully performed by the first battalion of the Fourth, most gallantly led by Captain Faithful.

The irregular infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's personal command, advanced by a ridge parallel to ours, and animated by the gallantry of the first battalion of the Fourth regiment, they diverged to the right when near the summit. They very easily possessed themselves of the three remaining breastworks upon the Sittolee ridge.

Whilst this was passing fifty men of the Fourth possessed themselves of a small breastwork on the left.

The first battalion Fourth regiment was halted on the ridge until the flank battalion came up. I then ordered Captain Leys to advance upon the retreating enemy; and finding five roads, the troops pursued them by each of them, until they possessed themselves of one stockade leading to the Kalmuttea, a small stone fortification, and the Rajah's palace.

We have thus cut off all retreat to Kalmuttea, and perfectly divided the enemy's force, which must fall as soon as our small mortars and six-pounders come up.

Lieutenant Wight and Captain Faithful led their men into the embrasure of the breastwork; in doing which, I regret to say, the former was dangerously wounded. I saw Captain Faithful immediately cut the Goorka down.

The only other officer of that corps, or any other, whom I have received any report as yet of having been wounded, is Lieutenant Purvis, a very gallant officer, who led the advance in a style that will ever do him honour.

I suppose about forty men may be killed and wounded.

I congratulate

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Adjutant General,
with Enclosures.

I congratulate his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the glorious result of the noble exertions of the troops, whom it will be a source of pride to me, to the end of life, to have commanded.

Major Patton's corps remained at Gunna-nath and Katur Mull, and about fifteen hundred of the irregulars and provincials are absent on various duties.

It is almost superfluous to say that the troops behaved well. It will suffice to report, that they marched for nearly two hours up hill, and drove an enemy, equal in number to their own, from seven breastworks and strong fortified houses, in less than three hours.

I have, &c.

Almora,
25th April 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

Lieutenant Field, of the Fourth regiment, also conducted himself in a most admirable manner.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtighurh.

Sir :

I had the honour, yesterday evening, to apprise you, by express, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops had carried the breastworks on the Sittolee ridge, and pushed their success so far as to occupy about one-third of the town, and their important positions upon the line between Kalmuttea and Lalmaudy.

These advantages were quietly retained till eleven P.M., at which hour our northern post, under Lieutenant Costly, of the first battalion of the Fourth regiment, was carried by overpowering numbers. Lieutenant Brown and Lieutenant Winfield, of the flank battalion, were instantly detached with a hundred men to the assistance of the party, and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, who happened to be with me at the moment, instantly led one of his gooles to the spot. By the zeal, judgment and gallantry of these officers and troops, this invaluable position was recovered and retained. The Goorkas charged our troops two or three times, but were always repulsed. The loss on both sides was considerable.

Though I believe there was not any previous concert, the very sharp firing upon the hill encouraged the garrison of the fort to make a sortie. They came up to the wall of our advanced post, about six feet high or more, and threw stones over it : one Goorka had the temerity to mount the wall, from which he instantly fell dead. Throughout the night, an incessant skirmishing prevailed, occasioning many casualties : amongst others Lieutenant Tapley, of the Twenty-seventh Native Infantry, received a mortal wound.

The small mortars opened about six P.M., and one of the large ones at twelve. I feel much indebted to Lieutenants Bell and Wilson, for their activity in laying and bringing these mortars into use so soon.

This morning the advanced post in town was pushed to within seventy yards of the fort of Almora, and remains established there. Lieutenant Bell having thrown several eight-inch shells into the fort, the garrison was compelled to remain concealed ; and Goorkas and Kusseas having quitted it in great numbers, it was too easily considered by our advanced parties to have been evacuated. They proceeded up to the street which bounds it on the east side, in order to get to the door by which so many had quitted it. The garrison suddenly shewed themselves, and a hot fire rendered it necessary to retreat, which was accordingly done, but with a good countenance.

At nine P.M., a flag of truce brought me a letter from the Choutra Bum Sah and another from Captain Hearsey, written with that Chief's concurrence, requesting that a suspension of arms might be mutually agreed to, in view to the termination of hostilities in this province, on the basis of terms offered to the Choutra several weeks ago by the Hon. Edward Gardner.

With

With the concurrence of Mr. Gardner, this suspension has been agreed to; and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner will meet the Choutra, and the three principal Sirdars now surviving, as soon as one of them, Chumoo Bundaree, can be brought in from one of their outposts.

The result I shall report to you this evening, for his Excellency's information.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

Almora,
26th April 1815.

Five P.M. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has been compelled to wait till this hour for Chumoo Bundaree, I therefore shall not, by this post, be able to report as I intended.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

(Enclosure No. 9.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtighurh.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoys, killed and wounded in the attack upon the town of Almora, and the breastworks which covered the approach to it, upon the 25th instant, and in the operations which have been carried on since.*

I hope his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will not conceive that the loss of men, considerable as it is, is disproportionate to the service performed.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner being at present employed in preparing the terms upon which the Goorka garrison may evacuate the province unmolested, I have not yet been able to obtain the return of casualties in the irregular levy under his command, but it is understood to be within, rather than beyond, the number mentioned.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

Almora,
27th April 1815.

RETURN of Men Killed and Wounded of the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment of Native Infantry, and of the Flank Detachment under Captain Leys, on the 25th and 26th April 1815.

CORPS.	Lieutenants.		Soobadars.		Jemmadars.		Havildars.		Naicks.		Drummers.		Sepoys.		Tent Lascars.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
First Battalion Fourth Regiment Native Infantry }	..	2	1	..	1	..	4	8	1	2	..	..	21	58	..	1
Flank Detachment	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	26	..	..
TOTAL	1	2	1	..	1	..	4	9	1	4	..	..	22	84	..	1
GRAND TOTAL	3		1		1		13		5		..		106		1	
GRAND TOTAL killed and Wounded. . . . . }	..... 130															

NAMES OF OFFICERS.

Killed Lieutenant Tapley, Flank Detachment.
Wounded Lieutenant Purvis (slightly), First battalion Fourth Regiment.
Do Lieutenant Wight (severely), do.

Camp, Almora,
27th April 1815.

(Signed)

W. S. WEBB,
M.B.

* Regular 130
Irregular 50

Total 180

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtugurh.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit herewith a return of killed and wounded of the irregular infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's command, during the operations against the defence of this town.

The total certainly is considerable ; but I beg you will assure his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I have endeavoured, by every means, to prevent the expenditure of our gallant troops.

It is a great satisfaction to me to state, that many of the wounds are slight. Amongst the whole there are, I think, but four compound fractures.

I have, &c.

Almora,
28th April 1815.

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Irregulars under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Gardner, in the Assaults on the Enemy's Positions at Almora on the 25th April 1815.

	Jemadars.	Neshunchirs.	Enkietees.	Sepoys.	Bheettes.	Jena.	TOTAL.
Killed .....	..	3	3	13	1	..	20
Wounded.....	2	2	11	44	1	1	61
TOTAL killed and wounded.....							81

Camp, Almora,
28th April 1815.

(Signed) W. L. GARDNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding Irregulars.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, in order to be laid before his Excellency the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a despatch from Colonel Nicolls, dated the 30th ultimo, noticing the important services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, during the late arduous and brilliant service in Kamaon.

The Commander-in-Chief concurs in the sentiments of approbation which Colonel Nicolls has expressed of the able, gallant, and meritorious conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, both in his advance from Chilkeea to Almora, and subsequent to the junction of the regular force under Colonel Nicolls ; and his Excellency begs leave to recommend the valuable services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to the distinguished favour of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

No allowances of any description have been fixed for Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner since he entered upon the invasion of Kamaon. The sum of three hundred rupees per month, mentioned by Colonel Nicolls, is drawn by the Lieutenant-Colonel, in his capacity of Commanding Officer of the Irregular Horse, which situation it is still intended, his Excellency believes, he should retain.

The Commander-in-Chief can have no hesitation in submitting to the most favourable consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that the scale of personal allowance recommended by Colonel Nicolls may be granted to

to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner from the date of his instructions, viz., the 21st December 1814, exclusive of the pension he receives from Government, and of his allowance as Commandant of Irregular Cavalry.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtighur,
9th May 1815.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtighur.

Sir :

The great, highly valuable, and always cheerful services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner have been so eminently conspicuous in every way, and been so strongly promotive of the glorious result of the operations in this province, that I should feel myself guilty of a negligence truly disgraceful, were I not to make them the subject of a separate despatch, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Your letter in reply to mine of the 9th instant, having conveyed to me his Lordship's high approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's conduct to the period of my arrival in camp, it would be as improper as it is unnecessary, to return to the subject of his judicious advance from Chilkeea.

Since I have joined, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has performed services of the first importance to our success, which entitle him to my warmest gratitude.

1st. He has obtained for me the best intelligence.

2d. His corps, under his personal command, greatly contributed to our success in the attack upon the Sittolee ridge on the 25th instant.

3d. A detachment of his, also, personally and voluntarily led to the relief of our northern post, saved the Native Infantry stationed there from a contest unequal in numbers, and with the greatest gallantry (increased, if not aroused by his presence) repulsed three successive charges of the enemy, who lost several of their leaders.

4th. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner conducted himself in the discussion of the terms of the convention with such skill, perseverance, and address, as to render him most worthy of the grateful remembrance of the Government.

5th. The Lieutenant-Colonel has been, ever since the ratification of the convention, most busily employed in making arrangements for the removal of the Choutra's effects and stores.

6th. He has kindly undertaken to accompany Bum Sah to the Sarda, in order that the difficulties and vexations which may be expected to arise, may be removed and softened immediately, in the manner most likely to impress that Chief with a favourable opinion of the justice, liberality, and good faith of the British Government.

Feeling, as I do, grateful for the Lieutenant-Colonel's hearty co-operation, and that the cause has been greatly served by his extra official exertions, I beg leave humbly to request, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will take the present income of that officer into his consideration. He has now, I understand, three hundred rupees per month : in command of his corps of cavalry, he had nearly four times that sum. Then, his exertions were comparatively small : here his mind has been most actively employed in furthering the service, and his frame, naturally very strong, plainly shews that his exertions have been beyond its power.

My humble recommendation to his Excellency is, that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's pay be increased to one thousand rupees per month, from the period at which he entered upon the execution of his Lordship's orders.

I have, &c.

Almora,
30th April 1815.

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

P.S. The Choutra proceeds to a distance of three coss this evening, and has insisted upon visiting us again on his way.

(Enclosure

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No 12.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a copy of Colonel Nicolls' despatch to your address.

2. The Governor-General has perused with sentiments of high satisfaction, the honourable testimony borne by Colonel Nicolls to the distinguished merits and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, during the operations in Kamaon conducted under Colonel Nicolls' orders, and in the negotiation of the convention for the evacuation of the province, and in the subsequent arrangements for the removal of the Goorka troops across the Sarda.

3. The conspicuous good conduct, ability, and judgment, manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, throughout the period of his separate command in Kamaon, have already received the approbation and applause of the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's unremitting and zealous exertions in the public service, since the assumption of the command of the forces in Kamaon by Colonel Nicolls, and the skill, promptitude, and gallantry which has marked his conduct in the occasions particularized by Colonel Nicolls, augment his claim to the distinguished notice of Government, which he has so ably, zealously, and bravely served.

4. The Governor-General requests this expression of his sentiments may be communicated through Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner.

5. The Governor-General entirely concurs in the suggestion regarding Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's personal allowance, and is pleased to authorize that officer to draw a personal allowance of Rs. 1000 per mensem, to commence from the 21st December 1814, exclusive of the pension which he receives from Government, and of his allowance as Commandant of Irregular Horse. The necessary authority will be given for passing this allowance to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
13th May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To the Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtygurh.

Sir :

I do myself the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Choutra Bum Sah marched last night, with his family and as much of his property as we could provide carriage for towards the Sarda.

The fort of Almora was occupied by our troops last night; and thus the conquest of the town, and I may now without much presumption add, the province, is happily completed. I beg you will offer my humble congratulations to his Lordship on this most important event.

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit a copy of a Detachment Orders which I deemed it just and proper to issue yesterday, when the labours of the troops, in dispossessing the enemy of his capital, has been terminated.

That many are therein praised, is to me, and I hope will be to the Commander-in-Chief, a source of sincerest pleasure. In so small a band to find so many noble leaders, so many brilliant examples, so much zeal, so much heroism, is not common : but where found, it would be in me, who witnessed many of the facts I commend, a piece of ungrateful injustice, not to notice and applaud them. Of such treachery I cannot be guilty.

I assure his Lordship, that the officers whose conduct I have thus honourably mentioned, deserve the approbation I bestow on them, in the exact proportions in which they are recorded, as far as my fallible judgment permits me to discriminate.

One

One name only yet remains unnoticed in my public reports, but that name can support itself. The Honourable Edward Gardner has, by every means in his power, official and personal, contributed with unwearied zeal, to promote the objects of the Government in the invasion of the province. His exertions have been most invaluable; and now that he has proclaimed the establishment of the Company's Government, there is every reason to hope, from his mild but energetic rule, that the military service will be benefited, by the immediate removal of all the impediments and obstructions, under which we have hitherto been compelled, though silently, to labour.

Mr. Gardner accompanied me on the morning of the 23d, when I had some hope of being able to act upon the line of Hutee Dull's retreat. He also ascended the Sitolee ridge with me, and I have enjoyed the pleasure of his company on every interesting occasion since.

The obligations imposed upon me by Mr. Gardner's most zealous co-operation, induce me to request that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will do me the favour to make some honourable mention of his valuable service to the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

The concluding paragraph of the order, wherein the Commander-in-Chief's name is attached, and I trust permanently, to the citadel, will I hope, if not approved, be tolerated by his Lordship. If I may be allowed to express the wish of any portion of the army, I may fairly say that this change would be agreeable to all under my command.

Under authority from his Lordship, I this morning presented to Rissaldar Mohun Sing, a sword entrusted to me by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, with directions that it should be conferred upon the Sirdar of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's levy who should be found most worthy of it.

This Rissaldar distinguished himself twice in the advance from Chilkeea; and in the night of the 25th, without specific instructions, flew to the post of danger and honour. Arrived there, he headed three successive and successful charges of the Patan levies, and taught the Goorka Chiefs that at night, their favourite hour of conflict, and with their sword, their favourite weapon, they were unequal to face our gallant troops, with any reasonable hope of success.

Mohun Sing returned the compliments paid him, which I conceived it proper to address upon the theatre of his valour, over the tombs of the Goorka Sirdars, with the unaffected modesty of a true soldier. He presented a nuzzur immediately, in token of fidelity to the Honourable Company; and I have not the smallest doubt, that whenever called upon, he will prove one of the most attached, as he assuredly is one of the most valiant subjects of the British Empire in India.

I have, &c.

Almora,
1st May 1815.

(Signed)

J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

DETACHMENT ORDERS, *Camp, Almora, 30th April 1815.*

Parole:—"Kamaon." Countersign:—"Victory."

With sentiments of the highest pride, and feelings of the warmest gratitude to the gallant troops whom he has the honour to command, Colonel Nicolls has to congratulate them upon the rapid and complete success which has attended and crowned their noble exertions.

The value of the conquest at the advanced period of the year cannot easily be appreciated; but Colonel Nicolls feels assured, that it will be long felt and acknowledged by the Commander-in-Chief, to whom all the details of the service have been regularly transmitted.

The ease and rapidity with which our successes have been gained, so fully bespeak the promptitude, zeal, and gallantry, with which the troops have acted, that Colonel Nicolls conceives any general eulogium unnecessary.

The proud consciousness of having honourably and fully performed his duty, may be claimed by almost every officer, non-commissioned officer, and sepoy of this detachment; and this noble feeling, sanctioned and confirmed by his companions in arms, has ever been the soldier's best and most permanent reward.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

To Major Patton the warmest thanks of the Commanding Officer are due, for the zeal and ability with which he conducted the enterprize against the enemy's commander on the 23d instant. A service replete with advantage to the cause in which we are engaged, as affording another proud proof of the superiority of our gallant officers and men.

The officers whose good fortune placed them foremost on this occasion, were Lieutenants Webster and Brown, and Ensigns Blair and Sargeant; Colonel Nicolls requests them to accept his best acknowledgments for their distinguished exertions.

To Captain Leys, whose advice and aid are reported by Major Patton to have been most important on the 23d instant, the Commanding Officer offers the assurance of his warmest approbation. With additional gratification, Colonel Nicolls further requests that gallant officer to receive his warmest thanks for his judicious and zealous conduct on the 25th and 26th instant.

The gallant conduct of Captain Faithfull, commanding the first battalion of the Fourth Native Regiment, deserves the Commanding Officer's warmest approbation, and will ever be remembered by him with grateful admiration. The conduct of the corps, in storming the enemy's breastworks at Sittolee after a fatiguing march of two hours, in which, from urgent considerations, Colonel Nicolls could not allow a halt to be made, may justly be considered as giving that distinguished corps a lasting claim on the respect of the army and on the gratitude of the Government.

The officers brought forward on this occasion, by their having by good fortune been placed more in advance, were Lieutenants Field, Purvis, and Wight. The Commanding Officer returns to each his best thanks; but particularly to Lieutenant Wight, whose undaunted gallantry led him, without hesitation, to enter the breastwork at the embrasure, according to the order which he had received. At this honourable post he fell, disabled by six wounds, and only rescued from death by the personal aid of Captain Faithfull, his commanding Officer.

Colonel Nicolls also requests Lieutenant Hay to receive his thanks, for the activity and judgment which he displayed on this occasion, and during the events of the night.

The judgment, zeal, and gallantry, which distinguished Lieutenants Brown and Whinfield of the Flank Battalion, in retaking with a small force the northern hill of which the Goorka troops had for a moment taken possession, are too fully known and acknowledged by the whole detachment, to derive any additional weight or value from the praise of any pen: but Colonel Nicolls desires that it may stand recorded as his opinion, that the exploit alluded to was one of which the best troops in any age might justly have been proud.

The noble and successful exertions of the Irregular Infantry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's immediate command, upon the memorable occasion, deserves Colonel Nicolls' highest praise. The valour shewn by the Gholes engaged in repelling the three successive charges of the enemy's selected detachment, of strength superior, cannot be too fully or too highly estimated.

On all occasions, in every way, and with the most obliging cheerfulness, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has met, where he has not anticipated, Colonel Nicolls' wishes and commands. In this public manner, the Lieutenant-Colonel is requested to accept Colonel Nicolls' warmest acknowledgments and thanks, and to remain assured, that no part of his duty has been, or will be more acceptable to him, than that which leads him to bring the Lieutenant-Colonel's great and gallant exertions, and his judicious conduct under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

Lieutenants Bell and Wilson have shewn a degree of zeal and activity, fully equalling the hopes, and realizing the expectations of the Commanding Officer, and Colonel Nicolls requests the former to return his best thanks to the detachment of Artillery, for their unwearied exertions on the 25th and 26th instant.

Colonel Nicolls requests that Lieutenant Webb, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, acting as Major of Brigade, will accept his warmest thanks, for having conducted the details and duties of that office, since the period at which he

kindly

kindly undertook to perform them, to the fall of the enemy's capital, with a degree of punctuality, judgment, and precision, which will ever stamp him, in the Commanding Officer's opinion, as a most valuable staff officer.

To Lieutenant Dwyer, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Nicolls is under great obligations for a ready and cheerful assistance afforded upon all occasions.

The conduct of Jemadar Ramdeul Miser, of the first battalion of the Fourth Regiment, in advancing to the enemy's breastwork, and remaining with confidence under his fire, was highly meritorious and becoming his rank. It claims and receives Colonel Nicolls' best thanks.

In closing this record of the retrospective view of the glorious events of the week, Colonel Nicolls is anxious to hold up to the admiration of his brother soldiers, the conduct of Sepoy Dokul Sing, a hero, who though wounded in five places, refused, when lying disabled on the ground, to surrender his musquet to several of the enemy who would have wrested it from his hands.

It will ever be Colonel Nicolls' pride to have commanded on the happy occasion which has drawn forth these weak encomiums; and should the enemy be inclined again to dispute the province, he will enter upon the conflict, as the troops must also do, with full assurance that a continuance of such zealous and gallant exertions, will crown the close of the campaign in this quarter with glory, reputation, and honour.

In honour of his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and to connect his Lordship's well-known military name with the conquest of the capital of this province, Colonel Nicolls thinks it proper to order, that henceforth the Fort of Lalmaudec shall receive and retain the name of Fort Moira. All returns, reports, and official papers from thence, are to be dated accordingly.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government Fort-William.

Sir :

1. I am directed to request, that you will submit to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, under date the 14th instant, with the copy of a series of despatches to his address from Colonel Nicolls, commanding the troops in Kamaon.

2. The Governor-General has already had the honour to communicate to the Vice-President in Council, the sentiments of unqualified approbation and applause with which he viewed the conduct of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops under his command. A repetition, in this place, of sentiments so recently and publicly expressed, must be entirely superfluous, however grateful to the personal feelings of the Governor-General.

3. The Vice-President in Council is fully sensible of the extraordinary merits of the Honourable Edward Gardner, whose services on former occasions have frequently received the high and recorded approbation of Government. The knowledge possessed by the Governor-General of Mr. Gardner's eminent talents and qualities, induced his Lordship to select him, in the first instance, to conduct the political negotiations which it was judged expedient to endeavour to open with the Goorka Chiefs and the native inhabitants of Kamaon, and afterwards to confide to his charge the superintendence and conduct of the expedition composed of levies of Irregulars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, destined for the occupation of that province. During the progress of those able and judicious movements, by which Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner effected his advance to Almora, secured the fidelity and co-operation of a considerable portion of the inhabitants of Kamaon, and enabled Colonel Nicolls to commence his operations at once against the Capital of the province, the merits of Mr. Gardner were eminently conspicuous, and received the repeated expression of the Governor-General's acknowledgments and approbation.

4. Since the command of the troops in Kamaon has devolved on Colonel Nicolls, the talents, activity, knowledge, and ardent zeal of Mr. Gardner, have been unremittingly applied to the advancement of the service jointly entrusted to

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls.

(Enclosure No. 14.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

to Colonel Nicolls and himself: and the early and complete accomplishment of the Governor-General's views in Kamaon have been eminently promoted by the cordial, zealous, and honourable spirit of co-operation, in every branch of the service, which has animated their mutual exertions.

5. The Governor-General performs a grateful part of his duty, in bearing this cordial testimony to the meritorious conduct of Mr. Gardner, throughout the whole course of the arduous and important service in which he has recently been employed.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
17th May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

To Colonel Nicolls, commanding in Kamaon.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches, No. 24 to 30 inclusive.

His Excellency observed with satisfaction, your care and attention in inspecting the different corps and details of which your force is composed, and was gratified to find you had so much reason to be pleased with them.

Orders have been given for the preparation of warm pantaloons for the European details of Artillery and for the Gun-Lascars; and the men belonging to the Grenadier companies of the second battalion of the Twenty-seventh, who are now at the Head-Quarters of the corps at Nahun, will be ordered to join the companies in Kamaon.

No further remarks or orders appear to be required on your despatches now acknowledged.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtygurh,
30th April 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

To Colonel Nicolls, commanding in Kamaon.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, Nos 34 and 35.

The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs with you in the sentiments of admiration and approbation which you have expressed of the conduct of the officers and men of the detachments commanded by Major Patton and Captain Leys, and his Excellency will not fail to give publicity in General Orders to these sentiments.

The Commander-in-Chief will have much pleasure in appointing Captain Leys Major of Brigade to the forces serving in Kamaon, if that appointment be agreeable to him; and, in that event, his Excellency requests you will be pleased to appoint him in Division Orders, transmitting the date of such appointment to Head-Quarters, in order that the appointment may be announced in General Orders.

His Excellency will also have much pleasure in appointing Brevet Major Price to the command of the flank battalion, to be reinforced by the Light Company of the first battalion of the Fifth Native Infantry.

Immediately on receipt of your despatch No. 3, directions were sent to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod to change the directions of his route to Bareilly, and there to await your further orders.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtygurh
1st May 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 17.)

GENERAL ORDER *by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.*—Futtygurh, 2d May 1815.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

The Governor-General having received official advices of the capture by assault of the fortified heights and town of Almora, on the 25th ultimo, by the forces under the command of Colonel Nicolls, of the total repulse of the enemy in a night attack on our positions in the night of the same day, and of the conclusion, on the 27th ultimo, of a convention with the principal Goorka chiefs in Kamaon, by which, in return for permission to retire across the Sarda with their troops, they engage to evacuate all the fortified places in the province in ten days, surrendering at the moment the fortresses immediately round the Capital, his Excellency is pleased to direct, that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of these great and distinguished successes of the British arms at Almora and the reduction to the British power of the valuable and important province of Kamaon.

(Enclosure No. 17.)
General Order.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

GENERAL ORDER *by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.*
Futtygurh, 3d May 1815.

(Enclosure No. 18.)
General Order.

The Governor-General has singular satisfaction in acknowledging the important service rendered by Colonel Nicolls in the reduction of the province of Kamaon.

The judgment of Colonel Nicolls in his preparatory measures, the unremitting activity with which he pursued the object entrusted to his management, and the gallant promptitude with which he siezed and improved every opening that could lead to the fulfilment of his instructions, not only reflect the highest credit on himself, but afford so salutary a lesson for the whole army, that his Lordship cannot let slip the opportunity of recommending it to their attention.

The success of Colonel Nicolls (and the observation will be supported by the brilliant consequences which have attended similar exertions on the part of Major-General Ochterlony) under the complicated difficulties presented by the quality of the country, the fortifications by which its natural strength was assisted, and the obstinate resistance of a courageous enemy, should prove the superiority conferred by military service, and the certainty that a strenuous application of its principles must entail honourable distinction on a commander.

Warfare in a mountainous region offers embarrassments, which when viewed at a distance appear insurmountable, but which dwindle into comparative insignificance under the grasp of vigour and genius. It is only in unusual situations, demanding readiness of resource and animated efforts, that the difference between officer and officer can be displayed: and it ought to be always present to the mind of every military man, that he who in circumstances of perplexity tries and fails, has to plead those chances from which no operation in war can be secured, his pretensions to the character of zeal and energy being in the mean time maintained; while he who contents himself with urging difficulties as an excuse for doing nothing, voluntarily registers his own inefficiency.

The Governor-General, in expressing his warm approbation of the excellent conduct of Colonel Nicolls, desires also to record the merits of those, whose services in this enterprize have been indicated as possessing peculiar claim to notice.

Colonel Nicolls has earnestly represented the admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, at the head of his Irregular corps, in forcing the enemy to abandon so many strong positions, and in finally establishing himself before Almora. The skill and spirited decision of Major Patton (commanding

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira.
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 18.)
General Order.

the second battalion of the Fifth regiment) in the attack of the detached corps, which he defeated on the 23d April; the exemplary valour manifested by Captain Faithful (commanding the first battalion of the Fourth regiment) in the successive assaults of the different works of the enemy on the 25th, nobly emulated by Lieutenant Wight; and the behaviour of Captain Leys, marked equally by intrepidity and judgment, at the head of the flank battalion.

Lieutenants Field and Purvis, of the Fourth regiment, with Lieutenants Bell and Wilson of the Artillery, are also mentioned in terms of strong commendation.

To all those officers the Governor-General offers his sincere applause; as likewise to all the other officers (Native as well as European), non-commissioned officers, and men, who have so becomingly supported the character of the British army in this laborious service: and his Lordship trusts, that this splendid proof of what a just confidence in their own powers can achieve, will satisfy our Native troops of their own infinite superiority over the enemy with whom they have to cope.

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. ADAMI,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 19.)
Intercepted
Letter.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

TRANSLATIONS of INTERCEPTED LETTERS, *April 12th 1815.*

From Ummer Sing, and his sons, Ram Doss and Urjun Thappa, to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated Rajgurh, 2d March 1815.

(See Enclosure No. 1, page 553.)

Draft of a Petition to be addressed to the Emperor of China by the Rajah of Nepaul, enclosed in Ummer Sing's letter.

(See Enclosure No. 1, page 556.)

(Enclosure No. 20.)
Intercepted
Letters.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

LETTER from *Kajee Buktawar Sing Bishneit to General Beem Sing Thappa and Kajee Rundo: Thappa, dated the 7th of Cheet (1st April 1815).*

You will have been informed, by the accounts I have already sent you, of the works that have been thrown up upon the Bageerettee. I have sent all the officers and men who were here to oppose and attack the enemy. I will communicate to you whatever may occur. The Sirdars of Almora will, of course, have informed you of the state of affairs in Kamaon. I despatched two men, disguised as Jogees, to Ummer Sing Thappa, with letters enclosed in the inside of bamboos, and in the same manner received an answer from him, the tenour of which you will be made acquainted with from my arzee to the Rajah, in which I have detailed it. Ummer Sing Thappa has written for reinforcements and ammunition, and to put up prayers for his success through the Bramins; I therefore submit to you, that if assistance be quickly sent, the roads will be opened for our supplies and communication, and the enemy may be compelled to retreat. If there be any delay, it will be difficult to retain the country, as the enemy are exciting the inhabitants to insurrection. What more can I write to you on this subject?

(Continued in a separate paper.)

The men who brought the letter from Ummer Sing attempted to come by the upper road, above Rajgurh, through Boslan; but not finding it practicable, they returned to Rajgurh, where they remained twelve days, and thence came to me through the low country. They state, that they heard it reported at Jeeroonda (a town twelve coss to the southward of Nahun), that another battle

battle had been fought, in which one thousand two hundred Europeans had been killed besides innumerable natives, and that we had captured an eighteen-pounder. I have mentioned what they relate for your information. If I should get any written accounts of it, I shall communicate them to you. I have hung Ajeet Mahal, Jemmadar, and Bheem Sing Kote, Havildar, belonging to the Goorka Buksh's company, who were guilty of treachery, and had confessed the fact under their own hands.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira.
1 June 1815.
(Enclosure No. 20.)
Intercepted Letters.

(Enclosures in the above.)

Copy of the Confession of Ajeet Mahal, Jemmadar, and Bheem Sing Kote, Havildar, written in the Presence of Arbitrators (Punchach.)

We have been in treaty with the English for joining them, and have corresponded with them. We have undoubtedly been guilty of treason, and by the good fortune of the Maharajah, we have been discovered and seized. We confess the facts.

LETTER from *Ummer Sing Thappa and Ram Doss Thappa (his son) to Kajee Buktawar Sing Bishneit, dated 6 Phagoon, 2d March 1815. (Enclosed in the above.)*

Runjore Sing Thappa will have informed you of the victory gained at Jytuck. There have been two trifling battles fought here: many of the English were killed. The Rajahs of this country have joined the English and surrounded me. I had determined to fight the enemy with the force I had with me, notwithstanding it was putting every thing to hazard (a game of chance, for victory or defeat is in the hands of the Deity) when I was informed by the Government of Nepal, that a reinforcement of twenty-seven companies had been sent off, and Bum Sah Choutra wrote to me that they had already arrived at Phootana,* and would speedily join me: I therefore waited for their arrival and junction, before I attacked the enemy. The English army is posted in stockaded positions. I received orders from the Government, if possible to effect a peace by sacrificing a portion of the country; but instead of being satisfied with a part, the English aim at possessing the whole extent of the mountains to Nepal, and have created a disturbance from the Kamuck Teskhee (near Nepal) to the Saturroodee (probably the Sutleje). Should I open any negociation for peace, or make offers of a cession of a portion of the country, the same thing will occur as happened to Tippoo, who during war time gave to them three crores of jaidad (lands held for military service) and made peace: in the end they possessed themselves of the whole of his dominions. In a similar manner, they will take a part of this country, and extending their views, will eventually seize upon Nepal itself. It is not my opinion, therefore, that it would be advisable to make peace with the English by the cession of any part of the country. I would rather advise, that, if possible, it be defended by force of arms, and every means of opposition. You have done well in collecting the companies and defending the Gurhwall country. It is your duty thus to do the service of your master, who will shew his approbation and reward you. Do not be under any uneasiness for this quarter. By the blessing of God, and the good fortune of our Prince, the English shall be driven back. If I could but gain a victory or two over the enemy, the Seikhs would come to my assistance, and with their co-operation we would drive the English from the country, and rid the land of its enemies. Be urgent with the armies that may have arrived from the eastward to join me without delay, and keep me informed from time to time of your welfare and affairs.

LETTER from *Kajee Buktawar Sing Bishneit, and Rupt Murdun Thappa, to Bum Sah Choutra and Kajee Chamoo Bundaree, dated 3d Cheet (22d March 1815).*

The accounts of the battles of Jumpla and Chumoor will have reached you by our former letters. Not having heard from you for a length of time, we despatched a hircarra to you, who has not yet returned, and we are ignorant

of

Said to be twenty-five days' journey from Almora, and about half way to Nepal.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.
(Enclosure No. 20.)
Intercepted
Letters.

of the state of affairs to the eastward, and of the movements of the enemy in your quarter. It is proper that you write us all these particulars, and we know you will not wait for the attack of the enemy, but advance against him and compel him to retire. We have frequently written on the subject of your sending us supplies of ammunition, but none have arrived: let it be quickly sent, as delay is very injurious. Write frequently.

EXTRACT *from an Arzee from Dhun Beer Thappa, addressed to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 4th Cheet (29th March 1815.)*

On the other side of the Jumna matters stand thus. Ummer Sing is in position with his army, stockaded on a hill between the forts of Sooruj Gurree and Raj Gurree, and the English army has surrounded him with batteries of guns. You are acquainted with the state and disposition of the Zemindars and principal people to the westward: they have all joined the English, and have supplied them with guides and information, from which the enemy have derived great advantage. Our supplies and communications are cut off, and the English have invested the fort of Jampta on all sides, and the Sirdars, who are in the field, are unable to relieve the garrison either by men or provisions, being engaged in protecting their own posts. The reinforcements which were sent from Nepaul, and which were destined for this quarter, have been detained at Almora. If you can send further assistance for this quarter, matters may still go on well; but except from you no reinforcements can arrive. The other Baradars (chiefs) are ashamed to apply to you for more men; but I, who am devoted to your service, have ventured to inform you of all I see and hear, and whatever you command shall be obeyed.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

(Enclosure No. 21.)

Intercepted
Letters.

TRANSLATION *of a Letter from Bum Sah to Rooder Beer Sah (his brother) at Nepaul, dated 6th of Cheet (2d April 1815), from Almora.*

You will have been informed of the state of affairs here from my former letters. My authority in the country no longer exists. The call for funds is urgent, and the expenses have been furnished only by means of loans. The enemy are upon us, and I am fortifying myself here; but the bankers will no longer advance money, as their former accounts and claims are still unsettled.

In reply to my applications to the Government for assistance in money and men, I have been told that I have a sufficient force for the protection of Almora, and that whatever reinforcements arrive here must be forwarded to the frontier. If I had even ten men for every hundred of the enemy I might defend myself. The reinforcements which have arrived for their frontier are unsupplied with arms. How can I despatch this force thither, when the enemy in this quarter is in possession of the hill of the Devee? Our troops in the Gurrees of Koompore opposed and stopped the advance of the enemy; but instead of attacking us, they took another road and got thither. It was the intention of Captain Ungut to have made a night attack upon them, but his people were ill-armed, and it therefore was not done. We are now defending ourselves here. Our people occupy a number of outposts, while the enemy are stationed at Katur-Mull, and whom we shall take an opportunity of attacking.

The enemy are strong in men and resources: they are not to be driven back by one defeat. No provision has been made for the levies that have been raised from the country, and what service can be expected from them if they have no means of subsistence? For these six months I have managed, by disposing of my private property, the reinforcements which have been sent from the eastward, for the armies on the western frontier are also destitute of every thing, and are much distressed. I have lately, by the sale of jewels, raised eight hundred or a thousand rupees, which I have expended on their account. The arrangements that have been made for this quarter are not in conformity to the orders received from the Durbar. Without supplies of money what can be done? Great difficulties will occur. Give me your advice speedily on these matters and I will act accordingly.

From

From Bugat Beer Udkaree and Ram Beer Kajee to Major Dillee Ram Jeossee, Army Agent at Penthanna, dated 1st April 1815.

Mentions the arrival of the enemy by the Dhecklee road, in consequence of which he had remained at Almora instead of proceeding onwards. Complains of want of funds, and desires that two thousand rupees may be borrowed and sent to him immediately, otherwise the Company will die through want and his honour be lost.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

Intercepted
Letters.

From Damodur Bhunkar, Kirpa Ram Ghurlee, Chamoo Ghurlee, Bakka Khuttree, Baglee Thappa, Govind Khurhova Bhunghur, Opadeea, Gungwee, Opadeea to Rhutteen Ghurlee, and nine other Ghurlics, dated 2d April 1815.

Be under no concern for us, for we are all well. Bum Sah Choutra and the Kajee are in Almora, Captain Ungut at Zuthoulce, and we are in Kalee-Mathee. The enemy is posted on the opposite side of the Koosi and to the east of Lohbeh. To the present day, however, there has been no fighting. The whole country have joined the enemy, and are prepared to destroy us.

Assa Ram came here for treasure, but it could not be sent, the road being stopped. The treasure is in Polkha. We are all well here, and also the Havildars, Jemmadars, Soldiers, &c., to the west of the Jumna.

From Karu Beer and Bukt Beer Udkaree, the Jemmadars and Officers, &c., of the Company to General Beem Sing and Kajec Rundoz Thappa, dated Kalee Mathee, 1st April 1815.

The letters from our Sirdars will have made you acquainted with the state of affairs here, as far as we have seen and understand them. Events have occurred as follows. To the south-west of Almora there is a pass at Dhecklee, in which we had a military post: by this the enemy entered. Sirdar Ungut and Jismundun Thappa, in conjunction with us, marched to the hill of Koompoor above Dhecklee, and constructed a stockade. Reinforcements of men and ammunition having joined the enemy, he passed our position in the night, and took possession of the hill of Shae Devce, with the intention of raising a disturbance in Almora. Considering that Almora was in a defenceless state, we judged it proper to march thither before the enemy, and collecting our whole strength to make our chief stand at that place. We are posted on Kalee Mathee; Ungut and Jismundun are at Nuroo Sah's Choutra; and Bum Sah and Bhundaree Kajee in the city. Yesterday we had a report that the enemy were attempting to place their guns upon Kalee Mathee, on which Bhundaree Kajee came to our post last night, but returned to the city this morning. The enemy's army is encamped on Katur Mull on the opposite bank of the Koosi. There are two Gardners and the Doctor, and they are accompanied by Huruk Deo Jotshee. Captain Hearsey is in Kalee Kamaon. The country in our rear is in our power, but all the rest have joined the enemy. The people have betrayed us, and if we were stronger in numbers, we should be without supplies. We speak what we think; and it is our opinion that Almora is lost. In this case, how can the frontier armies get off? To cover them send one thousand five hundred firelocks to this place, otherwise it is all over with us. If this can be done soon, something may be effected; if not, we see no prospect of doing any thing. We are ready to lay down our lives, but cannot war against the decrees of Providence. Nothing is to be done by boasting. Matters are now near an issue, and whatever can be done we will do. But the force of the enemy is great: six thousand matchlocks and two thousand English (probably regulars). How often shall I write?—Send men and magazines. Fail not! fail not! fail not! (repeated seven times). The rest of the letter states their personal wants, and recommends their families to the care and protection of the Minister and Commander-in-Chief.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

Intercepted
Letter.

From Run Sing Khunka to Rundoz Thappa, dated Almora, 3d April 1815.

I was preparing to go to the frontier, but was prevented by the Choutra, who said I should not go till the enemy was driven back. Nothing can be done without arms. Whatever you and the General may direct I will do. I have no friend here but you.

From Karu Beer Udkaree and Bhukt Beer, to Raj Beer and Jahur Sing Udkaree at Nepaul, dated Kalmuthcea, 1st April 1815.

I arrived at Almora on the 10th February 1815. The enemy having arrived at Dheeklee, we received the Choutra's orders to remain here, and were soon after sent to the hill of Koompore. The enemy's army was encamped on Turkka, and in these positions the two forces remained for twenty-five days. Afterwards, on being reinforced, the enemy left us behind, and in the night pushed forward to Shaee Devee: we retired, and they took possession of Koompore. We are on Kalee Mathee and the enemy are on the hill Katur Mull: they have also a force in Kalee Kamaon, at Raj Bonga (Chumpawut). There is no immediate prospect of our going to the frontier. We shall see what may happen. Do you mention what I have written to the Durbar, and continue to acquaint me what is going forward in your quarter.

From Zabbur Udkaree to General Bcem Sing and Rundoz Thappa, dated Almora, 3d April 1815.

I was ordered to proceed to the frontier, and would have arrived there about the 27th March, but was stopped by a thorn on the road. All who were on that destination were ordered to remain at Almora till the business here was settled. Captain Hearsey has invaded Kalee Kamaon with two thousand men, and Mr. Gardner junior has six thousand men on Katur Mull, at the distance of a cannon shot from Almora: Hurruck Deo Jotshee is also with him. There are a few Englishmen and a great number of Khusseas. At Katkhe Nao, about two days march from Almora, a gentleman has arrived with two thousand men. Every day their force is encreasing, and plans are laying to attack us. It is their intention to attack us a few days after the arrival of their reinforcements. The enemy occupy all the country between the Bageerettee and Jumna, and our western posts are stopped. I wrote to you all I knew before, but have received no answer: I am told that no letters have arrived to my address. Shall I remain here, or proceed according to my original instructions?

From Zabbur Udkaree to Captain Sarbjeet Thappa at Nepaul, dated Almora, 3d April 1815.

I arrived here on the 1st March, having been delayed by the intelligence of my mother's death, which reached me on the road. Every body here is our enemy. The western dawk is stopped, and all our intelligence is brought by Sunneassees and Byragees: no letters can be transmitted. We hear that the enemy is between the Jumna and Bageerettee. Our army is in Almora and the enemy at Katur Mull: Captain Hearsey with two thousand in Kamaon. With provincials, the enemy's force may amount to ten or fifteen thousand men, and they are every day encreasing. They are preparing to attack us in two or three days. We also shall endeavour to surprize them; and if we succeed, I will write you the particulars: for the rest, I am well. Do you write frequently, and be under no alarm. I am awkwardly situated here, but if you order me I will proceed by the Bhote road.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret Department.
Sir:

I have now the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, in order to be laid before the Right Honourable the Governor-

Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a despatch, dated the 17th instant, from Major-General Ochterlony, containing a detailed report of the combined operations directed by that officer against the enemy's fortified positions on the Malown range of mountains, during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, which have terminated in the establishment of the British troops on that range, the evacuation by the enemy of the fort of Soorujhghurh and all the dependent southern stockades, and in his complete repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, after a most desperate attempt, directed by the Goorka commander in person, to carry by assault the position occupied by the Reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson.

Secret Letter
from Lord Meira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No 2.)

Letter from:
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Numerous as have been the occasions afforded, during the arduous service which Major-General Ochterlony has conducted with so much credit to himself and so much benefit to the public interests, for the expression of the highest approbation of Government and the Commander-in-Chief; none has occurred, wherein the consummate judgment of the commander, the zeal, intelligence, and exemplary valour of the officers, and the determined courage of all descriptions of the troops, have been more conspicuous, than in the course of those able movements, which have produced the highly important and honourable results described in the accompanying despatch.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General will perceive with regret, that the loss of the British troops has been severe, though not more than might have been expected, considering the strength of the enemy's positions and the determined nature of the resistance he opposes to our arms.

The plan and sketch of the attack, referred to by Major-General Ochterlony, are transmitted herewith.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtighurh,
25th April 1815.

(Signed)

G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir

I had the honour to send you, by express, a plan of my intended operations for the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th, together with a brief account of the repulse of the enemy in a most daring and desperate attack on the position of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson.

To that sketch, and the general memorandum to officers in command of columns, I must beg leave to refer his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for an elucidation of the following detail.

On the night of the 14th two companies of Light Infantry, under the command of Lieutenants Fleming and Grant, of the Nineteenth Native Regiment, three hundred of the Hindoor Rajah's household troops, three hundred of the Nusseeree-Goorkas, and about three hundred of the Munny Majra auxiliaries, marched from the village of Pungul, and about one o'clock gained the post they were intended to occupy, between Doab and the first Deonthul, without opposition, which was immediately strengthened, as well as the time and circumstances could admit, before morning. The preconcerted signal being given of the possession of that post, it was answered from a hill in rear of my camp, and the several columns moved down to the Gumrora, to proceed at dawn to the several points laid down in my instructions.

The columns under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson and Major Lawrie gained the heights of the second Deonthul almost at the same moment, and ascending in very gallant style were proceeding along the ridge to gain an advanced post (D), when the head of the column, consisting of Light Infantry, received a check, by a charge from the enemy sword in hand, which induced them to fall back on the main body, by this time posted on the second Deonthul, and the ground thus lost we were not able to regain in the course of that day. The enemy strongly reinforcing their advanced body, were able to give us great annoyance, by sniping from the cover which the jungle afforded, and from behind the rocks between the post and Narrain Kote, whilst they were unexposed to the snipers thrown out by Colonel Thompson.

During

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

During the whole day the Pioneers were most busily employed in strengthening the post, under the directions of Lieutenant Hutchinson, Assistant-Engineer, and the orders of Lieutenant Armstrong, whose indefatigable exertions I cannot sufficiently commend; but as the labour was very great, many of the Pioneers, with Lieutenant Bagot (since dead) reported to be wounded, I requested the Hindoor Rajah to collect every man he possibly could, accustomed to labour, and despatched them to aid Lieutenant Armstrong in his laborious duties. They were, I hope, of some use, and the Lieutenant-Colonel's position, though not strong, was as much strengthened as possible. Some false alarms occurred in the course of the night, alluded to in Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's report; and at the earliest dawn of day a most bold and desperate attack was made by near two thousand of the enemy on all sides of the post excepting Singe, which after a contest of more than two hours, and the death of Bhugtee Thappa, who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy with very severe loss.

Ummer Sing in person was at musket-shot distance with a stand of colours, encouraging his men; and to mention the impetuous courage of the enemy, is only to bestow the due meed of praise on the conduct and valour of those who resisted one of the most daring and impetuous assaults ever sustained.

Lieutenant Cartwright of the Artillery was left with only one man unwounded, and with that one man secured his gun; whilst the other was manned by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, and two of the Pioneer Serjeants.

Many instances of individual exertion and courage occurred, both amongst the regulars and irregulars, in this arduous contest; and the conduct of the latter as being less expected, I shall consider it a duty to bring to his Excellency's notice in a separate despatch.

Major Innes' column moved from my own camp, and proceeded in admirable order to the post already occupied by the night movement; whilst Captain Hamilton shewed his judgment, where no attack was intended, in moving very briskly under the fire of the first Deonthul stockade to the same post.

As this post was found very limited and very strong, I was enabled to draw from it during the day two companies of Grenadiers and Captain Hamilton's detachment, and by this means to send a reinforcement of one hundred and fifty, and subsequently a company from the second battalion of the Sixth Native Regiment to Lieutenant Colonel Thompson.

In the columns of diversion under Captains Showers and Bowyer, I have to express my entire approbation of the conduct of Captain Bowyer and of Lieutenant Rutledge, on whom the command devolved; and to lament the loss of a most zealous, brave, and excellent officer in Captain Showers, who fell gallantly setting an example of heroism to his men, which might have been of the utmost importance, had not his death, at a most critical moment, staggered his troops and given confidence to the enemy.

In mentioning the columns of diversion, I hope I may be permitted to indulge my personal feelings, in expressing the sentiments of gratitude and obligation to Colonel Arnold, who finding the Seikh auxiliaries did not appear was ordered to join Captain Shower's column, strengthened it from the small body of regulars left to defend his own position.

Having now given a brief, a very inadequate detail of the operations of the 14th, 15th, and 16th, it only remains for me to express my acknowledgments to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, in command of the first, a principal column, and to Major Lawrie, for the able and gallant manner in which they conducted them to the heights of the second Deonthul, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson for the whole of his conduct, from the time of his arrival to the moment of the defeat of the enemy, a long interval, in which the whole force were incessantly harrassed by a concealed and galling fire, and suffered the greatest inconvenience and privations, with a cheerfulness and zeal which, I am fully persuaded, will insure to all the officers and men the strongest expression of his Excellency's approbation. My thanks are not less due to Major Innes and to Captain Hamilton.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant Lawtie accompanied the night movement, and evinced his usual zeal and indefatigable activity; and it is to the intelligent mind, the diligent enquiry, and personal observation of this officer, that I feel indebted for the knowledge which enabled me to have the outlines of a plan which has been crowned with greater, more important, and earlier success, than my most sanguine expectations had anticipated, as the result has terminated in the evacuation of the fort of Lorryghur and all the southern dependant stockades.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Some indications given early in the evening induced Lieutenant Murray, in command of the Hindooreeahs, to suspect this flight; and by a happy foresight, in which he displayed equal judgment and discretion, he placed himself in a situation to obstruct their retreat, in which he was eminently successful, and afforded an opportunity to the Hindooreeahs to manifest an additional proof of their devotion to the cause, by a display of courage highly creditable.

Lieutenant Dunbar, who was selected by Colonel Arnold long since for his particular acquaintance with the language and customs of the natives, has on all occasions obtained my approbation, and on the 15th, with a small body of regulars and irregulars, was intended to form a corps-de-reserve for the column of diversion to retire on; but seeing the shameful flight of the Seikh auxiliaries, advanced and joined Captain Bowyer, who has noticed in his report the good effect of this movement and his obligations to Lieutenant Dunbar.

Having, in an early part of this report, had occasion to mention the conduct of Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson, it is perhaps hardly necessary to say, that the same zeal and the same activity were shown in strengthening the position, and claims my best thanks.

Herewith I have the honour to transmit returns of the killed, wounded, and missing, during these combined operations and movements.

I have, &c.

Camp, Battoh,
17th April 1815.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

MOVEMENTS to be made by different Detachments of the Army, on the 14th and 15th April 1815.

Lieutenant Liddle's two companies to move from Captain Stewart's position at Lag Hill, with two six-pounders to Jeynuggur, on the morning of the 14th, when they will be joined in the evening by Captain Hamilton's detachment from the same post.

An irregular force, with two companies of light infantry, to be assembled at Palta on the 14th, from which it will move at night to Ryla, where it will establish itself.

At the first dawn of day on the 15th, Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Liddle, leaving half a company at Jeynuggur, will proceed to Ryla, while the grenadier battalion and two six-pounders move from Battoh to the same point, and at the same time. Captain Lawrie with four hundred regulars, and Captain Bowyer with two hundred regulars and five hundred chosen irregulars, will move to Kallee on the 14th, while a detachment of two hundred regulars and five hundred chosen irregulars, under Captain Showers, will be formed at Ruttungurh.

At the first dawn of day of the 15th, Captain Lawrie's detachment will move to the hill called second Deonthul, close to the north of Bahar Kegaut; while one battalion, the remainder of the light infantry, three hundred irregulars, one company of Pioneers, and two six-pounders, move from Battoh to the same point and at the same moment.

At the first dawn of day of the 15th, Captain Showers' detachment will endeavour to penetrate the Malown cantonment, between Keekree stockade and the fort, while that under Captain Bowyer (separating from Captain Lawrie's after crossing the Gumrora) will endeavour to penetrate from the rear.

The object to be attained is the possession of two posts on the range; one at Ryla between the enemy's stockades of Deonthul and Dab, and the other

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

at the second Deonthul, between the enemy's stockades of Synge and Narain Kote.

The movements of the detachments under Captain Showers and Captain Bowyer are chiefly intended to distract the attention of the enemy, prevent his sending troops to obstruct the movement on Deonthul, or take advantage of the cantonment and neighbouring stockades being left unprotected.

Should the enemy not leave the neighbourhood of Malown, all that is required from those detachments is attained, while it depends on the officers commanding each to penetrate the cantonment, in the event of its appearing to them prudent to do so, as it might do if only a small body were left for its defence.

In such a case, if they should gain possession of any position, stockaded or otherwise, which they may think tenable and likely to be of eventual service, they will retain it, reporting to Colonel Arnold accordingly. It has not yet been observed, that in the event of the annoyance arising from our artillery at Lag and Jeynuggur, or the confusion which may arise from so many movements, causing the enemy to evacuate their stockades near Soorujgurh, Captain Stewart will take immediate advantage of such an occurrence, move forward, and establish himself on the most advanced position he may attain.

All the movements of the morning of the 15th are dependant on the appearance of a preconcerted signal.

(Signed) E. CARTWRIGHT,
Major of Brigade.

To Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit casualty lists of the detachments commanded by Captain Showers and Captain Bowyer from this camp, also a casualty list of the detachment commanded by Shaik Mahommed Jummah, Soobadar of the first battalion of the Nineteenth regiment, doing duty at the Tipnoo stockade with the irregulars under Ghaussee Ram Rissaldar.

Enclosed is a letter from Lieutenant Rutledge, on whom the command of the detachment devolved after Captain Showers was killed and Lieutenant Spellessy was wounded, which do me the honour of laying before Major-General Ochterlony commanding.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel, commanding.

To Brigadier Arnold, commanding at Ruttungurh.

Sir:

I have the honour to report the return of the detachment, late commanded by Captain Showers. This lamented officer fell at the head of his men, when engaged in personal combat with a Sirdar of the enemy, whom he slew. Lieutenant Spellessy, the next senior officer to Captain Showers, was previously wounded, and the command devolved on me. A momentary confusion followed the death of Captain Showers, and the detachment retired to the village of Lag, where it rallied and afterwards drove the enemy up the hill. Upon receiving your message to incline the party to the left, to support the Seikhs or aid Captain Bowyer's detachment, I instantly carried it into effect, and on the close of the sniping returned to camp. I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and men from the moment it fell to my lot to command, and I have pleasure in acknowledging their steady behaviour.

I have, &c.

Camp at Ruttungurh,
15th April 1815.

(Signed) F. RUTLEDGE,
Lieutenant, commanding Detachment.

To Major-General Ochterlony, commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the painful task to report the death of Captain Showers, of the first battalion of the Nineteenth, at the head of his detachment, as he was gallantly leading it on, at the period when he more than half ascended the
immense

immense steep ridge of the hill between the Keekree stockade and the fort of Malown.

The moment this valuable officer was killed, the detachment retreated to the village of Lag, the Goorkas following in some force under the advantages of ground. The detachment rallied at the village, repulsed the Goorkas, and pursued them up the steep hill again to some distance from the village.

The object for which they were at first intended to make a diversion and draw the enemy to that point being accomplished, I sent an order to the officer in command, which was found to be Lieutenant Rutledge (Lieutenant Spellessy having been wounded) to move the detachment to his left, to cover part of a Rissallah and some regular Sepoys from Ghassee Ram's post at Tipnoo, who were gallantly approaching the stone bastion to the left of the Keekree stockade, and eventually to aid a party making a detour still more to the left in that direction, which was supposed to be Captain Bowyer's detachment.

The firing and sniping ceasing I directed the detachment to return to camp.

It is necessary to report, on seeing the detachment falling back to the village of Lag, I caused it to be reinforced by a party under Lieutenant Casement, who afterwards staid at the village to protect the doolies and bring in the wounded.

On the return of the detachment I shall lose no time in transmitting the regular reports.

I have, &c.

Camp at Ruttungurh,
15th April 1815, 11 A. M.

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel, commanding.

To Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade.

Sir :

In conformity to the instructions communicated to me by Lieutenant Lawtie, the force Major-General Ochterlony did me the honour to place under my orders moved from the village of Kalee at day-break yesterday morning. The detachment had proceeded as far as the village of Malown, when the enemy commenced an attack ; and I regret to add, that the irregulars, notwithstanding that they were strongly and numerously posted on the heights to our left, abandoned the position I had directed them to maintain, and fled with the utmost precipitation and confusion. In consequence of this unfortunate occurrence, it became necessary that I should occupy a strong position with the regulars ; and I entertained the hope that the irregulars would rally, and enable me to prosecute, in co-operation with Captain Showers, the ulterior objects in view. With the exception, however, of about one hundred men, they did not come near us during the whole day. The enemy had by this time collected in considerable force, and made several ineffectual attempts on our posts. At about 11 A. M. I learnt the fate of Captain Showers' detachment ; and it was obvious that, with the limited means at my disposal, an attack on any of the enemy's stockaded positions would be but an useless sacrifice of lives. Accordingly, after remaining in position (which, however, was too remote, and not of a nature likely to be of eventual service) another hour, I determined to retire in the direction of Tipnoo stockade ; and this operation was effected with a regularity and order, which reflects much credit on the officers and men composing the detachment. Our loss, I am happy to say, does not exceed eighteen or twenty, killed and wounded, which is to be ascribed entirely to the steady countenance opposed to the enemy during a retrograde movement of several hours continuance. Upon the whole, I trust the Major-General will deem the object for which this detachment was formed to have been fully accomplished, as far as circumstances admitted.

I have, &c.

Ruttungurh,
16th April 1815.

(Signed) C. BOWYER,
Captain.

P.S. I have omitted to mention, that Lieutenant Dunbar, with a small detachment of the Seventh Native Infantry and some irregulars, joined me ; and I beg to return my thanks to this officer for the support and assistance he afforded me.

LIST

Secret Letter
from Lord Melra,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

LIST of Killed and Wounded of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel
Thompson, on the 15th and 16th April 1815.—Second Deonthul, 16th April 1815.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

	Sabaldars.	Jemmadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Serjeants.	Matrosses.	Lascars.	Drivers.
KILLED.										
Light battalion .....	..	..	1	1	..	7	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Third Regiment .....	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Sixth Regiment .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Major Lawrie's Detachment	1	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..
Pioneers.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	1	..	1	4	..	24	..	..	..	..
WOUNDED.										
Light battalion .....	..	2	3	6	..	44	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Third Regiment .....	..	..	3	2	..	30	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Sixth Regiment.....	..	..	..	2	..	10	..	..	..	..
Major Lawrie's Detachmentt .....	..	2	5	3	..	51	..	..	..	..
Pioneers.....	..	..	1	..	..	10	1	..	..	..
Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1
TOTAL.....	..	4	12	13	..	145	1	4	3	1
TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED....	1	4	13	17	..	169	1	4	3	1
GRAND TOTAL.....	..... 213									

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major Lawrie, very slightly; Lieutenant Gabb, Light Battalion, severely; Lieutenant Bagot, Pioneers, dangerously (since dead); Ensign Dalgairns, second battalion Third Regiment, slightly.
(Signed) J. G. DRUMMOND,
Lieutenant Reserve Staff.

RETURN of Killed and Wounded of the Artillery Detachment under the Command of
Colonel Thompson, on the 15th and 16th Instant.

Date.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Gunners.	Matrosses.	Gun Lascars.	Gun Drivers.	REMARKS.
On the 15th	1	..	1	Dangerously.
On the 16th	6	3	1	Died of his wounds on the 16th, Matross Potter; two Matrosses badly wounded, but not dangerously; three Matrosses slightly; three Gun Lascars badly wounded, but not dangerously; one Ordnance-driver badly wounded, but not dangerously.
TOTAL....	7	3	1	

(Signed) A. MacLEOD,
Major, commanding Artillery.
RETURN

CASUALTY LIST of a Detachment of Native Infantry, late under the Command of Captain Showers.—Camp, Ruttungurh, 15th April 1815.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No.22.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Subadar.	Jemadar.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Blister.
KILLED AND MISSING.									
Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	..
First ditto.. Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..
Second .. ditto.. Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
TOTAL....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	23	..
WOUNDED.									
Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	23	1
First ditto..... Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry	..	..	1	..	4	2	1	20	..
Second ditto..... Nineteenth ditto.. Native Infantry	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	..
TOTAL....	..	1	1	..	6	4	1	52	1
TOTAL KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING....	1	1	2	..	8	4	1	85	1
GRAND TOTAL....	..... 103								

OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Captain Showers, First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry, killed.

Lieutenant Spellessy, Second battalion Seventh Native Infantry, wounded severely.

N.B.—Five Commissariat Coolies wounded, two of them severely, while carrying the ladders.

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel commanding.

CASUALTY LIST of a Detachment of Native Infantry, under the Command of Captain Bowyer.—Camp, Ruttungurh, 15th April 1815.

	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.
KILLED.				
First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry.....	..	..	..	1
Second ditto [Nineteenth Native Infantry.....	..	..	..	..
TOTAL....	..	..	..	1
WOUNDED.				
First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry.....	1	2	1	7
Second ditto [Nineteenth Native Infantry.....	..	..	..	6
TOTAL....	1	2	1	13
TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED....	1	2	1	14
GRAND TOTAL....	..... 18			

(Signed) J. ARNOLD,
Colonel commanding.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

**CASUALTY RETURN of the Party under Lieutenant Dunbar's Orders, on the
15th April 1815.**

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

N.B. Some slight Contusions, &c., from spent Balls not noticed.

KILLED.

	Naicks.	Sepoys.
Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry
Seventy-five of Meer Mugsood Alli's Rissalah
Seventy-five of Meer Mahomed Hoosein's Rissalah	4
TOTAL	4

WOUNDED.

	Naicks.	Sepoys.
Second battalion Seventh Regiment Native Infantry	1	1
Seventy-five of Meer Mugsood Alli's Rissalah .....	..	2
Seventy-five of Meer Mahomed Hoosein's Rissalah .....	..	3
TOTAL	1	6
TOTAL KILLED AND WOUNDED....	1	10
GRAND TOTAL	11	

Ghassy Ram's Irregulars and the Tipoo Regulars, which acted under Colonel Arnold's orders, not included in this return.

(Signed) **M. C. DUNBAR,**
Lieutenant, commanding at Pujoon.

**CASUALTY LIST of a Detachment of Native Infantry on Duty at the Stockade of
Tipoo Hill, late commanded by Mahomed Junna Subadar.—Camp, Ruttungurh,
15th April 1815.**

	Subadar.	Naick.	Sepoys.
Second battalion Nineteenth Regiment Native Infantry { Killed	1	..	..
{ Wounded .....	..	1	2
TOTAL	1	1	2
GRAND TOTAL	4		

(Signed) **J. ARNOLD,**
Colonel commanding.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT RETURN of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of Major-General D. Ochterlony, in two Actions with the Enemy on the Malown Range of Mountains, on the 15th and 16th April 1815.

CORPS.	Killed.												Wounded.																
	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Matrosses.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Lascars.	Gun Drivers.	Total Killed.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Matrosses.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Lascars.	Gun Drivers.	Blistics.	Total Wounded.
Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's De- tachment.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	24	..	..	30	..	..	..	1	4	..	4	12	13	..	145	3	1	..	183
Captain Shower's Detachment.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	23	..	..	27	..	1	..	..	7	1	..	6	5	1	52	3	1	1	78
Lieutenant Dunbar's Detachment.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	..	..	..	7
Captain Boyer's Detachment.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	14	..	..	..	18
Party at Ruttinghur under a Native Officer .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3
TOTAL.....	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	52	..	..	63	..	1	..	1	11	1	4	19	22	2	219	6	2	1	289
GRAND TOTAL.....	63												289																

N.B. Four Officers, whose names are here inserted, not included above.

Captain Showers..... First battalion Nineteenth Native Infantry, killed..
 Lieutenant Spellessy..... Second battalion Seventh Native Infantry, wounded severely.
 Major Lawry..... Wounded very slightly.
 Lieutenant Gabb..... Light battalion, wounded severely.
 Lieutenant Bagot..... do. (dangerously) since dead.
 Ensign Dalguims..... Pioneers, do. (dangerously) since dead.
 Second battalion Third Regiment, wounded slightly.

N.B. Five Commissariat Coolies wounded, two of them severely, while carrying the ladders. Ghasee Rani's Irregulars and the Tipnoo Regulars, which acted under Colonel Arnold's orders, not included in the return.

(Signed) G. H. FACAN,
 Adjutant-General.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

(Enclosure No. 23.)

SKETCH of the HEIGHTS of MALOWN.
See annexed Plate.

(Enclosure No. 24.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,

(Enclosure No. 24.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to receive and submit to the Governor-General your despatch of this date, enclosing a copy of the detailed report received from Major-General Ochterlony, of the operations of the division of the army under his command, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

2. The Governor-General has derived the highest gratification from the perusal of that report, and has viewed with equal admiration the professional skill, judgment, and ability evinced by Major-General Ochterlony in the formation of the plan, and the ardour, gallantry, and intrepid spirit of the officers and troops by whom it was executed with such distinguished success.

3. The result of the desperate attack made by the enemy on Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson's post on the morning of the 16th, has attracted the peculiar attention of the Governor-General, and is considered by his Lordship to reflect the highest honour on our arms.

4. His Lordship laments the severe loss sustained by our troops in the course of these operations; a loss, however, which, adverting to the difficulty of the enterprize and the known valour and intrepidity of the enemy, does not exceed what might naturally have been expected under such circumstances.

5. The Governor-General requests, that the expression of his warmest acknowledgements, approbation, and applause, may be conveyed to Major-General Ochterlony, and that the Major-General may be desired to make known to Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, and the officers and troops engaged in the operations, the sentiments with which his Lordship has viewed their distinguished gallantry and good conduct.

I have, &c.

Futtygurb,
25th April 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 25.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government,

(Enclosure No. 25.)

To J. Monckton, Esq., Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour, by command of his Excellency the Governor-General, to transmit to you, for the information of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, and of Major-General Ochterlony's detailed report of the operations of the division of the army under his command on the 14th, 15th, and 16th instant.

2. The Governor-General desires to offer to the Vice-President in Council his cordial congratulations on the successful issue of those operations, which his Lordship considers to be no less advantageous to the public interests than honourable to the British arms, and to the professional skill, judgment, gallantry, and spirit, with which they were planned and executed.

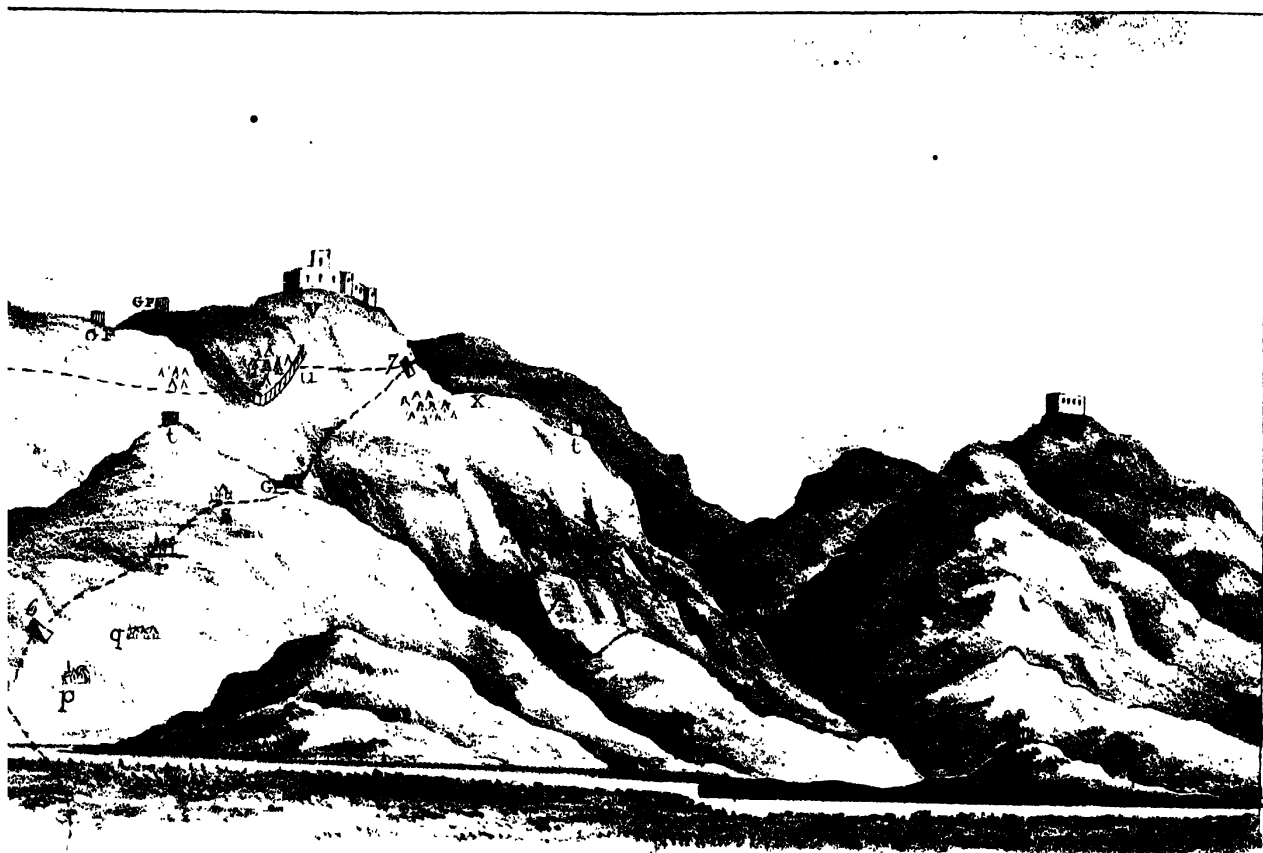
3. The Governor-General has requested the Commander-in-Chief to convey to Major-General Ochterlony, and to the officers and troops engaged in these operations, the expression of those sentiments of approbation and applause with which he has viewed their conduct on this memorable occasion; and his Lordship is assured, that the Vice-President in Council will cordially participate in those sentiments. A copy of my letter to the Adjutant-General is enclosed, for the information of the Vice-President in Council.


I have, &c.

Futtygurb,
26th April 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure



Poojoon 

- t Stone Redoubts
- u Goorka Encampments
- v Maldevn Fort
- x Kunkoo St^d G.P.
- y Bag Village
- z Syalce D^o
- aa Piprho St^d
- bb Rattungurgh Ft Brig. Arnold's Position

Major-General Ochterlony has likewise noticed with particular approbation, the judicious and prudent conduct of Lieutenant Murray of the First regiment, in command of the Hindoor auxiliaries, and of Lieutenant Dunbar of the Seventh regiment,

(Enclosure No. 26.)

GENERAL ORDERS *by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.*—Head-Quarters, Futtighurh, 26th April 1815.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 26.)
General Orders.

The Commander-in-Chief has this day received from Major-General Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division Field Army, a report announcing the successful result of a series of combined movements which he had directed to be made, during the nights of the 14th and 15th instant, against the fortified positions of the Goorka army on the heights of Malown, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on those heights, the evacuation of the fort of Soorujghur with its dependent stockaded posts, and in the final repulse, on the morning of the 16th instant, of the main body of the Goorka army, directed by its chief commander, Ummer Sing Thappa, in person, in a daring and desperate assault on the position occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson. His Excellency feels it to be due to Major-General Ochterlony, and the brave officers and troops serving under him, to express in public Orders his highest approbation of the eminent ability and skill with which the attack on the enemy's positions was planned; the intelligence, evident zeal, and exemplary valour, with which it was executed by the several officers entrusted with the direction of separate columns, and of the patience and fortitude displayed by the whole of the troops, during those fatiguing and arduous operations, as well as of their distinguished gallantry in that last effort, which completed their triumph over an enemy of determined courage and indefatigable activity.

The Commander-in-Chief considers this success of the division under Major-General Ochterlony, under all the circumstances in which it was achieved, and in the important consequence by which it was followed, as highly honourable to the British arms, the superiority of which it has pre-eminently asserted and maintained.

The Commander-in-Chief desires to offer, in this public manner, his warmest acknowledgments to Major-General Ochterlony, for the ability, zeal, judgment, and persevering fortitude, with which he has uniformly conducted the arduous and important service entrusted to him, from the first commencement of his operations, to that recent success which, his Excellency confidently trusts, will be decisive of their speedy and honourable termination.

The Commander-in-Chief also desires to offer, in this public manner, his best thanks to the under-mentioned officers, who have obtained the approbation of Major-General Ochterlony, and to whose services in the attack on the heights of Malown, and in the subsequent repulse of the enemy, he has borne the most ample and creditable testimony in his reports to his Excellency.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, commanding the principal column, for the manner in which he conducted it to its destined point, in the general plan of attack, and for the whole of his conduct from the period of gaining the heights, as well as for his cool intrepidity in meeting the assault on his position on the morning of the 16th instant, which after an obstinate contest, and the death of Bhugtee Thappa, a distinguished Goorka commander who led the attack, terminated in the total repulse and defeat of the enemy with very severe loss.

To Majors Lawrie, of the second battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry, and Innes, of the first battalion of the Nineteenth, for the gallant manner in which they led the columns respectively entrusted to their direction; and to Captains Hamilton, of the second battalion of the Seventh, and Bowyer of the first of the Nineteenth, for the judicious and spirited manner in which they fulfilled the part assigned to them in those arduous operations; as well as to Lieutenant Rutledge, of the first battalion of the Nineteenth, for his good conduct in the command of a column of division, which devolved upon him on the lamented death of Captain Showers of the Nineteenth regiment, who after having slain the enemy's commander in a personal conflict, unfortunately fell while setting an example of heroic devotion to his men.

Major-General Ochterlony has likewise noticed with particular approbation, the judicious and prudent conduct of Lieutenant Murray of the First regiment, in command of the Hindoor auxiliaries, and of Lieutenant Dunbar of the Seventh

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 26.)
General Orders.

regiment, commanding a small body of regulars, and irregulars, in two well-timed and spontaneous movements made by those intelligent and active officers; the former to intercept the fugitives from the fort of Soorujgurh, in which he completely succeeded, and the latter to support Captain Bowyer's detachment after the defection of the Seikh auxiliaries.

In operations of the nature of those conducted on the Malown range, the services of the Engineer, Artillery, and Pioneer departments, are of a peculiarly arduous nature and of proportionate value. His Excellency recognizes with unfeigned satisfaction, throughout the whole course of these operations, the same zeal, ability, and undefatigable exertion, which have characterized these branches of the service, wherever they have been called into activity in the present war; and in no situation have those qualities been more conspicuous than with Major-General Ochterlony's division.

The full approbation and thanks of the Commander-in-Chief are justly due to Lieutenant Lawtie, Field Engineer and Acting Aide-de-camp to Major-General Ochterlony, who accompanied the night attack, for the characteristic zeal and activity evinced by him on that occasion, and for the aid which Major-General Ochterlony states he derived from the professional talents of that officer, in the preparation of the plan of attack on the enemy's positions.

The zeal, activity, and intelligence shewn by Lieutenant Hutchinson, Assistant Field Engineer, in directing the works necessary for the security of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's position, and the judgment and the indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Armstrong in superintending and directing the labours of the Pioneers, by whom these works were executed in the face of the enemy, are noticed with particular approbation by the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency has equally to offer the tribute of his applause to the intrepid gallantry of Lieutenant-Fireworker Cartwright of the Artillery, who when the desperate perseverance of the enemy had left him with only one man unwounded, with that one man secured his gun, the other being manned with equal zeal and valour by Lieutenants Armstrong and Hutchinson and two sergeants of Pioneers.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 27.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 27.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch, dated the 8th instant, from Major-General Ochterlony, detailing his operations since the repulse and defeat of the enemy on the 16th ultimo, and the subsequent measures which led to our possession of all the Goorka stockades, redoubts, and outworks.

I have, &c.

Head-Quarters, Futtugurh,
14th May 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir :

In elucidation of my express of yesterday, acquainting you of our being in possession of all the enemy's stockades, redoubts, and outworks, I have the honour to submit the following detail of operations since their repulse and defeat on the 16th.

I shall only premise, that from that day to their final evacuation yesterday, numerous desertions took place daily, either individually or in small parties, all agreeing in the general distress for provisions.

On the 24th Lieutenant Murray, with a party of Soobadars and sixty Regulars from the First, the Hindooreah and Munny Majra Irregular Auxiliaries, occupied Kor Hill; and on the 25th Major Lawrie, with two hundred and seventy Regulars from

from the Seventh, the whole of the Putiala and Auxiliary Seikhs under their authority, took up a position at Neree, both of which were strongly stockaded. This completed the blockade on the Gumbher side, and on the 3rd instant the remainder of the second battalion of the Seventh regiment took post at Kale, which had been in some degree previously prepared for their reception, by the Kuhloorias and Nusseerees under the directions of Lieutenant Dunbar, to whose zeal and exertions on this, as on other occasions, I feel great obligations. For the knowledge which enabled me to fix on these several efficient positions, I am indebted to that lamented officer, Lieutenant Lawtie, whose untimely and regretted death has now unhappily placed him beyond my acknowledgments, and the commendation he would doubtless have received from his Excellency.

On the 3rd, Lieutenant Ross, with the Nusseerees unemployed in the business of stockading, took up a post under our advanced positions, and a little in front of our irregular redoubt. The objects I had in view by this post will be best explained by my letter of instructions to that officer; and the result, by his letter to me, a copy of which I have the honour to transmit.

Two twelve-pounders which I had sent for arrived yesterday on elephants, for which a battery had been prepared, and it had been reported to me would open on the enemy's redoubt at 10 A. M. Supposing that the effect desired would be soon produced by guns of this calibre, I was writing the necessary orders for storming that post, and attacks on other points, to prevent succours being sent to that quarter, when Major-Brigade Cartwright informed me that the whole road was lined with unarmed people from Malown, and part of the Nusseerees in actual possession of the redoubt, which the whole appeared ascending.—As Lieutenant Ross had instructions to negotiate for the possession of this and the important pinnacle of Narain Kote, I concluded that the plan had succeeded, at least on one; but as they filed off to the right, and the stockades at Kukree seemed evacuated, I wrote off to Colonel Lyons and to Colonel Arnold, to use their discretion, and avail themselves of every favourable circumstance they might observe.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons had anticipated my wishes, and Lieutenant Dunbar was in possession of the stockades nearest to Colonel Arnold's post, a considerable time before two companies arrived from Ruttungurh, sent by Colonel Arnold on the judicious suggestion of Major Innes, who with a column of three hundred grenadiers I had directed Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to keep ready and disposable, to avail himself of any intimation he might receive from Lieutenant Ross, either to support, attack, or maintain any position gained under the orders and instructions he, Lieutenant Ross, had received.

Unable longer to bear the distresses occasioned by so close a blockade, it appears that all the Sirdars had waited upon the Kajee yesterday morning, insisting on his either giving them and their men food from the fort, or adopting some decisive line of conduct. It is said that he refused either; but urged them to remain a short time longer and wait events.—What they might have done, it is not easy to say; but the advance of the Nusseerees, and in their rear a supporting column of grenadiers, seems to have accelerated their resolution to come over, which was adopted almost spontaneously and without consultation, and as a general act, as if by previous consultation and general concurrence.

In this simple narrative of facts, his Excellency will not, I trust, fail to notice the commendable zeal and diligence with which Lieutenant Ross fulfilled, and even surpassed the hopes I had formed of him; nor will the animated though unopposed efforts of the Nusseerees pass without a mark of his Excellency's approbation.

The post which Lieutenant Dunbar occupied gave him a more distinct view of passing events than Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons; and I feel great obligations to him for having suggested a movement from his post, as I do to Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, for a ready acquiescence and a reinforcement, which he sent under Captain Grant, whose gallantry and conduct had demanded my acknowledgments in Division Orders of the 20th ultimo, though known too late to be mentioned in my official report.

I have received a letter from the Kajee this morning, in which he expresses a desire to know my wishes; and I have replied, that agreeably to usage, propositions

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 28.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira.
1 June 1815,

sitions should first come from him, and I hope they will be such as I can readily accede to, without incurring the censure of the Governor-General.

(Enclosure No.27.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

Camp, Buttoh,
8th May 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

To Lieutenant Ross, Commanding Nusseeree Battalion.

Sir:

You will be pleased to march with the Nusseerees this afternoon, and take up a position at or near the irregular stockade under Colonel Thompson's advanced post. The objects I propose by this measure are: 1st. To establish a post as near as advisable to the enemy, and on the best road to the battered redoubt: 2dly. By the occupation of this post, to open a short and safe road, unliable to obstruction or plunder from Irregulars or Zemindars, for those who wish to come over from the enemy; and lastly, and most important, to avail myself of the vicinity to discover any want of vigilance in the enemy, or the probability of carrying the battered redoubt, or any other of their posts, by a coup-de-main.

You will avail yourself of any intelligence favourable to this intention, with or without delay, as the exigencies of the moment may seem to demand; but if time and circumstances admit, I could wish you to send up a note to Colonel Thompson, who will be instructed to have a column of three hundred of our regulars disposable to support your attack, and maintain the redoubt if successful; and should you have opportunity to communicate with me, measures will be adopted for the speedy arrival of artillery to the post required. A domestic affliction will detain Lall Sahy Sooba for a short period; but I have every hope that there are others who will exert themselves, of equal intelligence: and as there can be no definite period fixed for the measures proposed to be adopted, he will possibly join you before they can be executed. The establishment of the post by the Nusseerees is of importance, without reference to the ulterior designs.

I have, &c.

Camp,
3d May 1815.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

To Major-General Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have already had the honour of reporting to you the proposals I had made to the three Sirdars, Rundoz Thappa, Nerbhec Sing, and Uree Murdun Thappa, commanding in and near the battered redoubt. I yesterday forenoon again sent a messenger to the height on the right of the redoubt, to ascertain if the troops stationed there were inclined to acquiesce in those terms, independant of others. My messenger returned, with information that Rundoz was in the fort with the Kajee, and accompanied by two of his Jemmadars, who promised me that they and their men would desert during the night. This, however, would have been of little comparative use. I therefore desired them to repair to their men, and apprise them that I was that instant about to ascend the heights; when, if they should not fire on our troops, they might depend on the fulfilment of my original offers. I relied on this for getting a footing on the heights, whereby effect and support could be given to the attack of the other two (the battered redoubt and height to its left). I moreover proceeded on my intelligence of the reduced state of the enemy's force and their dejected spirits. For these reasons, about nine o'clock I ascended the heights with the Nusseeree battalions in three points, viz. the redoubt and heights to its right and left, and attained their summit without opposition, the enemy retiring and remaining on a spot to the rear. After having taken possession of the redoubt, I beckoned to this party, and invited them to pass into our rear unmolested, which after some hesitation they did. By this time the Grenadier Battalion was approaching; and as other parties of the enemy, similarly called on, had accepted our invitation, and the whole aspect of the cantonment evinced a disinclination to make resistance, I proceeded towards the redoubt lying between the first we had occupied and the Kuckree stockade. The parties we met on our way passed with their women and property into the rear of the first

first redoubt on our invitation, and we gained the second, by which their principal watering-place is commanded, and which is within good battering distance of the fort, without opposition. While here awaiting the arrival of a detachment of the Grenadiers, I detached Lieutenant Nicholson with 100 men to take possession of Narain Kote, the people of which seemed inclined to join us. On his approach he was met by two Sirdars, Ghummund Thappa and Rundoz Thappa, who requested him not to enter: he therefore established himself on an adjacent height; and apprizing me that the Sirdars expressed a wish to converse with me, I joined him.

Ghummund Thappa here made proposals to me, of which I have already made report; and I consented, at his request, not to advance further till your answer should be received. That answer having arrived about five P. M.; and the Kajee, on my intimation of the same, having replied that Ghummund Thappa had not been authorized to make proposals, I took possession of Narain Kote, and strengthened myself in it for the night.

Narain Kote,
3d May 1815.

I have, &c.
(Signed)

R. Ross,
Lieutenant.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 27.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosures.

(Enclosure No. 28.)

GENERAL ORDER *by his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General.*
Futtyghur, 21st May, 1815.

(Enclosure No. 28.)
General Order.

The indefatigable exertions of Major-General Ochterlony having at length been crowned by the surrender of Ummer Sing Thappa, with the evacuation of the fortresses of Malown and Jyetuck, and the cession of the whole country from Kamaon to the Sutleje, the Governor-General directs that a royal salute be fired at all the principal stations of the army, in honour of an event so creditable to the British arms, and so important to the interests of the Honourable Company.

So complete a fulfilment of his instructions, under difficulties known beforehand to be of no common amount, would alone have been sufficient to establish a high rate for Major-General Ochterlony's reputation as a commander. But there are details in the arduous service so ably conducted by him, which must meet from the mind of every one a more particular attention. The unremitting zeal, the sagacious foresight, and the admirable decision, which he has had the opportunity of displaying, should make him feel himself indebted to the embarrassments he has had to encounter. They have only served to mark in brighter colours the extent of his claim to applause.

The gallant and able manner in which the efforts of the Major-General have been supported by Colonel Arnold, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, reflects the greatest credit on each of these officers.

The unwearied alacrity, the labour, the conspicuous gallantry, and the skill displayed by the whole of the Artillery, Engineer, and Pioneer departments, throughout the course of the service, and the conduct of all the staff attached to Major-General Ochterlony's division, have been pointed out to the special notice of the Governor-General; and his Excellency accordingly professes his earnest sense of the meritorious conduct exhibited by Major MacLeod commanding the Artillery, by Captain Webb of the same corps, Captain Cartwright, Major of Brigade, and principal staff officer of the division, Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong of the Pioneers, and Ensign Hutchinson, Assistant Field Engineer, as well as by all the officers belonging to or temporarily serving with those departments or on the staff during the campaign.

Most laudable exertions, no less than distinguished courage, have marked the important services of Lieutenant Ross of the Sixth and Lieutenant Murray of the First, in the difficult situations for which they were selected by Major-General Ochterlony.

It is painful to think, in this hour of exultation, that an individual, whose skill, whose judgment, and whose animated devotion materially forwarded the

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 28.)

General Order.

the proud result, should not have survived to share in the triumph: but the grateful recollection of his fellow soldiers and of Government will associate the memory of Lieutenant Lawtie with all the trophies which he so eminently contributed to raise.

The patience, the order, and the intrepidity of all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the division, must be justly appreciated and admired by all who have contemplated their conduct.

The Governor-General offers to Major-General Ochterlony, and all who acted under him, his warm applause. Sensible, as his Excellency believes they will be, to that acknowledgment of their merits from Government, a still more elevating consideration attends them. They have to reflect with honest pride on the further lesson which they have held forth to every Power in India. The British Government is too satisfactorily conscious of its own superior strength, ever to abuse it by trespassing wantonly on any of its neighbours: but if its forbearance be insulted, and its patience outraged by aggression, it will always prove, that whatsoever obstacles may retard its earlier efforts, its perseverance will not fail ultimately to crush the assailant.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General,

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, the enclosed copy of a letter from Major-General Ochterlony; received yesterday, reporting his proceedings since the 7th instant.

I have, &c.

Head Quarters, Futtyghur,
27th May 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Futtyghur.

Sir:

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency, the proceedings of the 7th.

From that period to the 10th we were employed in forming the batteries and getting in the twelve-pounders and howitzers, near a redoubt under Narrain Kote, which was completed on the 9th; and on the 10th the guns (12) commenced firing about seven A.M., as no message or messenger came out from the fort. It continued during the day, with the exception of a few intervals, in which letters were sent in and answers returned.

On the morning of the 11th, Ram Doss came out, and expressed his father's desire to negotiate; and in the evening of that day, the eighteen-pounders which had been brought up from Ramgurrh by the accustomed zealous labour of the Pioneers, the exertions of Captains Webb and Stewart, the former in command of the Artillery and the latter commanding the Second battalion of the First regiment, were placed in the battery.

Negotiations were, however, going on, and as the objects of them were not merely for Malowna, the firing was discontinued; but the blockade rigidly continued till the 15th, when I received and exchanged the convention, which I had the honour to transmit to the Political Secretary on the 15th instant, by express.

It is but justice, however, to the Kajee to state, that after a general principle was fixed, the delay only occurred in one instance from him, and arose solely from the inexperience, ignorance, and indolence of Hindoo writers, as I wished it

it to be made out in that language, that there might not be a pretext in his not understanding the Persian.

I feel greatly indebted to Major MacLeod and the officers of Artillery, in the judgment shown in the disposition of the ordnance, and for the skill evinced by their fire in a very early impression on the walls; to Captain Baines and Lieutenant Armstrong, for the continuance of that ardent zeal which has always animated their labours.

I have directed two hundred and fifty Sepoys of the Second battalion Sixth, under the orders of Lieutenant Ross with the intelligence department, to accompany the Kajee to Thaneisur, from whence he will proceed to Hurdwar, *via* Seharunpore, where the detachment can be relieved, if his Excellency should deem it proper.

I have, &c.

Camp.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government Political Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, under the seal and signature of Ummer Sing, the convention or agreement which has been this day exchanged between that chief and myself, and I shall feel very sincere concern, if the general tenor of it is not fully approved by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

If some indulgencies have been granted, I trust counter-balancing advantages have been obtained; and when the near approach of the rainy season is considered, and that during that season of inaction expensive establishments must have been continued, I hope his Lordship will be pleased to approve what has been done, and to accept my dutiful congratulation, on the general result of my humble, but anxious exertions.

I have, &c.

Camp, Buttoh,
15th May 1815.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
M. G. A. G. G.

CONVENTION or Agreement entered into between Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Major-General Ochterlony, on the 15th May 1815.

In consideration of the high rank and character of Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, and of the skill, bravery, and fidelity with which he has defended the country committed to his charge, it is agreed :

1. That Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, with the troops now in Rajgurh, shall march out and retain their arms and accoutrements, the colours of their respective corps, two guns and all private property, which shall be duly respected and preserved, and every attention and delicacy observed in respect to the Zenana of the Kajee, and every person under his authority.

2. In consideration, also, of the gallant conduct of Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, it is agreed that he shall likewise march out of the fort of Jeytuck with two hundred men, who are to retain their arms, colours, and one gun, with the Bharadars (chief officers) and their followers, about three hundred more in number, unarmed, with his own and their private property, which shall be respected, and the sanctity of the Zenana preserved.

3. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, with their property and followers, are at liberty to proceed by the route of Thaneisur, Hurdwar, and Nujeeabad, to join the troops eastward of the river Surjoo,* or by whichever route they determine to proceed to that destination. Conveyance shall be provided for the transportation of their property to the confines of the Nepaul territory.

4. Kajee

* Or Kalee.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General,
with Enclosure.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Gen. Ochterlony,
with Enclosure.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Gen. Ochterlony,
with Enclosure.

4. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, shall be at liberty to meet wherever they please.

5. All the troops in the service of Nepaul, with the exception of those granted to the personal honour of the Kajees, Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing, will be at liberty to enter into the service of the British Government, if it is agreeable to themselves and the British Government choose to accept their services, and those who are not employed will be maintained on a specific allowance by the British Government, till peace is concluded between the two States.

6. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, on his part, agrees to leave the fort of Malown, whenever bearers and other conveyance are prepared for his private property.

7. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders for the evacuation and delivery, to persons properly authorized, of the forts of Bhylee (Irkee), Subbatto, Mornee, Jeytuck, Juggutgurrh, Rowaheen, and all other forts and fortresses now held by the Nepaul troops between the Jumna and Sutleje rivers. The garrisons of all which forts, strong holds, &c. shall enjoy their private property unmolested, and the arms and warlike stores in each shall be left in deposit, for the future decision of the Right Honourable the Governor-General; with exception to such among them as are related to Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa by kindred, about eighty-three men, who shall be at liberty to retain their arms and accoutrements.

8. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa also agrees to send immediate orders to Kajee Bukhtour Sing for the evacuation of the territory of Ghurwall, to deliver over the forts, &c. in that district to the officers of the British Government, and to proceed to Nepaul by the Kamaon route, with their garrisons, all public and property including warlike stores, accompanied by a Chuprassie with a pass, on the part of the British Government.

Separate Article.—Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa wishes it to be understood, that he shall give immediate orders for the instant surrender of the distant forts, in the hope that it may lead to an early renewal of the relations of amity which have subsisted between the two states for these sixty years, and by the advice of Bum Sah and the Bharadars of Kamaon.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

To Major-General Ochterlony, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have had the honour to receive and submit to his Excellency the Governor-General your despatch of the 15th instant, enclosing the agreement concluded by you with Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, for the immediate surrender of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas west of the river Jumna and in the province of Gurhwall.

2. By this arrangement, which combined with the evacuation of Kamaon has completed the extinction of the Goorka power and influence in the territory west of that Gogra, a most important object of the war has been accomplished.

3. In the course of the operations conducted by you, to which the attainment of this decisive advantage is to be ascribed in a primary degree, the Governor-General has had repeated occasion to admire and applaud the unremitting vigilance, indefatigable perseverance, and eminent professional ability, displayed under circumstances at once arduous in themselves and new in the history of our military operations in India, the profound judgment, and the activity and energy regulated by singular discretion and prudence, which supported and seconded by the discipline, valour, and devotion of the officers and troops under your command, have enabled you to overcome the accumulated obstacles to success, presented by an active and intrepid enemy, possessing every advantage of position in a country peculiarly calculated for defensive war. His Lordship has, in a General Order published to the army under this day's date, signified the high sense which he entertains of your distinguished merits and services, and those of the officers and troops under your command.

4. The

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.
—
(Enclosure No. 31.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

4. The tenour of your political proceedings are no less deserving of the approbation of the Governor-General; and although his Lordship has had the satisfaction of expressing his sense of your services in that branch of your duty as each occasion arose, he feels it due to you to take this opportunity of recording his high and entire approbation of your political proceedings throughout the campaign.

5. I now proceed to convey to you his Lordship's sentiments on the terms of capitulation which have been granted to Ummer Sing Thappa, and on the several points immediately arising out of that arrangement.

6. You will have received my despatch of the 12th instant, and my private letter of the 8th, subsequently to the conclusion of the agreement with Ummer Sing. The terms which have been actually granted to Ummer Sing and to Runjore Sing, although varying in some respects from those prescribed by the instructions above referred to, are on the whole equally advantageous to our interests, and provide no less for the entire accomplishment of the views of the Governor-General in that branch of the military operations and political arrangements which were directed to the expulsion of the Goorkas from their conquests west of the Ganges.

7. Adverting to the advanced period of the season, and (notwithstanding the reduced state of Malown and the straitened condition of Jytuck,) to the number of strong holds still possessed by the enemy, which might have enabled him to prolong the contest until the setting-in of the rains should compel us to suspend our operations; considering, also, the vast importance, in an economical point of view, of terminating the western branch of the war in the present season, and to the peculiar magnitude of that object, with reference both to its probable influence in accelerating peace, and to the additional means afforded of prosecuting the war with vigour, should it be protracted to another campaign, the Governor-General is of opinion, that the terms granted to the enemy must be considered to be fully justified, by the relative situation of the parties and the inappreciable advantages secured to us by these operations. They are accordingly approved and confirmed by the Governor-General.

8. You will have taken all the requisite measures and precautions relative to the march of that portion of the enemy's force, which has been permitted to retire with Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing to the Nepaulese territory beyond the Gogra, to the provision of supplies and carriage, and to the appointment of an officer, properly qualified, to superintend all their arrangements, and to conduct them through the Company's territories. It will be satisfactory, however, to his Lordship, to receive from you a detailed report on all these points at your earliest leisure. His Lordship observes that the route to be taken by Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing, and their respective followers, was not finally settled, and his Lordship is anxious to know how that point may have been determined. In the uncertainty which prevails relative to the actual state of the province of Dootee, the Governor-General deems it to be necessary that Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing with their followers should enter the Nepaulese territories at a point to the eastward of that province. If, as his Lordship deems to be probable, that province has been wrested from the Goorka Government, the foregoing arrangement will be in conformity both to the spirit and the letter of the engagement, which must be strictly fulfilled under all circumstances.

9. I am further directed to inform you, that his Lordship is desirous of receiving, at as early a period as may be practicable, a detailed report of your negotiations and communications with Ummer Sing, from their commencement until the conclusion of the agreement.

10. I shall have the honour of addressing you, in a separate despatch, on the subject of the arrangements which it will be expedient to frame, with regard to the countries which have fallen at the disposal of the British Government by the expulsion of the Goorkas.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
21st May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

[7 Q]

(Enclosure

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 32.)

To C. M. Ricketts, Esq., Principal Private Secretary to the Governor-General.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 32.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls,
with Enclosures.

The enclosed despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, though upon a subject not strictly military, is of too much importance to be withheld for a day from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to whom I have the honour to request you will take an early opportunity of submitting it.

Knowing, as I do, the timid disposition of the Choutra, and conceiving the embarrassment under which he at present labours, I am not surprised at his being extremely anxious to obtain Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's advice; and though the Colonel had not authority to confer with that chief on any subject unconnected with the safety and convenience of his march, yet, for the very solid reason given in the ninth paragraph of his report, I cannot impute any blame, either to his motive or to the act.

It is highly expedient, in my humble opinion, that the Governor-General's orders should be, at an early period, conveyed to the Honourable Edward Gardner, on the interesting and most important subject of the Choutra's situation, and that of his brother and family; for it is not difficult to foretell, that one or other of the critical events which he so pathetically describes will occur.

I am most anxious that he should cross the Sarda with his army and effects; not from any apprehension of his power, but to do away all idea of collusion on his part, which the enemies of the British Government would, no doubt, immediately and most willingly attach to our late success.

I shall not be surprized to find the Choutra claim Mr. Gardner's protection within the limits of this province in a few days; but I candidly own, that I perfectly concur in the opinion expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, that the interest of the British Government would be more advanced by his obtaining and holding the government of Dootec.

I have, &c

Chumpawut,
14th May 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

To Colonel Nicolls, &c. &c. &c., commanding in Kamaon.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to inform you, that early this morning, finding the Choutra Bum Sah had not made any preparations to march according to his promise, I sent a message to him to inquire after his health, and to mention my intention of encamping to-morrow morning on the height above the Jhool gaut.

2. About three o'clock this evening he paid me a visit, and evidently shewed signs of much uneasiness and agitation. They were so apparent and undisguised, that I took an opportunity of asking him the cause: at the same time offering the assistance of my advice as a private individual, provided he considered me a friend and would make an unreserved disclosure. He answered, that his sole dependance was upon the British Government; that it had been long acquainted with his attachment to it, and his endeavours to maintain a friendly intercourse between the two States. That the infamous behaviour of the Kusseea faction had provoked the war, which he was using his best endeavours to terminate. He looked for his Lordship's support on the arrival of his letters from Nepaul, in answer to the statement he had sent of the operations in Kamaon: that, as the moment approached his anxieties encreased. That his enemy, Ummer Sing, now so closely pressed by General Ochterlony, would no doubt eagerly agree to the directions he had transmitted to him, to give up Malown and retreat to the eastern bank of the Kali. That by so doing he would save himself and army from destruction. At the same time, he would inform the Nepaul Government, that he had been called away at a moment when success was certain, and that in consequence of the Choutra's orders he found himself obliged to abandon the fruits of his victories. That however
false,

false, the Kusseas (Thappas) at Nepaul would confirm the assertion, and render his life precarious. That these probable events were still distant, and the immediate cause of his distress was the uncertainty he felt as to the reception which his report of the evacuation of Kamaon would meet with at Nepaul. That were their councils dictated by wisdom, the loss of the territory to the west of the Kali would, after the unprovoked insult given, be purchasing a peace from the English Government at a cheap rate: but that the Rajah, though much attached to him, was in the hands of his enemies, the Kusseas, and he should not be surprised if the answer was an order to the troops to put him to death. He therefore was much alarmed at hearing my intention of marching, as he wished to remain in Kamaon until the receipt of his answers from Nepaul.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 32.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicholls,
with Enclosures.

3. I endeavoured to re-assure him as much as possible: brought him from his state of apparent despondency, by representing the folly of further resistance at Almora, which could only have ended in a disgraceful surrender, by which he and his troops would have been prisoners of war and Dootee immediately conquered; that by his prudent conduct he had preserved his army, his stores, musquets and ammunition, and for the present, at least, the province of Dootee; that should his endeavours fortunately bring about a peace, he must have the great consolation of knowing he had saved his country. He continued to express his apprehensions of the expected order from Nepaul, urging his wish to remain, with two companies, in Kamaon, until its arrival.

4. With some trouble I persuaded, if not convinced him, that if his situation was such as he described, half measures would be his ruin: that to act boldly would be his only salvation, and instead of quietly submitting his own head to the sword of his enemy, he ought to exert every faculty to destroy him: that in place of desponding, he ought not to lose a moment in crossing the Kali, and taking possession of Dootee in the first place, to select that part of his army he could depend upon, garrison his forts and places of strength with them, dismissing all those on whom he could not rely, and then, provided his Lordship should be induced to listen to his proposals, to assume a higher tone, and insist on what he thought would best conduce to the good of his country, which his near relationship to the Rajah, and his high rank in the State, gave him a right to do: that if he neglected the present moment, some of his Thappa Sirdars would, on his abandoning his army, take charge of it, secure Dootee, and by collecting the revenues, pay and secure the troops to the interests of his enemies.

5. I fully and repeatedly explained to him, that this was my individual advice: that I was totally unauthorized to enter on any topic, but such as concerned his convenience and comfort during his journey to Dootee, and that he must consider what I had said as the private opinion of a person interested in his welfare. After assuring me he understood this, he asked permission to send for Chamoo Bhundaree Kajee, with whom he wished to consult.

6. On the Kajee's arrival, he made a fair statement of all that had passed, and ended by asking what he thought of the advice I had given. The Kajee, without hesitation, advised him to follow it, provided the British Government would support him in the event of a rupture with the Nepaul Minister. I again told him that, excepting as a private individual, I had no authority to enter into any discussion: that these things were the province of the Honourable Edward Gardner, and I must refer him to that gentleman.

7. The result was, a determination to march: and on consulting the astrologer for a fortunate moment, the day after to-morrow was fixed upon for leaving this, and on Sunday he proposes crossing the river.

8. In his present anxiety, and the dread he has of the faction at Nepaul, I have little doubt of his inclination to shelter himself under the British protection, provided the war should be continued.

9. I hope I have not acted indiscreetly in what I have said. It is highly necessary that he should leave this province, to see which effected you have ordered me on the present duty; and I humbly conceive, that Dootee had better be under the Government of Bum Sah, than in the lands of an adherent to the Thappa party. At all events, I think it my duty to submit to you the tenour and substance of the conversation such as it passed.

10. The

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 32.)

10. The Choutra proposes to encamp at Bythencee one coss and a half from the Jhool gaut, on the Dootee side; and he wishes me to remain on this side, till he has seen and consulted with his brother, Khuder Bheer Sah.

Camp, Peclooragurh,
11th March 1815.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

W. L. GARDNER,
Commanding Irregulars.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

(Enclosure No. 33.)

(Copy)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. Colonel Nicolls having transmitted to the Governor-General a copy of the letter to his address of the 11th ultimo from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, reporting his communications with Choutra Bum Sah, I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions, arising out of his Lordship's consideration of that important document.

2. I am directed, in the first instance, to express to you the Governor-General's approbation of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's conduct, and of the tenour of his share of the conversation with Bum Sah, which appear to his Lordship to be marked with equal prudence and address. The counsel offered by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Bum Sah was wise, with reference to that chief's actual situation, and the relation in which he may become placed towards the Government of Nepal, and if acted on, will be beneficial to the British interests, as well as conducive to the security of Bum Sah against the eventual hostility of the ruling party at Catmandoo. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, by explicitly disclaiming any authority to converse on such subjects, and by declaring his advice to proceed merely from his own view of the embarrassments of Bum Sah's situation, has left to the British Government and its agents the unshackled freedom of action on every point connected with it. You are requested to communicate to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner this expression of the Governor-General's approbation of his conduct.

3. Adverting to the whole of the circumstances of the case, the Governor-General discerns the prospect of considerable advantage to our interests, in affording to Bum Sah, and the party with which he is connected, all the support which they can derive from a knowledge of his Lordship's favourable disposition towards them, and also in extending to him our assistance and co-operation, in securing himself in the province of Dootee, should he determine to attempt the occupation of it for himself.

4. In explanation of his Lordship's sentiments on each of these points, I proceed to state to you the following observations.

5. The expediency of limiting our direct support of Bum Sah to such declarations as may convey to him a knowledge of our disposition in his favour, with a power of making such use of the knowledge as he may deem advisable, is founded on these considerations. His Lordship is not altogether aware, that any other mode of rendering that support would be consistent with general principles of policy, or conducive to the attainment of the particular object in view. A public declaration to the Goorka Government of our desire to negotiate with Bum Sah, to the exclusion of any other agent, would naturally excite suspicion of a secret understanding with him, founded on his presumed readiness to make greater sacrifices of the interests of his Government and country, in order to conciliate our good-will, than any other individual or party. A very powerful and plausible handle would thus be given to his enemies, who still retain their power over the Rajah, for preventing him from getting the negotiation into his hands. If they succeed in this exclusion of Bum Sah from the conduct of the negotiation, we shall by so much excite the opposition and ill-will of the party opposed to him, and not only weaken a party which it is our obvious interest to uphold, but perhaps involve Bum Sah and his adherents in the most serious consequences. The knowledge obtained by Bum Sah of our real disposition will enable him and his adherents to make their own advantage of that circumstance,

stance, in disposing the Rajah to emancipate himself from that party, which by its violent measures has involved the State of Nepaul in imminent peril, and seek the aid of those whose pacific counsels would have averted the war, and may yet save his Government and family from ruin.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

6. With regard to the occupation of Dootee by Bum Sah, there is, in his Lordship's judgment, no ground for hesitation on that score. While hostilities continue between the two States, every effort to reduce the means and circumscribe the territories of the Goorkas is a legitimate object of the war, and our avowed support of an officer of that Government taking a step of the nature, is perfectly consistent with the acknowledged principles of public honour and the practice of belligerent States. It is for Bum Sah to consider whether, by taking this step, he promotes his own security, and augments his chance of effecting the recovery of his ascendancy in the State. In reference to its effect on our interests, there is no doubt that the occupation of Dootee by a chief independent of the Goorkas, and necessarily relying on us for support, will be an advantageous arrangement, in the event of peace with that State: and more especially so, if the guidance of affairs should not fall into the hands of those, whose general policy and undoubted interests must be to maintain the relations of friendship with the British Government.

7. It will be in your recollection, that in the instructions to Mr. Metcalfe, relative to your mission to Kamaon, the benefits derivable from an arrangement of this nature were adverted to.

8. On the foregoing grounds, therefore, the Governor-General has no hesitation in authorizing you to convey to Bum Sah the most satisfactory assurances of our cordial and zealous support to the extent stated.

9. You might take an opportunity of intimating to him, that the substance of all his communications with Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner has been made known to the Governor-General; that it will afford his Lordship the highest satisfaction to find that the Rajah adopts his advice, and empowers him to treat with the British Government for the renewal of peace; that it will also be in the highest degree gratifying to the Governor-General, to see Bum Sah restored to that place in the councils of the Rajah, to which he is entitled by his rank and character to aspire, and the influence of which his Lordship is assured would be employed in promoting the genuine interests of the State, by being directed to the maintenance of peace and amity with the British Government. That the Governor-General only awaits information of the actual receipt by Bum Sah of such powers, to furnish you with corresponding authority, and to authorize you to enter on a negotiation, without delay, for the attainment of that desirable object. You will offer every encouragement to Bum Sah in this particular.

10. You will set before his mind, however, the possible event of his enemies availing themselves of the actual possession of the person and authority of the Rajah, to procure a disavowal of all his proceedings, and to endeavour to sacrifice him to the maintenance of their own power: that in the apprehension of such an event, he will do well to secure himself against all risks, by adopting the advice tendered by Colonel Gardner, and placing himself in a condition in which his enemies cannot injure him: that he cannot be condemned for taking precautions, to secure himself from persons seeking his destruction, or for opposing, by the means in his power, an unprincipled faction, which is placing the interests of his family and the honour and safety of the Goorka State at hazard, for the preservation of their own usurped authority: that this measure, while it will convince his enemies of his resolution not to recede from what he has done, will strengthen his means of effecting their expulsion from the councils of the Rajah, and will not, in the event of his success, in the least embarrass his future proceedings, nor involve him with those persons, to whom the measure may appear in its first aspect as the act of an enemy to his country. You are authorized to assure him, that in attempting this object, he shall have every support that the British Authorities in Kamaon can give; or that if he should prefer it, we would abstain from any open interference, until such time as the circumstances of his situation should render it desirable or necessary: informing him, at the same time (provided it shall appear to Colonel Nicolls to be expedient on military grounds) that we are prepared

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

Enclosure No. 33.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

openly to countenance his proceedings, by advancing a force into Dootee to support them. That under an issue of the affair which shall render it necessary for him to break with the Court of Catmandoo, and render himself independent of its authority, the British Government will guarantee to him and his family the independent sovereignty of Dootee, and any other territory which he may acquire; and that a negociation of this independence and guarantee will form a provision of any treaty of peace which may be made with the Government of Catmandoo. It cannot fail, however, to occur to you, that the opportunity of acquiring an independent sovereignty in Dootee might have temptation for Bum Sah, capable of outweighing the considerations of loyalty, and patriotism, which would otherwise urge him to save his prince and his country by effecting a peace. There is this contingency attending the decision which Bum Sah might make, as to establishing his own sovereignty in Dootee; namely, that the Goorkas, driven to despair by that further loss of territory, might fly off from the disposition to treat which they before entertained, and might continue a contest, which though ruinous for them would be inconvenient for us. It is thence for our advantage, that the views of Bum Sah should be directed primarily to bringing about a peace. You will, therefore, when you pledge our support for his maintenance in Dootee, not present the opening for rendering himself independent in such a light as may induce him to give it the preference; but you will display it as an ultimate resource, which though essentially ineligible, as involving him in unavoidable difficulties and distresses, is still a security sufficient to encourage his efforts against the Thappa party.

11. You will be prepared, in concert with Colonel Nicolls, who will receive instructions on the subject through the established channel, to act in conformity to the foregoing declaration.

12. I am further directed to convey to you the Governor-General's authority to advance to Bum Sah a sum of money, not exceeding a few thousand rupees, to enable him to keep his troops together. The measure will, his Lordship observes, testify our sincerity; and even if it should ultimately be turned against us, it will not materially obstruct our views.

13. If you should be of opinion that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's personal acquaintance with Bum Sah, and the confidence with which he appears to have inspired that chief, will render the employment of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in the proposed communication desirable, you are authorized to avail yourself of his approved ability and address, provided his services can be dispensed with at the time by Colonel Nicolls.

14. You are apprized, by my letter of the 12th instant, that Gguraj Misser, formerly the Gooroo, or spiritual guide, of the late Rajah, Run Behauder, and much in his confidence, and possessing considerable influence in the administration previously to the confirmed ascendancy of the Thappa, has recently proceeded, by invitation from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, to Catmandoo. Gguraj Misser retired to Benares about the period of the death of Run Behauder, and has subsisted on the profits of a jaggeer from the British Government. During the time of his influence, he was always favourable to the connexion between the British Government and the State of Nepaul, and was employed in the negotiations conducted both by Major-General Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox. He has recently professed the most earnest desire to be instrumental to the restoration of peace, and a perfect confidence of being able to effect it, and also eventually to accomplish the subversion, or limitation at least, of the power of the Thappas. With these designs he has proceeded to Catmandoo, after having personally communicated with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and being apprized generally of the terms on which peace would be granted. There is reason to think, that this person's views and Bum Sah's would coincide, although the Gooroo may possibly have already obtained authority to negotiate, or may, notwithstanding his knowledge of Bum Sah's situation and proceedings, endeavour to get the negociation into his own hands from personal views. It may be expedient to apprise Bum Sah of the circumstance of Gguraj Misser's visit to Catmandoo, without imparting to him the whole of his designs, and suggest for Bum Sah's consideration, whether to open a communication with Gguraj Misser for the promotion of their mutual advantage.

15. I am

15. I am further directed to inform you, that by advices this day received from Major-General Ochterlony, it appears that Ummer Sing has surrendered on terms. Ummer Sing has expressed to the Major-General an earnest desire to treat for peace on the part of his Government, alledging that he is in possession of full powers for the purpose. It is impossible, however, that he can be in possession of powers and instructions adapted to the present condition of the war; and adverting also to the expectation that Bum Sah may be authorized to treat for peace, and the superior advantages of getting the negociation into that channel, the Governor-General has desired General Ochterlony to decline entering on any discussions of the subject with Ummer Sing Thappa. You will probably deem it advisable to inform Bum Sah of the circumstance.

Secret Letter
from Lord Muir,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

16. The terms of Ummer Sing's surrender, and any further information which it may be useful to know, will be transmitted to you as soon as they are received: at present, the simple fact of his surrender is all that is known to the Governor-General.

17. Although Colonel Nicolls has communicated to you a copy of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's letter of the 11th instant, and the one addressed to Mr. Ricketts, transmitting the copy of it, his Lordship has desired me to transmit to you the enclosed official copies of those documents, in order to complete the correspondence of your office.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
19th May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 34.)

(Enclosure No. 34.)

To C. M. Ricketts, Esq., Principal Private Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Letter from
Colonel Nicolls,
with Enclosure

I have the honour to transmit herewith, by express, a copy of a despatch just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, announcing that the Choutra, his army, and effects (with a very small exception), had crossed the Kali on the evening of the 14th instant, according to the terms of the convention concluded with that Chief and the other Goorka Sirdars on the 27th ultimo.

I shall have the honour of transmitting the original of that convention to you to-morrow, with the duplicate of this despatch. If not now an important, it may be considered a curious instrument.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's despatch is of very great importance in every view; and I request that, in submitting it to the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, you will do me the favour to state, that Mr. Gardner and myself would have separated the paragraphs connected with our respective departments, but that he, with the same patriotic feeling which directs all his actions, conceives that the important subjects contained in it would lose a portion of their interest by such official division.

I beg that his Lordship will be pleased to honour Mr. Gardner by an early communication of his commands; and I trust that as much of the instructions conveyed to Mr. Gardner (in consequence of the great light thrown on the enemy's situation by the Colonel's despatches) may be made known to me, as may enable me, with more confidence, to conduct the movement of the troops committed to my charge.

It appears to be entirely superfluous to add, that the most cordial harmony, and the best understanding have subsisted between Mr. Gardner and myself since we met at Katur Mull: and there can be little doubt that an unity of feeling and action will animate us, as long as we direct our whole attention, which we have hitherto done, to promote the welfare, and uphold the honour of the Government, whose commands we have the pride and pleasure of endeavouring to obey.

I have, &c.

Chumpawut,
16th May 1815.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Colonel.

To

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

To Colonel Nicolls, &c. &c. &c., commanding in Kamaon:

Sir:

(Enclosure No. 34.)

Letter from
Colonel Nicoll,
with Enclosures.

1. I have the honour to report, that we marched at ten o'clock this morning, and between three and four o'clock P.M., reached the Jhool gaut. The Choutra and Chamoo Bundharee Kajee have repeated to me the substance of our former conversations, which I have had the honour of communicating to you as they occurred.

2. They both stated their conviction of the Nepaul Government agreeing to the terms proposed by the Choutra. That the capture of Almora and the occupation of Kamaon had not only cut off all retreat to their western armies, but had prevented the junction of the reinforcements sent from Nepaul to Ummer Sing, and which the Choutra had detained for the defence of Almora: these amounted to fourteen companies. That should this Government refuse these terms, they must lose their western force, amounting at present, including Sreenuggur, to about five thousand effective men, as no force sufficient to oppose us could be spared from Nepaul, the Goorka Sepoys having of late shewn a determined repugnance to proceed to the westward, on account of the reduction in their pay. That though the terms he had proposed would be most probably accepted, the obloquy of losing to the State a revenue of eight lacs of rupees would remain with him, a circumstance which his enemies the "Kusseas" would improve to his destruction, unless he had the support of the British Government, and the negotiation remained in his hands, or those of Rhuder Beer Sah, his brother. That contrary to wisdom or his expectations, should the "Kusseas" refuse the terms, he would then require the support of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to preserve his life from the open attempts of the present Ministers. He begged me to be the channel of communicating these expressions to you and the Honourable Edward Gardner, intreating the support of both gentlemen, in recommending his request to his Lordship.

3. Rhuder Beer Sah, he observed, would arrive to-morrow at Bytheree, and on Wednesday we are to be introduced to each other, after which the Choutra, with his army, will march to Dhundheel Dhura.

4. The eight lacs of revenue lost to the Nepaul Government he stated as follows: Rupees 1,40,000, Kamaon; Rupees 2,00,000 Gurhwall; Rupees 4,50,000, the districts between the Jumna and Sutleje.

5. On taking leave he presented two letters and two small elephants, one for you, the other for Mr. Gardner. This "Nuzur" had been the subject of several days discussion, during which I used my best endeavours to persuade him to keep them till a personal interview should take place, and that this sort of ceremony was only required amongst strangers, and totally foreign to our customs. I only agreed when I found the refusal hurt him, and conveyed to his mind doubts of our sincerity.

6. On taking leave he appeared much agitated, and repeatedly recommended his situation to your and Mr. Gardner's best support. I accompanied him across the Jhool. The mountain rises abruptly from the edge of the river, and for two miles the path is the steepest I have yet seen in the country; and no other defence would be required effectually to repel an invasion of Dootee by this road, than rolling stones down the ascent. Not content with this, the two companies sent by Rhuder Beer Sah (on his first arrival) to defend this passage, have erected several lines of stockades on the face of the mountain, and continued them to the very summit. I cannot convey a more convincing proof of the effect the fall of Almora has had upon their reinforcements. I quitted the Choutra on his reaching the eastern side of the river, and after seeing his baggage and troops across, returned to this place, an ascent of about two miles. About fifty men, with a few loads of ammunition, are still on this side, but will march in the morning.

7. To-morrow I shall have the honour of forwarding a description of this gaut, but on which little is required to be said, as it is decidedly not adapted for the invasion of Dootee, on which account I take the liberty to recommend that it be destroyed.

8. On

8. On Thursday morning I propose commencing my march for Chum-pawut.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

I have, &c.

Camp, Jumer Panee,
14th May 1815, 11 P.M.,
194th coss stone from Catmandoo.

(Signed) W. L. GARDNER,
Commanding Irregulars.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

(Enclosure No. 35.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir:

1. Since I had the honour to address you on the 19th instant, Colonel Nicolls' despatch to Mr. Ricketts, enclosing a copy of a letter to his address from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, has been received and perused by the Governor-General:

2. The contents of that letter are highly important; but as my letter of the 19th has conveyed to you full instructions on every point connected with the present condition, and the views and prospects of Choutra Bum Sah and his adherents, as far as they are within the knowledge of the Governor-General, his Lordship has not thought it necessary to communicate any further detailed instructions on those subjects.

3. The tenour of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's last letter confirms the impression made by the perusal of his preceding one, and the importance of pursuing the course prescribed by the instructions above referred to, while it affords ground of confident hope that the expectations of his Lordship will be fulfilled.

4. A copy of Colonel Nicolls' letter and its enclosure is herewith transmitted, for the purpose of rendering your correspondence complete. The cordial harmony and unity of action which has prevailed in the conduct of the services committed to your joint charge, has been a source of great satisfaction to the Governor-General, as well as of eminent benefit to the public, and accords with the honourable and disinterested spirit of public zeal, which has been so conspicuous in every part of the conduct of both Colonel Nicolls and yourself.

5. You will be pleased to communicate this letter, and my despatch of the 19th instant, to Colonel Nicolls.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
21st May 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 36.)

(Enclosure No. 36.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

Sir:

1. Considering the province of Kamaon to be now completely occupied in a military point of view, and to be formally annexed to the possessions of the Honourable Company, I have thought it a proper season to assume the civil administration of the country, which his Excellency the Governor-General has done me the honour to confide to my charge, and to take the necessary steps for the thorough introduction of the authority of Government, in obedience to the instructions I have received.

2. For this purpose, I have first turned my attention, after a public declaration of the British Sovereignty being established, to forming police and revenue arrangements, calculated to maintain order and tranquillity in the country, and to prepare materials for ascertaining the actual resources, and facilitating the future assessment of the lands.

3. With this view, I propose appointing, subject to the sanction of Government, such Tebsildaree and Police establishments as appear requisite; a statement of which I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of his Excellency the Governor-General.

[7 S]

4. The

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No. 36.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner

4. The instructions which have been prepared for the Tehsildars are to obtain all the information in their power, written or oral, respecting the zillahs placed under their management, to ascertain the number and state of the villages in the several pergunnahs: the condition of the cultivation, the tenures under which the lands are held, whether in jaggeer or otherwise, the actual modes of assessment and collection of the public dues, and generally to inform themselves fully of all matters connected with the land revenues, and to furnish me, at the earliest possible period, with the result of their inquiries, to enable me to report upon the subject for the information of Government. They have likewise been directed to collect the outstanding balances of the last year, and to realize the jumma of the crop now on the ground, as far as may be practicable, according to existing leases or former custom, until a regular settlement can be concluded with the land holders.

5. The Tehsildars have also, for the present, been entrusted with the collections of the customs or Sayer duties, in such pergunnahs as these duties have hitherto been demanded, and with a few exceptions, authorized to levy them at the same rates, and upon the same articles as heretofore, until further orders. In some few instances, his Lordship will perceive they have also been charged with the police duties of their respective districts.

6. In the forest lands bordering upon the plains, however, a few distinct police establishments appear to be necessary. The duties of the Tehsildars in this portion of the province will be ample, without the additional duties of police officers. Charged as they will be with the collection also of the customs arising from the catching of elephants, felling timber, and the manufacture of various articles, all of which are carried on in extensive forests, requiring great activity to superintend, these matters will sufficiently occupy their attention, at the same time that a stricter police will, I have reason to imagine, be found more requisite in this quarter, skirting the province of Rohilcund, than in any other part of Kamaon.

7. I have accordingly taken measures for establishing four thannahs on this line, as detailed in the accompanying statement, which I have the honour to submit for his Excellency the Governor-General's information. To effect this with the greatest practicable economy, I have divided the two thannahs of Kota and Khat-ke-noo, already authorized, as it will probably be no longer necessary to keep up their original numbers, and have formed the four on half their strength, and placed them all on one footing. The thannahdaree establishment at Almora is rather larger than the others, but the duties also will there be of a more extensive nature.

8. The expense of management in these two departments, which are essentially necessary, will, if authorized, stand thus:

	Monthly.	Annually.
Revenue charges :—Mal and Sayer.....	Rupees 1400	.....16,800
Police	761	..... 9,132
Total.....	2,161	.....25,932

Not being at the present moment prepared to say what the probable resources of the country are, or how far they may be capable of improvement, I cannot pretend to state, with any correctness, the proportion this expenditure may bear to the gross receipts; but I imagine, when the resources are properly drawn forth, that it will not be found to exceed twelve per cent., and I do not apprehend that an efficient controul in matters of police and management of the revenues, could be maintained at a less expense.

9. As the superintendence of various duties connected with the several branches of administration will now devolve upon me, an increase of the establishment which was authorized during the continuance of military operations, so as to render it equal to the due performance of them, will, I conceive, be necessary. I beg leave, therefore, to submit a statement of the number of public officers which I consider will be required, amounting to a monthly charge, for all departments, of Rupees 610, which I trust his Lordship will approve and sanction, and authorize their being permanently entertained.

10. It shall be my duty to submit with the least practicable delay, a detailed report, for his Lordship's consideration, of the several branches of the public revenue, and of all other matters connected with the duties assigned me in the province.

Secret Letter
from Lord Mair
1 June 1815.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Chumpawut,
10th May 1815.

(Signed) EDW. GARDNER,
Second Assistant to Resident at Delhi.

(Enclosure No. 37.)

(Enclosure No. 37.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

Sir :

1. As a considerable delay must occur before I shall have it my power to submit my correct reports of the real resources of Kamaon, founded upon actual observation or drawn from authentic records, I do myself the honour to enclose, for the immediate information of his Excellency the Governor-General, an estimated account of the land revenues and customs derivable from the province in its present state, with such few particulars relating to them as I have been able to collect from the best information.

2. I have to solicit his Lordship's indulgence for this defective communication, which is not offered as one to be depended entirely upon, but merely as a rough statement, supposed to approach nearly to the truth, and which, I conceive, might serve as a standard whereby to regulate other matters, until more correct information can be procured.

3. In order that as little time as possible might be lost, I have proceeded to carry into effect the establishment of the Tehsildarees and Police thannahs, as proposed in my despatch of the 10th instant, without waiting for the previous sanction of his Excellency the Governor-General, which I hope his Lordship will not disapprove of. I have found it necessary to make some trifling alterations, which shall be hereafter noticed, in the several jurisdictions and their respective establishments, but without adding to the expense at first calculated upon.

4. For the first year (or the current one, it having already commenced) it will be but politic, I imagine, if not necessary, to adhere, in a great measure at least, to the modes in usage for the settlement and collection of the public revenues, which it appears have usually been engaged for through certain head-men, who may amount in number from ten to twenty for each pergunnah, and are styled Seeanahs, Kumeens, Pudhans, and Mookuddums, according to their respective ranks, and the number of villages under their controul and management: with these persons the Government, it seems, engaged for the gross revenues, leaving the details of collection to them, and holding them, of course, responsible for the due payment of them. Occasionally, also, the lands were let to farmers.

5. Hereafter, when a local investigation of the country can be made and its value appreciated, and a thorough knowledge of the resources and the application of them shall supply sufficient information to counteract with effect the influence of these head-men, and enable us to oppose with success the obstacles they will, no doubt, endeavour to throw in the way of any system which will interfere with their personal interests, a village settlement with the people at large, or such mode as may appear preferable, may be adopted, probably with advantage both to the Country and the State.

6. Every branch of the public revenue is capable, I make little doubt, of great improvement. I possess, as yet, too slight a knowledge to presume to point out the modes in which this is best to be effected; but I have little hesitation in saying, that a regular and permanent Government, affording protection and security to the persons and property of its subjects, must operate, in a comparatively short period of time, in drawing forth all the resources of a country like this, and in rendering it, what it seems capable of becoming, a most valuable acquisition.

7. It

**Letter from
Mr. Gardner.**

10. For the better performance of the various duties connected with the introduction of the authority of Government in this country, I beg leave to suggest the employment of an Assistant, to aid me generally in the discharge of my public duties; and provided it should meet with his Excellency the Governor-General's approbation, to solicit the early appointment of a gentleman to that office.

EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant.

ESTIMATED

ESTIMATED Account of the Gross Revenues at present available from the Province of Kamaon, according to Information.

Nos.	TEHSILDAREES.	PERGUNNAHS.	Amount of Land Revenue of each Pergunnah.	Amount of Customs in each Tehsildaree.	Miscellaneous Collections, termed Daudkund.	Total Amount of Collections.	REMARKS.
			Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	
1	Kota, including	{ Kota Chikata Chureeghur	4,000 2,600 130	4,092	520	11,342	This pergunnah borders the province of Rohilkund, including most of the forest land, in which the tax is levied upon bamboos, khuta, elephants.
2	Pulda Kote, including	{ Pulda Kote Dunneea Kote Ooncha Kote..... Cheonce Chontan	8,000 2,600 1,100 1,800	..	550	14,050	These pergunnahs are situated to the southward of Almora, towards the zillah of Moradabad.
3	Agur, including	{ Agur..... Rainghur Myrooree Kutoolee Silkana Choubyusee	2,242 1,000 1,600 1,561 1,400 1,200	1,70	475	9,631	Situated to the eastward of Almora.
4	Kalee Kamaon, including	{ Kalee Kamaon Deeanee Rao.	16,000 6,000	1,275	1,200	24,475	Situated to the south-east, and forming the eastern boundary upon the line of the Sardah.
5	Palee,	Palee Pachaon	25,000	..	1,500	26,500	Situated to the westward of Almora, and dividing Kamaon from Gurhwall.
6	Baramandul, including	{ Baramundul Chougoorka Reonee Doarsan..... Khas-parja Achor Munan Kuttoor..... Kureh Saleun Seer (certain villages) Kutticaree Rotela Bessodee	7,000 4,000 550 300 150 1,100 150 700 160 3,000 500 100 250 800	900	1,512	20,412	Central pergunnahs, including the city of Almora.
7	Shor, including	{ Shor Gungoley Sherah Askote And the Bhoteca Pergunnahs of Yuwur Dharmanoth Choundus Dhanpoor Beance	6,000 4,000 3,200 3,500 8,000 7,000 5,000 3,000	..	3,400	43,100	Situated to the north, the Snowy Mountains, forming the boundary. It is usual for the Bhotecas to pay their revenues half in money and half in merchandize, consisting of musk, saffron, nerbissee, cows-tails (chowries), hawks, woollens, &c. &c.
	39		134,436	6,417	8,657	1,49,510	
Estimated Revenue arising from a tax upon bamboos cut from the forest.....						2,150	The money most current in the province is a small silver coin, called a Tumashu, four of which make a rupee of the value of twelve annas. In this coin the revenue is generally paid. There is no regular mint in Kamaon. Pice (copper coin) were sometimes struck; but the silver is coined at Sreenuggur, or is usually brought from Nepal.
Do. upon the manufacture of khuta (terra Japonica)						2,100	
Do. from the iron and copper-mines						2,200	
Do. from certain resumed fees formerly paid to the Kunngoes, &c.....						5,000	
TOTAL Gross Revenue, in Cutcha Rupees, or Hill Coin.....						1,61,960	
Estimated as equal to Bareilly Rupees						1,20,000	

Kamaon,
14th May 1815.

[7 T]

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Second Assistant.

(Enclosure

**Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.**

(Enclosure No. 38.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Political Department.

(Enclosure No.38.)

Sir:

**Letter from
Mr. Gardner.**

1. I do myself the honour to submit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, a statement of the transit duties in this province, with a list of the articles of trade on which they have hitherto been levied, and in conformity to which I have authorized their being still collected, subject to the sanction of Government, and such modifications as it may hereafter be deemed expedient and advisable to introduce into this branch of the public revenue.

2. I have considered it my duty to abolish, with the practice, the duties which were heretofore levied on the sale of male and female children, which I understand was formerly carried on to a great extent. This step will, I trust, meet with his Lordship's approval. The laws in force against this custom in the rest of the Company's possessions, added to the additional check it will now receive, cannot, I imagine, fail of soon putting an entire stop to this traffic; in such portion of the mountains, at least, as shall be under our immediate controul.

3. With this one exception, none of the other articles, or the duties imposed on them, appeared to be anywise improper, or to call for immediate abolishment or alteration.

I have, &c.

**Kamaon, Camp near Patoraggurh,
24th May 1815.**

(Signed)

E. GARDNER,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT of the Sayer Duties in Force in the Province of Kamaon, specifying the different Articles of Trade, with the Amount of the Transit Duties levied on each.

ON EXPORTS.

		ARTICLES.	Amount of Duties.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Drugs.	{	1. Nubessa (zedoany) sundoor, julwah, kakra singhee, and certain poisonous herbs, on each load for a man, from thirty seers to one maund ..	0	4	0
		2. Bulchar spikenard, kootkee, saffron, chebis, &c., each man's load.	0	0	3 (A.)
Medicinal and other Drugs.	{	3. Cinnamon, charchebellah, lulcurru, kyce, gum, nuspuat, onlah, each load	0	0	0½
		4. Beharah, moonlah, dowlah, kutchor, nugarlee, ginger, each load.....	0	1	0 (B.)
		5. Borax and Kutah (terra japonica) each load.....	0	0	2
		6. Walnuts and hill pomegranates, on each load.....	0	0	3
		7. Wax, each seer	0	1	0
		8. Musk deer and pods, each	0	4	0 (C.)
		9. Cow-tails (chowries) on each	0	0	1
		10. Churus (an intoxicating drug) each seer	0	2	0
		11. Gunjee (coarse cloth) one piece out of five on each load.....	0	8	0
		12. Bung (an intoxicating drug) each load	0	8	0
		13. Ditto (an inferior sort), each load	0	0	0½
		14. Hemp	0	0	3
		15. Ghee, honey, chook, lemon-juice, if in cupees, each	0	0	0½
		Ditto	0	0	3
		Ditto	0	0	2
		16. Tar, each earthen pot	0	1	0
		17. Flour, rice, and different kinds of grain, four seers taken from each load	0	0	0
		18. Copper and brass, each seer	0	2	0
		19. Iron, each load	0	0	2
20. Iron pots, each load	0	4	0		
21. Hawks of different descriptions, each	1	4	0		
		22. Mina			

(A.) Pukka.

(B.) The duty on these valuable articles would admit of an increase of four annas, perhaps, on each load, besides the transit duties. However, a separate one is levied upon each khutah manufactory, of from five to seven rupees a-year on each.

(C.) In some places twelve annas are levied.

EXPORTS—*continued*.

ARTICLES.	Amount of Duties.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
22. Minas (birds), each	0	4	0
23. Parrots and bhukoors, each	0	0	1
24. Timber, each hackney load	0	2	0
25. Worked wood, each load	0	2	0
26. Hill ponies, tanyhurs, each	1	4	0
27. Slaves, male and female, each	2	8	0 (D.)
28. Elephants caught in pits	2	0	0 (E.)
29. Bamboo baskets, each load	0	0	2
30. Chulme, each load	0	0	2
31. Chunam, each buffaloe load	0	0	2
32. Bamboos and timbers, each cart-load of four bullocks.....	0	8	0
Ditto..... two ..ditto.....	0	4	0
33. Babur (a grass used as rope) a man's load	0	0	1
Ditto a cart ditto	0	4	0
34. Rice and wheat, a buffaloe load	0	4	0
35. Khuss, a cart-load.....	0	12	0
36. Ginger (raw), a man's load	0	1	0
37. Tijpaut (a bay-leaf), a ditto	0	0	0½
38. Cashuphul, a ditto	0	0	0½
39. Bhoojputta, a ditto	0	0	4

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
1 June 1815.

(Enclosure No.38.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

DUTIES *levied on IMPORTS from the Plains.*

1. On white cloth, silks, &c. Rupees 3 2 per cent. on the invoice, or on each rupee's worth	0	0	0½ (F)
2. Blankets, each	0	0	2
3. Sheep and buffaloes, each	0	1	0
4. Soap, each load.....	0	4	0
5. Almonds, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, cocoa-nuts, pepper, on each load ..	0	4	0
6. Oil, on each kuppu ,.....	0	0	2
7. Tobacco, smoking, on each rupee's worth.....	0	0	1
8. Mong (a grain), each load	0	0	1
9. Salt, on every rupee's worth	0	0	1
10. Koochees (used by weavers), each	0	0	1
11. Kunch, a man's load	0	0	2
12. Tobacco, dry, for chewing, each load	0	0	7

Kamaon,
Camp, 24th May 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Commissioner for Kamaon.

(D.) This has been abolished, and a stop put to the traffic, as obviously improper.

(E.) One fourth of the estimated value, or twenty-five per cent. In some places, rupees 3.12. upon every cubit is also levied.

(F.) To pass to Almora.

Political Letter
to Bengal,
15 Dec. 1815.

POLITICAL LETTER *to* BENGAL,

Dated 15th December 1815.

1. In our political despatch of the 13th October last, we entered at some length into the consideration of the subject of the war with the State of Nepaul, and the effect which protracted hostilities were likely to produce upon the Company's finances, and expressed our extreme concern at the untoward events which had unfortunately marked the early part of the war, and the tardy progress of its operations. Happily we have been in a great measure relieved from the state of apprehension and anxiety which we then experienced, by the arrival of despatches from the Governor-General of the 11th and 22d May and 1st June 1815, containing the most satisfactory accounts of the subsequent operations of the troops, and the brilliant successes which they have achieved, a particular enumeration of which is contained in Lord Moira's before-mentioned letter of the 1st June.

2. The successful operations of the irregular force, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, in advancing to a strong position in front of Almora, thereby compelling the enemy's force to retire before him without attempting to risk a general engagement; the complete possession of the fortified heights and town of Almora, obtained after a gallant and spirited assault by the troops under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, which led to the surrender of the whole province of Kamaon on certain conditions, must be considered highly honourable to them, and as very materially improving our situation, especially after what has been stated by Lord Moira in the fifteenth paragraph of his letter, that by the occupation of that province the complete separation of the eastern and western portions of the Goorka dominions was effected, and all communication between the Court and its armies in the western provinces entirely cut off.

3. But we have in an especial manner to notice the brilliant and decisive exploits of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, commanding the Third Division of the Army, and of the officers and troops under his orders. First, after compelling Ummer Sing, the Goorka commander opposed to him, to retire to the Malown range of hills; then successfully reducing the forts of the Ramghur range, previously occupied by that chief; and next, directing his attention to the means of investing Ummer Sing's new position, so as to cut off his supplies, and compel him to surrender or risk an action. Secondly, in establishing himself, by an able and well-adjusted combination of movements, in two positions on the heights of Malown, by means of which he is said to have effectually broken the continuity of the enemy's chain of posts, to have forced him to confine himself to the fort of Malown and its immediate outworks, and to have gained a position, from which he would be able to carry on operations against the place. Thirdly, the complete repulse of the enemy in a most gallant attack on our principal post on the heights of Malown, which produced all the results of victory, by terminating in the surrender of Ummer Sing. The fruits of these decisive and important successes against the principal leader and force of the Nepaulese State, combined with the previous reduction of Kamaon, have been, says the Governor-General, the entire extinction of the Goorka power throughout the countries formerly in their possession to the westward of the Kali or Gogra river, involving the loss to them of more than a third of their dominions: a result which, in the opinion of Lord Moira, must either produce an early and honourable peace, or enable us to pursue the war with eminent advantage.

4. So high is the estimation in which we hold the services of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and so greatly do we appreciate them, both in their nature and effects, that it is in our contemplation to bestow on that gallant and excellent officer, a substantial proof of the gratitude of the Company, for the benefits they have derived from them.

5. As it appears from the Governor-General's despatches that his Lordship has received information of an agent having returned from Catmandoo, with full powers from the Rajah of Nepaul to treat for peace, we trust that, as the splendid successes above adverted to must have served to confirm in the opinion of the Native Powers the superiority of British troops, the war has been terminated
with

with honour to the British arms, and upon such terms as may afford the best hope of our being secured against any hostile attempt in future, on the part of the Nepaulese Government.

Political Letter
to Benga,
15 Dec. 1815.

6. As it is of material consequence that we should be in the early possession of an account of the expenses incurred by the war, as well previous as subsequent to the actual commencement and cessation of hostilities, you will direct the proper officers to prepare such an account as expeditiously as possible, that the same may be transmitted to us by the earliest opportunity.

We are, &c.

London,
15th December 1815.

CHARLES GRANT,
THOMAS REID,
&c. &c.

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,
Dated 21st June 1815.

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1. Our last address to your Honourable Committee, on the subject of Nepaul affairs, was dated 23d of February. We have hitherto confined our communications to your Honourable Committee to the documents containing the instructions and correspondence of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General on the political branch of those affairs, and have transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors copies of all documents relating immediately to the operations of the war. The military and political transactions, however, are so intimately connected with each other, that a knowledge of both is essentially necessary to a clear and satisfactory comprehension of either, and we are therefore persuaded, that great convenience will arise from maintaining our communication on both subjects with one authority. We have accordingly the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee, copies of the documents specified in the annexed list, comprising the fullest information, with regard to the course of events, both political and military, arising out of the war with the state of Nepaul, since the dates of our last despatches to your Honourable Committee and the Honourable the Court of Directors.

2. The intelligence which we have now the honour to convey to your Honourable Committee, regarding the progress of our arms, will, we trust, prove to be in general highly satisfactory; for although in some quarters little has been effected, yet in others the operations of the campaign have been signalized by the most splendid success. We profess only to convey to your Honourable Committee, and through your Committee, if you shall judge it expedient, to the Honourable the Court of Directors, a simple narrative of events and transactions, as represented in the documents herewith transmitted, not thinking ourselves competent to offer any comments or observations upon them.

3. Since the date of our last communication to the Honourable the Court of Directors, no offensive operations have been resumed by the division of the army under the command of Major-General Sullivan Wood on the frontier of Goruckpore. The information received by Major General Wood having led him to believe that the passes leading into the hills on the Toolseypore and Baraitch frontiers were more accessible than those on the side of Bootwul, that officer had projected a plan of operations in that direction: but as affairs on the frontier of Goruckpore had subsequently assumed an unfavourable aspect, in consequence of the failure of the attempt to carry the enemy's redout of Jeetgur on the 3d of January, Major-General Wood found it necessary to abandon that plan, from his inability at once to prosecute offensive operations, and to leave a sufficient force for the protection of the exposed parts of Goruckpore. No definite object, therefore, being attainable by Major-General Wood, it was deemed expedient to withdraw a portion of the troops composing his detachment, for the purpose of increasing the strength of the eastern division of the army on the frontier of Sarun. Under these circumstances, the exertions of Major-General Wood have been confined principally to objects of a defensive nature. Major-General Wood has also indirectly promoted the success of the war, by creating a diversion in favour of the other divisions of the army. Among

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other objects of Major-General Wood's attention, has been the adoption of measures for depriving the enemy of his supplies, by the destruction of the crops, and prevention of the cultivation in such portion of the Terraie as was in the occupation and under the influence of the enemy: a service which was considered by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with reference to the eventual continuance of the war beyond the present campaign, to be an object of the first importance. With a view, therefore, to injure the resources drawn by the enemy from the low lands to the utmost practicable extent, Major-General Wood suggested the expediency of removing the class of persons inhabiting the forests of Bootwul, denominated Tharoos, to a greater distance from the hills; and the proposed measure having been approved by the Governor-General, Major-General Wood issued a proclamation, explanatory of the measure, to the Tharoos. A translation of that proclamation forms an enclosure in a despatch from Major-General Wood, dated 15th May.

4. An arrangement is accordingly in progress * for settling the Tharoos and others in a more southerly tract in Goruckpore, by assigning to them a provision in the waste lands of that district, by which means the enemy will be precluded from deriving any benefit from the low lands in that quarter in the event of a second campaign.

5. Towards the close of the season for active operations, Major-General Wood submitted an arrangement† for the distribution of such of the troops as it was desirable to canton in advanced positions along the frontier, which was approved and sanctioned by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief on the 11th ultimo.

6. Considerable sickness, however, having appeared amongst the troops under his command, Major-General Wood was compelled to anticipate the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, by breaking up his detachment as early as the 6th ultimo, and after making the necessary arrangements for placing the troops in cantonments along the frontier, ‡ he arrived on the 14th at Goruckpore, where he took measures for calling in the sick; which, we regret to learn, exceeded the number of one thousand two hundred: and in his last despatch he announced his intention of leaving Goruckpore on the 28th May, for Benares, to resume the command of the district.

11. The temporary command of the Eastern Division of the army was held by Colonel Dick until the 21st February, when Major-General George Wood arrived and assumed charge of the division. On the preceding day a movement was made, in which a party of the enemy, occupying a position near the village of Peeraree, about seven miles to the northward of the British camp, was completely discomfited, with the loss of their Chief and a considerable number of men. The detail of that gallant affair are reported in a despatch from Colonel Dick to the Adjutant-General, of which a copy was enclosed in a letter from the Deputy Adjutant-General of the 3d of March.§

12. At the period when Major-General George Wood assumed the command of the Eastern Division of the Army, great exertions had been made to reinforce it; and notwithstanding the failure, for the present season, of the original plan of the campaign in that quarter, the Commander-in-Chief indulged a sanguine hope, that sufficient time yet remained, before the return of the unhealthy season, to make a decided impression on some of the enemy's positions below the Mucwanpore hills, if not to advance to the valley and forts of that name. Major-General George Wood, however, being of opinion that it would be imprudent to expose to hazard the health of the troops, by penetrating through the intermediate forests at so late a period of the year, resolved to desist from the attempt, and to limit his operations to the attack and destruction of the enemy's stockades along the verge of the forests. We beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin,|| for a knowledge of

* Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 19th April and 2d May 1815, List Nos. 120 and 151.

† Letter from Major-General Wood, dated 28th April, No. 243.

‡ Letters from Major-General Wood, dated 7th, 11th, and 16th May, Nos 246, 247, and 248.

§ No. 319 of the list.

|| Enclosure No. 31 in a despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 13th February, No. 15.

From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 3d March, No. 34;

From ditto, 7th Ditto, No. 43;

From ditto, 17th April, No. 118.

of the observations which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief deemed it his duty to convey to Major-General Wood on the subject of this determination.

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13. Major-General George Wood, in execution of the service which he had proposed to himself, advanced early in the month of March to Barragurhee, and thence pursued his march eastward as far as Janickpore, destroying in his route all the enemy's stockades, which had generally been evacuated, as was supposed by the Major-General, in consequence of the apprehensions entertained of the effects of the pestilential disorder prevalent in that part of the country at the present season of the year.

14. Major-General George Wood, in consequence of severe indisposition, had been compelled to make over the command of the troops to the next senior officer, and returned to Dinapore on the 20th ultimo, having previously made the necessary arrangements for breaking up the army, and for cantoning that part of it which is to be maintained in advanced positions along the frontier during the season of inactivity, and sent all the irregulars to the places where they were entertained for the purpose of being discharged.

15. For detailed information regarding the proceedings of Major-General George Wood, and also of the detachments of his division commanded by Colonel Gregory and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the reports of these officers, copies of which form enclosures in despatches from the Deputy and Assistant Adjutant-General, of the dates noted in the margin.*

16. Major-General George Wood, in a late despatch, has reported the frontier to be in a state of perfect tranquillity, and that all accounts concur in establishing the fact that the enemy has retired to Muckwanpore.

17. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that Major-General George Wood's despatch of the 10th March contains a proposition, that in consequence of the evacuation of the Terraie by the enemy, it should be placed under the immediate management of the civil officers of the contiguous districts. We have the honour to inform your Honourable Committee, that the whole of the Terraie adjoining the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot has now been declared to be permanently annexed to the British dominions,† and that the charge of it has, for the present, been vested in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent to the Governor-General, who has accordingly assumed the civil administration of those lands.‡

18. To the eastward of the river Koosi, where the military charge of the northern frontier has been confided to Captain Latter, a considerable portion of the Terraie of Morung has also been subjected to the authority of the British Government. The reports from Captain Latter of his measures and arrangements for the defence and security of that frontier, since the date of our last despatch

* From Deputy Adjutant General, dated 3d March.	From Assistant Adjutant General....	7th April.
From..... do..... 6th do.	From..... do..... 8th do.	
From..... do..... 7th do.	Instructions to do..... 11th do.	
From Assistant Adjutant General, 13th do.	To Mr. Secretary Adam..... 11th do.	
From..... do..... 14th do.	From Assistant Adjutant General 12th do.	
From..... do..... 18th do.	From..... do..... 14th do.	
From..... do..... 20th do.	From..... do..... 15th do.	
From..... do..... 20th do.	From..... do..... 17th do.	
From..... do..... 20th do.	From..... do..... 21st do.	
From..... do..... 20th do.	From..... do..... 24th do.	
From..... do..... 21st do.	To..... do..... 25th do.	
From..... do..... 22d do.	To Mr. Secretary Adam..... 25th do.	
From..... do..... 24th do.	From Assistant Adjutant General 29th do.	
From..... do..... 25th do.	From..... do..... 1st May.	
From..... do..... 28th do.	From..... do..... 4th do.	
Instructions to do..... 29th do.	From..... do..... 4th do.	
From Assistant Adjutant General 31st do.	From..... do..... 13th do.	
From..... do..... 1st April.	From..... do..... 15th do.	
From..... do..... 3d do.	From..... do..... 20th do.	
From..... do..... 6th do.	From..... do..... 24th do.	
From..... do..... 7th do.	From..... do..... 31st do.	

† Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 19th April, No. 211.

‡ Ditto 26th May. No. 212.

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despatch to the Honourable the Court of Directors, are contained in a series of letters to the Deputy and Assistant Adjutant-General of the dates noted in the margin ;* and your Honourable Committee will have the satisfaction to find, that although the force under Captain Latter was intended rather for defensive than offensive operations, advantage has been taken on several occasions to attack the enemy's positions with great success.

19. Your Honourable Committee, in perusing the despatches of Captain Latter to the Deputy Adjutant-General, will observe, that his letter of the 20th February contains information regarding a supposed secret understanding between the Nepaulese and the Soubah of Delamcotta, and the apparent designs of the former to obtain from the Government of Bootan the cession of Delamcotta.

20. On the receipt of that intelligence, we deemed it to be our duty to adopt immediate measures, with a view to ascertain the real disposition and intentions of the Deb Rajah ; and we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin,† for a knowledge of the measures and arrangements which we adopted for that purpose, and of their result, which as your Honourable Committee will observe, is entirely satisfactory.

21. Your Honourable Committee will have perceived from our despatch to your address of the 23d of February, that Captain Latter had opened a communication with the Rajah of Siccim, a chief in the hilly region north of the frontier under his military command, with the view of encouraging him, at a proper season, to take an active part in the war against the Nepaulese, for the purpose of attempting to regain the territory which has been wrested from him by that power. We have now the honour to transmit to your Honourable Committee copies of the documents noted in the margin,‡ consisting of Captain Latter's despatches, in continuation of his correspondence with that chief, and of despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam, containing copies of the instructions which have been issued to him in reply, under the Right Honourable the Governor-General's authority.

22. Having reported to your Honourable Committee the general course of the military operations to the eastward of the Gogra, we now proceed to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to the events of the western branch of the war.

23. From

* From Deputy Adjutant-General, dated 21st Feb.	To Mr. Secretary Adam	7th do.
From do. 21st do.	From Assistant Adjutant-General . .	8th do.
From do. 21st do.	From do. 8th do.	
From do. 21st do.	From do. 8th do.	
From do. 21st do.	To do. 9th do.	
To do. 22d do.	From do. 9th do.	
From do. 23d do.	From do. 10th do.	
To do. 23d do.	From do. 10th do.	
From do. 25th do.	From do. 11th do.	
To do. 25th do.	To do. 7th do.	
From do. 25th do.	From do. 13th Mar.	
To do. 25th do.	From do. 13th do.	
From do. 27th do.	From do. 13th do.	
From do. 27th do.	From do. 14th do.	
From do. 28th do.	From do. 14th do.	
From do. 1st Mar.	From do. 16th do.	
To do. 1st do.	From do. 17th do.	
To do. 2d do.	From do. 18th do.	
To do. 2d do.	From do. 25th do.	
To do. 3d do.	From do. 30th do.	
To do. 6th do.	From do. 24th Apr.	
To do. 7th do.	From do. 26th do.	
	From do. 23d May.	
† From the Deb Rajah, dated . . . 29th January.	To Mr. Secretary Adam 28th do.	
To Magistrate of Rungpore . . . 28th February.	From Magistrate of Rungpore . . 15th March.	
To Deb Rajah 28th do.	From do. 20th do.	
To Magistrate of Rungpore . . . 28th do.	To do. 29th do.	
To Deb Rajah 28th do.	To Mr. Secretary Adam 29th do.	
To Commissioner in Cooch } 28th do.	From Magistrate of Rungpore . . 29th do.	
Behar } 28th do.	From Mr. Secretary Adam . . . 6th April.	
To Captain Latter 28th do.	From do. 20th do.	

‡ From Capt. Latter, dated 16th February, 11th, 19th, and 28th March, 25th April, and 3d May.

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23. From the instructions addressed, under the authority of his Excellency the Governor-General, to the Resident at Delhi, under dates the 30th September and the 23d October (copies of which formed enclosures in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch of the 31st October, transmitted to your Honourable Committee with our letter of the 27th December 1814), your Honourable Committee will have learnt, that a consideration of the position and resources of the province of Kamaon had induced the Governor-General, at an early period, to contemplate the annexation of that province to the Honourable Company's dominion, as one of the results of the operations against Nepaul, although it was impracticable to detach a force into that country at the early period of the campaign.

24. From such information as had been obtained relative to the disposition of Bum Sah, the Soobah of Kamaon, towards the Government of Nepaul, it was supposed that Bum Sah might be induced to attach himself to the British interests, and to deliver up to the British authority the province under his charge.

25. It was in consequence judged expedient by the Governor-General to open a negotiation with Bum Sah with a view to that object, and the Honourable Mr. Gardner, Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, was accordingly deputed to Moradabad for that purpose.

26. The impracticability of furnishing at that time any body of regular troops for service in Kamaon, in consequence of the pressing demands of the public service in other quarters, appeared to the Governor-General to augment the expediency of attempting to effect, in the manner above stated, the views entertained with regard to that province. Under the supposed circumstances of the case, therefore, it was judged sufficient to raise a body of irregulars for the eventual occupation of the province, provided that the more minute information, which Mr. Gardner was expected to obtain, should appear to warrant the measure.

27. Although the communications received from Mr. Gardner, subsequently to his arrival at Moradabad, did not encourage the expectation before entertained of the assistance to be derived from Bum Sah, yet the information which they afforded, relative to the actual disposition of the Zemindars and persons of influence in Kamaon, and to the supposed deficiency on the part of the Goorkas of the means of opposition in that quarter, appeared to the Governor-General to render it expedient that an immediate attempt should be made, as originally contemplated, to establish the British authority in that province.

28. Orders were accordingly issued in December, agreeably to the original plan, for the levy of a body of irregular troops to be employed in that service, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner of the Irregular Cavalry;* it being at the same time in contemplation, if the state of affairs should at a future period admit of it, to afford to Colonel Gardner the support of a regular detachment, which might, if necessary, be advanced into Kamaon.

29. The documents now transmitted contain a detailed account of the successful progress of the force under Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, whose proceedings appear to have been marked by great judgment and decision.† By turning a principal position occupied by the enemy, he completely baffled the plan of defence

* Letters to Adjutant-General and Mr. Gardner, dated 14th December. Adjutant-General's despatch, dated 22d December. Instructions to Mr. Gardner dated 22d December, forming Enclosures in Mr. Adam's despatch of 5th January, transmitted with letter to Secret Committee, dated 25th January 1815.

† Mr. Gardner's Letter, dated 14th February, in Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 23d February.

Adjutant General's Letter, dated 20th ditto, in Mr. Adam's Letter 23d do.

Mr. Adam's Letters, dated 25th and 26th February, and 5th and 7th March.

Adjutant General's Letters, two dated 9th March, in Mr. Adam's two Letters, dated 15th March and one dated 11th March, in Mr. Adam's ditto, dated 11th March.

Mr. Adam's Letters, dated 17th, 19th, 23d, and 25th March.

Adjutant General's Letter, dated 27th March, in Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 28th March.

Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 29th March.

Mr. Gardner's Letters, dated 27th, 28th, and 29th March, in Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 5th April.

Adjutant General's Letters, dated 31st March and 5th April, in Mr. Adam's Letters, dated 5th and 8th April.

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defence which had been concerted by the Goorka Chiefs, and was enabled to advance directly on Almora, the capital of the province.

30. Previously, however, to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's arrival before Almora, the posture of affairs in general, and particularly the disappointment of the Governor-General's expectation that some decided blow would have been struck against the enemy's power to the eastward, rendered the early and complete occupation of Kamaon an object of increased solicitude to his Lordship; and therefore, in order to secure more effectually the full accomplishment of his views in that quarter, his Excellency judged it expedient that the operations of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's detachment should be aided by a regular force.

31. A detachment was accordingly formed for that purpose,* and placed under Colonel Nicolls, of his Majesty's Fourteenth Foot, who was particularly selected for the command, as being an officer of established reputation and of approved talents and experience.

32. The documents noted in the margin † contain a report of the proceedings of the Honourable Mr. Gardner and Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner before Almora, previously to the junction of Colonel Nicolls. Under the certainty of the speedy arrival of Colonel Nicolls' force, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, with the same prudence and judgment which had marked his previous operations, abstained from risking the advantages of his actual position, by any enterprize of doubtful issue against the enemy's positions.

33. The result of a correspondence which at this period passed between Mr. Gardner and Bum Sah, and the tenour of several letters from Bum Sah and the officers under his command to persons in authority at Catmandoo, which had been intercepted by our troops, distinctly proved that the impression which had been before generally received of the Soobah's disaffection to the Government of Nepaul was not correct, and that Bum Sah, whatever causes of personal dissatisfaction he might have had, was animated with a high spirit of patriotic zeal and devotion.

34. Colonel Nicolls commenced his march from Moradabad on the 30th of March. The documents referred to in the margin ‡ contain the details of his progress to Almora, before which capital he arrived on the 9th April.

35. During the advance, the favourable prospect of affairs was for a time overclouded, by the unfortunate defeat of a detachment of Irregulars under the command of Captain Hearsey, who was originally employed in favouring the operations of Colonel Gardner's division, and in contributing to the occupation of the province in the eastern part of it. Captain Hearsey, after occupying the Timley pass, had advanced into Eastern Kamaon, with a view of preventing any of the enemy's troops from crossing the Sarda to reinforce their army in Almora, and he there attacked Hustah Dul Sah, the brother of the Soobah, who with a very superior force had effected the passage of the river. The result was, that Captain Hearsey's detachment was completely routed, and he himself wounded and taken prisoner; and on the following day Mr. Martindell, Adjutant to Captain Hearsey's battalion, who with three hundred men had occupied a position in the vicinity of Captain Hearsey's detachment, was also attacked and defeated by a superior force of the enemy, and with difficulty effected his retreat to the Timley pass. These disasters, though they appeared at first likely to be attended with the most injurious consequences, as they left Hustah Dul at liberty to act upon the whole line of Colonel Nicolls' communications, happily produced no ultimate bad effect on the condition of affairs. The circumstances of those disasters are detailed in the despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam of the annexed dates.§ It will be satisfactory to your Honourable Committee to know, that Captain Hearsey, who after being taken prisoner was sent into Almora, experienced a humane and honourable treatment from Bum Sah.

36. Hustah

* Despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 2d April, No. 86.

† Letters from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 12th and 20th April, No. 106 and 127.

‡ From Adjutant-General, dated 9th April, in Mr. Adam's, dated 12th April; Ditto 24th and 25th April. Nos. 104 and 138.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 11th and 12th April, Nos. 103 and 106.

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36. Hustah Dul Sah, it appears, subsequently to the engagement, threw himself into Almora, without attempting any opposition to the advance of the column of Colonel Nicolls' force.

37. Having afterwards, on the 22d April, again marched from that capital with a select body of Goorka troops, and taken up a position at a short distance to the northward,* Colonel Nicolls sent a detachment under Major Patton in pursuit of him.

38. That officer, on coming up with the enemy, immediately attacked him in his position; and the result of this enterprize, which appears to have been executed in a manner highly creditable to the judgment and skill of Major Patton and to the steadiness and gallantry of the troops under his command, was the entire defeat and dispersion of Hustah Dull's force, and the death of that chief, who was mortally wounded in the engagement.†

39. On the 25th April, the day subsequent to the above affair, the British troops carried by assault the enemy's stockaded position in front of Almora, and obtained possession of the town; and on the following day Colonel Nicolls prosecuted his operations against the fort, and the positions still remaining in the enemy's occupation.‡ The brilliant success, however, which had already attended the exertions of the British troops, induced the Soobah to propose a suspension of hostilities; and this proposal being acceded to by Colonel Nicolls, a negotiation was opened, which terminated in the conclusion of a convention for the surrender of the fort of Almora, and for the entire evacuation of the province of Kamaon by the Goorka troops.

40. A copy of that convention, by which the views of the Governor-General relative to the province of Kamaon were fully and satisfactorily accomplished, is enclosed in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch of the 4th May.

41. Your Honourable Committee will no doubt view with high satisfaction the ability, energy, and judgment, which characterized the measures of Colonel Nicolls throughout the whole conduct of the important service entrusted to him, and the eminent gallantry displayed by all the officers and men under his command, during the short but brilliant series of operations in Kamaon.

42. We beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the General Order by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of the date noted in the margin,§ expressive of his Lordship's sense of the distinguished merits of Colonel Nicolls and the officers and troops serving under his command.

43. The documents noted in the margin|| contain the reports of Colonel Nicolls' proceedings subsequent to the convention; in which, however, there is nothing that requires to be particularly brought to the notice of your Honourable Committee.

44. The military occupation of Kamaon being completed, and the annexation of it to the Honourable Company's dominion having been formally declared, the Honourable Mr. Gardner, agreeably to the authority with which he was previously furnished by the Governor-General, has assumed the civil administration of the province, and has adopted such temporary arrangements as were necessary for the management of the revenue and police. The details of his measures, together with such information as he had collected relative to the resources of the province, are contained in the despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam of the dates noted in the margin.¶

45. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner having been appointed to accompany Bum Sah to the Sarda, the occasion gave rise to some conferences of great interest and

* From Adjutant-General, dated 28th April, in Mr. Secretary Adams' despatch, dated 30th April No. 147.

† Adjutant-General's despatch, dated 30th April, in Mr. Secretary Adam's of the same date, No. 148.

‡ Mr. Secretary Adam's despatches, dated 30th April and 2d May, Nos. 146 and 149.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 3d May, No. 153.

|| From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 17th May and 1st June, Nos. 174 and 192.

¶ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 18th and 27th May, Nos. 176 and 189.

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and importance with Bum Sah, and his brother Rooder Beer Sah, both with regard to the condition, views, and prospects of Bum Sah and his family, and to the actual situation of the enemy. We accordingly beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches of the dates noted in the margin,* as containing copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's narrative of his conferences, and of the instructions issued by the Governor-General on the several points to which those conferences refer.

46. Though not connected with the operations carried on in Kamaon, we beg leave, in this place, to call the particular attention of your Honourable Committee to a most important document transmitted in a letter from the Honourable Mr. Gardner, which forms an enclosure in a despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam of the annexed date.†

47. That despatch contains translations of several letters which had been intercepted in Kamaon in their passage to the capital of Nepaul from the western divisions of the Goorka forces; and among them is the document to which we particularly allude, being a letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul.

48. It affords a very distinct insight into the views and disposition of the Court of Catmandoo and of the writer himself, and it is particularly important as containing an unequivocal avowal of Ummer Sing's opinion, that the differences between the British Government and the State of Nepaul had been occasioned by the ambition and avarice of the Rajah, and that the attack on the British thannahs in the Terraie by the Nepaulesc officers under the authority of their Government (which was the immediate cause of the war) was an act of indefensible outrage and aggression.

49. In our letter of the 20th December, we transmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors a detailed Statement of the operations of the division of the army commanded by Major-General Ochterlony before Ramgurh, down to the close of December, and reported that his exertions still continued to be directed against the enemy's supplies, and such of his positions as might be found to be assailable.

50. On the 16th of January, Major-General Ochterlony directed a combined movement on the Gumber river and Belaspore, for the purpose of drawing Ummer Sing Thappa from his stockaded positions on the Mungo-ka Dhar range, of intercepting the supplies which he derived from Belaspore, and of overawing the Rajah of the country, or detaching him from an alliance which had been beneficial to the Goorka chief. The immediate effect of this measure was to draw Ummer Sing Thappa from his strong stockades on the Mungo-ka Dhar range, and to induce him to concentrate, with the exception of the garrisons of Ramgurh and Jhoojooroo, his whole force on the Malown range of hills, which extends between the Gumber and Gumrora rivers near to Belaspore. He was followed in this march by a detachment commanded by Colonel Arnold, which after overcoming the formidable difficulties opposed by the mountainous nature of the country and the enemy's fortified positions, succeeded in establishing itself near Belaspore. The heights above that place had been previously seized by a body of irregular and auxiliary troops, after repulsing the Kuhloora (Belaspore) troops, who attempted to maintain the heights. Major-General Ochterlony occupied a position on the right bank of the Gumrora, calculated to cut off the main source of the enemy's supplies and watch his movements from Malown. Meantime, a negociation was opened with Maha Chund, the Rajah of Belaspore,‡ which terminated in the separation of that chief from the interests of the enemy, and in the confirmation of the Rajah, by a formal instrument under the seal and signature of his Excellency the Governor-General, in the possession of his hereditary territory of Kuhloor, actually in his occupation, on this side of the Suteleje.§

51. The

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 19th and 21st May, Nos. 177 and 180.

† From Mr. Gardner, dated 15th April, in Mr. Secretary Adam's, 25th April, No. 132.

‡ From Colonel Ochterlony, dated 8th March, No. 194.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 7th March, No. 40.

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51. The success of this measure, so creditable to the judgment and address of Major-General Ochterlony, was of great importance in straitening the enemy for supplies, and seemed calculated to compel Ummer Sing either to retreat or to hazard an engagement.

52. On the 11th of February, the heights of Ramgurh were taken possession of without opposition,* and on the 16th the fort of Ramgurh surrendered.† On the following day the garrison of Jhoojooroo also surrendered that fort to a detachment of Irregulars.‡

53. On the 11th of March the enemy evacuated the fort of Taragurh;§ and on the 16th the fort of Chumbah surrendered, the garrison being made prisoners of war.||

54. These various successes, for the details of which we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin, were soon followed by others of a more decisive and important nature. We here allude to the operations of Major-General Ochterlony's detachment against the enemy's fortified positions on the heights of Malown, on the 14th and 15th of April, which terminated in the establishment of the British troops on that range, the evacuation by the enemy of Soorujgurh and all the dependant southern stockades, and in his complete repulse and defeat on the morning of the 16th, after a desperate attempt, directed by the Goorka commander in person, to carry by assault the position occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson. The details of those operations and their result, with a return of killed and wounded on the occasion, are contained in two despatches of Major-General Ochterlony, dated 17th of April, copies of which form enclosures in despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 23d and 26th of that month. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to view with sentiments of high satisfaction and applause, the judgment, energy, and professional skill evinced by Major-General Ochterlony, in the formation of the plan of operations against the enemy's positions, and the exemplary order, steadiness, and gallantry, with which it was executed by the officers and troops under his command. The attack subsequently made by the enemy on Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson's position particularly afforded to the troops an opportunity of displaying the highest military qualities, and the result was eminently glorious to the British arms.

55. On this occasion a General Order was issued on the 26th of April by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,¶ expressive of his Excellency's approbation of the conduct of Major-General Ochterlony and the officers and men under his command; to which we beg leave to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee.

56. The decisive effect anticipated from the successful result of this movement shortly began to appear.

57. Major-General Ochterlony being enabled to concentrate his positions, so effectually invested the enemy as completely to prevent the possibility of his receiving supplies. In this situation desertions from the Goorkas daily occurred, and the distress to which they were reduced at length induced the Sirdars, on the 7th May, after an ineffectual attempt to persuade their commander to risk an action, to adopt, as by common consent, the resolution of coming over with the main body of the army to the British camp, when they immediately placed our troops in possession of all the stockades and outworks of Malown.**

58. Thus deserted by his troops, Ummer Sing had no alternative but to enter into a capitulation, and after some negociation, the details of which have not yet been received, a convention was concluded with him by Major-General Ochterlony

* Mr. Secretary Adam's Letter, dated 26th February, No. 27.

† Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 7th March, No. 43.

‡ In Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 4th March, No. 35.

§ In Mr. Adam's Letter, dated 4th March, No. 35.

|| From Adjutant-General, dated 24th March, in Letter from Mr. Adam, dated 28th March, No. 77.

¶ Mr. Secretary Adam's Letter, dated 29th April, No. 143.

** Despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 13th and 15th May, Nos. 164 and 169.
From General Ochterlony, dated 16th May, No. 195.

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Ochterlony for the surrender of the fort of Malown, and the evacuation by the Goorka forces of Jytuck, and all the forts and posts occupied by them to the west of the Jumna and in the province of Gurhwall;* thereby rewarding with final and complete success the extraordinary zeal, perseverance, and fortitude, with which Major-General Ochterlony exerted his superior military talents, in every trial of difficulty and danger throughout the whole course of the campaign.

59. We have now the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to a General Order dated 21st May,† conveying the sentiments of high approbation and applause with which the Governor-General viewed the conduct of that distinguished officer, Major-General Ochterlony, in the execution of the arduous and important service entrusted to his direction.

60. We have since had the satisfaction to learn, that agreeably to the terms of the convention, the fort of Jytuck, invested by the division under the command of Major-General Martindell, surrendered on the evening of the 21st ultimo,‡ and that it had been occupied by the British troops. Subsequently to the disasters experienced by the detachments under the command of Majors Richards and Ludlow, on the 27th of December, as reported to the Honourable Court of Directors in our letter of the 20th February, a further untoward circumstance occurred on the 21st February, in the defeat and discomfiture of a considerable body of Irregulars under the command of Lieutenant Young, by a party of the enemy which was on its way from the West to Jytuck for the purpose of reinforcing that garrison, and whose progress it was the object of Lieutenant Young's movement to intercept. A detailed report of that affair is contained in the despatch from Mr. Secretary Adam of the date noted in the margin.§ About this time, Bulbudder Sing, the late commandant of Kalunga, effected his passage across the river Tonse, and threw himself into Jytuck, with four hundred men and a convoy of provisions. The only movement of considerable interest or importance connected with the operations of Jytuck, was one by a detachment under the command of Major Richards, who succeeded in occupying a position to the eastward of Jytuck, after having encountered and completely defeated a considerable body of the enemy which was sent to intercept his march. For the details of that gallant affair, and a return of the killed and wounded, and also for the sentiments expressed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, on the able and judicious conduct of Major Richards on that occasion, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches from Mr. Secretary Adam of 10th and 19th of April. A regular attack on the advanced stockades of Jytuck had been concerted by Major-General Martindell, and in prosecution of that plan considerable progress had been made in the demolition of the first of those stockades; but Major-General Martindell considering the difficulties opposed, both by nature and art, to the success of any attempt to carry the stockades, and more especially the height on which the fort is situated, to be insurmountable, towards the close of the march declared his decided opinion that he saw no other method of reducing the enemy than by a close blockade. || From that period the plan of attack was abandoned and a blockade was established. To a certain extent the measures adopted for that purpose had succeeded; but powerfully augmented as the division of the army under the immediate command of Major-General Martindell had been by reinforcements, the protracted siege of Jytuck had been a subject of considerable anxiety and disappointment to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who had viewed the conduct of the officer entrusted with the direction of that service with great dissatisfaction:¶ and his Excellency, anticipating the immediate fall of Maloun and the surrender of Uinner Sing Thappa, had actually despatched instructions to

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 21st May, No. 181.

† Mr. Secretary Adam's Letter, dated 24th May, No. 187.

‡ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 27th May, No. 189.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 8th March, No. 45.

|| From Adjutant-General, dated 1st April, in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch, dated 8th April, No. 98.

¶ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 3d, 4th, 24th, 27th, and 20th March, No. 33, 35, 70, 74 and 65.

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to Major-General Ochterlony,* directing him, as soon after those events as might be consistent with the arrangements necessary to be made for the security of our conquests in Hindoor, to proceed to Nahun, and assume the command of the division of the army and the conduct of the operations before Jytuck, for the purpose of completing the success of our arms to the westward of the Jumna. On the following day, however, the acceptable intelligence was received of the conclusion of the convention with Ummer Sing Thappa, which terminated the long and arduous campaign in that quarter.

61. By this arrangement, combined with the evacuation of Kamaon, the extinction of the Gorka power and influence to the west of the Gogra has been completed, and the objects of the war in that quarter fully and satisfactorily accomplished.

62. We desire to offer to your Honourable Committee our cordial and respectful congratulations on these happy events.

63. Before we conclude this address, we deem it proper to bring to the notice of your Honourable Committee such documents as will enable you to form some judgment of the prospects of peace.

64. The terms which the Governor-General originally proposed to require as the conditions of peace with Nepaul were contained in the draft of a treaty forming an enclosure in the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 26th November, † a copy of which was transmitted with our address to your Honourable Committee of the 27th December.

65. Circumstances, however, subsequently induced his Lordship to authorize a modification of the terms of peace originally prescribed. Accordingly, in the instructions to Major Bradshaw of the 19th of January, ‡ it was observed, that adverting to the advanced period of the season, and the little progress which had been made in attaining the objects of the campaign, the early termination of the war had become an object of considerable importance; that his Lordship, therefore, was prepared to wave some of those demands, which under more favourable circumstances he would have considered it proper to insist on, but that he could not at the same time consent to relinquish any of those points which appeared to be essential to the honour, interests, and reputation of the British Government.

66. For the particular points in which his Lordship thus deemed it proper to relax, we beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the document above-mentioned.

67. At the period when those instructions were drawn, however, and for some time afterwards, the Nepaulese had not manifested any disposition to treat on terms at all consistent with those fundamental principles which the Governor-General had declared must be the basis of any pacification. According to the tenour of the instructions furnished to Chunder Sekher Opadeea, late Vakeel from Nepaul, § the Government of Nepaul was prepared to make no other cession than the disputed lands in Bootwul lying on the right bank of the Terraie : But those instructions were dated so far back as September last, antecedently to the commencement of actual hostilities. The overtures communicated by Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony in the month of January, || were scarcely more favourable, as they only included the cession of twenty-two villages of Nunnore on the Sarun frontier. Again, towards the close of the month of February, the Governor-General received a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul, ¶ in which the Rajah requires that positive orders may be issued to the several commanders of the British forces to retire from the dominions of Nepaul. The same condition is required as a preliminary to all negotiation

* From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 20th May, No. 178.

† Enclosure 62 in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch, dated 28th November.

‡ Enclosure No. 31 in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch, dated 6th February, No. 4.

§ From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 19th May, No. 211.

|| From Major-General Ochterlony, dated 10th February, No. 193.

¶ Enclosure No. 3. in Mr. Secretary Adam's despatch. 22d March, No. 66.

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negociation in a letter from Ragonaut Pundit to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated so late as the 20th February.* It would seem, however, from the intercepted letter from Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul, referred to in the forty-seventh paragraph of this address, that intermediately the Government of Nepaul, after the receipt of the intelligence of the fall of Nala Panee (Kalunga) contemplated far greater sacrifices, as that letter contains a quotation from one from the Rajah to Ummer Sing's address, dated in December, wherein the Rajah, after adverting to the event of the capture of Nala Panee, states his conviction of the necessity of making great sacrifices as the price of peace, and proceeds to describe generally the concessions to be made, but concludes with an earnest exhortation to Ummer Sing to neglect no practicable means of restoring the relations of peace and amity. The change, therefore, which appears by the communications received from Catmandoo, in January and February, to have taken place in the pacific tone and temper of that Court, may perhaps be ascribed to the reverses experienced by our arms in some quarters, and to the little progress which had been made in others towards the attainment of the objects of the campaign.

68. Subsequent events, however, and continued pressure, seem at length to have awakened the Government of Nepaul to a due sense of the peril of its situation, or at least to have produced a more moderate temper in the Councils of Catmandoo, since the greatest solicitude is now manifested for the restoration of peace. Accordingly, the several parties who hope to preserve or regain an ascendancy in the councils of the Rajah of Nepaul, are endeavouring to obtain the direction of the expected negociation for peace. Previously, however, to this change in the aspect of affairs, Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who was formerly the spiritual guide of the late Rajah of Nepaul, and possessed considerable influence in the administration previously to the confirmed ascendancy of the Thappas, the present ruling party in Nepaul, but who after the massacre of his Prince had retired to Benares, professed the most earnest desire to be instrumental to the restoration of peace, and an entire confidence of being able to effect it; and also eventually to accomplish the subversion or limitation of the power of the Thappas, whose sway is at present absolute, and who are represented to hold their Prince in a state of bondage.† Preparatory to the execution of these designs, Gujraj Misser opened a communication with the Government of Nepaul, the result of which was a pressing invitation from the Rajah and his Ministers to repair immediately to Catmandoo,‡ for the purpose of assisting in the deliberations for peace. Gooroo Gujraj Misser accordingly resolved to proceed to that Court. After the fall of Almora, Choutra Bum Sah, the late Soobah of Kamaon, who is nearly related to the Rajah of Nepaul and who possesses a high rank in the State, expressed an anxious solicitude to be the instrument of restoring peace between the two States, and his expectation of receiving powers for that purpose.§ As the communications with Gujraj Misser had not assumed the form of a regular negociation, so as to interfere with the prosecution of a direct negociation through any other channel, and the disposition of Bum Sah was known to be favourable to peace and permanent friendship, the Governor-General signified his readiness to negotiate through Bum Sah, provided it should be wish of the Government of Nepaul to commit the conduct of the negociation to his hands, and Mr. Gardner has accordingly been furnished with provisional instructions to negotiate a peace. Again, Ummer Sing Thappa conveyed through Major-General Ochterlony a communication of his desire, also, to treat for peace on the part of his Government,|| alleging that he was in possession of full powers for that purpose; but the Governor-General, under the actual expectation of Bum Sah being empowered to treat, and considering the agency of Ummer Sing Thappa

* From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 27th February, No. 201.

† From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 8th and 23d March and 7th April, No. 202, 205, and 206. From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 22d and 28th March, No. 66 and 78.

‡ From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 29th April, No. 213.

§ From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 12th, 19th, and 28th May, No. 163, 177, 190.

|| From Mr. Secretary Adam, dated 19th May, No. 177.

Thappa to be undesirable on political grounds, did not think proper to encourage that Chief's proposition; more especially as he could not be supposed to be in possession of powers and instructions adapted to the present condition of the war. In the mean time, we have been informed by a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 29th May,* that Gujraj Misser has actually arrived in that officer's camp with full powers to treat for peace on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, who apparently leaves the terms to be dictated by the generosity of the British Government.

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69. Under these circumstances, we indulge a confident hope that the late brilliant successes of the British arms will lead to the conclusion of a speedy, safe and honourable peace.

Fort-William,
21st June 1815.

We have, &c.

(Signed)

N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCH. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL,

NOTE. *The 398 Enclosures in this despatch have not been printed, in consequence of their being so voluminous; but the manuscript copy is open to the proprietors, should they be disposed to peruse any of the documents, of which a list is subjoined.*

LIST of Enclosures in the Secret Letter from Bengal, dated 21st June 1815.

Enclosures in
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No. in Packet.		Date.
1	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton,	24 Jan. 1815.
2	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- do.
	Memorandum of Deputy Commissary-General Lumsdaine	- do.
	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- do.
3	Do. do. - - - - - Mr. Secretary Monckton	5 Feb.
4	Do. do. - - - - - do. (with 80 Enclosures)	6 do.
	1 Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	3 Dec. 1814.
	— Do. - Major-General B. Marley to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan	8 do.
	— Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - -	12 do.
	— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Marley	26 do.
2	Do. - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Secretary Adam	20 do.
3	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Major Bradshaw	2 Jan. 1815.
4	Do. - Mr. W. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam	25 Dec. 1814.
5	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. W. Fraser	3 Jan. 1815.
6	Do. - do. - - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	3 do.
7	Do. - do. - - - - - to Major Bradshaw	3 do.
8	Do. do. - - - - - to Major J. Baillie	4 do.
9	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	11 do.
	— Abstract Return of a Division of the Army proceeding on Service under Major-General Marley	— do.
10	Letter from Mr. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	2 do.
	— List of Establishment proposed for the Second Assistant to the Delhi Residency on Deputation in Kamaon.	
	— Letter from Mr. Gardner to Mr. Rutherford	1 do.
11	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	10 do.
12	Do. - do. - - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	10 do.
13	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	3 do.
14	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	11 do.
15	Do. - do. - - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	11 do.
16	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	8 do.
17	Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - -	9 do.
		17 Letter

* From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 29th May, No. 213.

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Date.

4—(continued).

17	Letter from Lieut -Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell	9 Jan. 1815.
18	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	11 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan	9 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-Gen. Martindell	11 do.
19	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	12 do.
20	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Wm. Fraser	12 do.
21	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	6 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Assistant-Surg. Rutherford	6 do.
22	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	13 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	13 do.
23	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa	30 Dec. 1814
—	Do. - Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony	1 Jan. 1815.
24	Translation of the Substance of a Correspondence between Colonel Sir D. Ochterlony and Ummer Sing Thappa, viz.	
	1 Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa	1 do.
	2 Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony	2 do.
	3 Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa	2 do.
	4 Ummer Sing Thappa to Colonel Ochterlony	4 do.
25	Letter from Colonel Ochterlony to Ummer Sing Thappa	4 do.
—	Do. - do. (Extract) to Mr. Secretary Adam	5 do.
26	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Colonel Ochterlony	15 do.
27	Do. - Mr. J. M. Keane to —————	25 Nov. 1814.
28	Substance of a Communication from Munsaram, a Sewar be- longing to J. W. O'Brien, commanding a force in the service of Rajah Sunsa Chund.	
29	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Colonel Ochterlony	18 Jan. 1815.
30	Do. - do. - - to Major Bradshaw	19 do.
31	Do. - do. - - do. - - -	20 do.
32	Do. - Mr. W. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam	11 do.
	Translation of Letter from Runjore Thappa and Juspoo Thappa to the Rajah of Nepaul.	
	Translation of Letter from Runjore to Buctawar Sing Kajee, &c. &c.	
	Do. - - - do. to Bum Sah.	
	Do. - - - do. to the Head-men of Kau- grah District.	
	Do. - - - do. to the head Zemindars of Calsie.	
	Do. - - - from Seram to Mr. Fraser.	
	Do. - - - from Head-men of Pulwa to do.	
	Do. - - - from Runjore to the Zemindar of Pulwa.	
	Do. - - - do. - - - do.	
33	Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	2 Jan. 1815.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood	2 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major P. Bradshaw	2 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood	19 Dec. 1814.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - -	22 do.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - -	28 do.
—	Translation of a Perwunnah addressed by Major-General Wood to the Thannadar of Nitchloul	
—	Do. - of a Report from the Darogah of Pallee	17 do.
—	Do. - of a Report from the Darogah of Nitchloul	28 do.
—	Do. - of a Report from the Darogah of Nitchloul	30 do.
34	Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	4 Jan. 1815.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood	12 Dec. 1814.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - -	13 do.
—	Do. (Extract) Major-General Wood to the Magistrate Go- ruckpore	13 do.

34 Letter

No. in Packet.

Date.

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4—(continued.)

34	Letter from Lieut. Anderson to Mr. R. Martin	- - -	Without date.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Martin	- - -	22 Dec. 1814.
35	Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	6 Jan. 1815.
—	Translation of a Report from the Darogah of Pallee	- - -	3 do.
36	Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	9 do.
—	Translation of a Report from the Rajah of Nitchloul	- - -	7 do.
37	Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	9 do.
38	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	do. - - -	20 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Cunliffe, A. C. G., to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	3 do.
Detail of the Loss sustained in the Commissariat from the attack made by the Nepaulese upon the posts of Pursa Gurhee, and on 1st January 1815.			
39	Letter from Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	12 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Gardner to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	10 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Lieutenant-Col. W. L. Gardner	- - -	11 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	13 do.
40	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	21 do.
41	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	21 do.
42	Do. - do. - - to Major P. Bradshaw	- - -	24 do.
43	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	17 do.
44	Do. - do. - - do. - - -	- - -	17 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Rutherford (Extract) to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	17 do.
45	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam - do. - - -	- - -	25 do.
46	Do. - do. - - - to Major Baillie	- - -	25 do.
47	Do. - Colonel Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	20 do.
48	Do. - Mr. C. T. Scaly - - - do. - - -	- - -	6 do.
49	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	25 do.
50	Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	13 do.
—	Do. - Major-General B. Marley to Mr. R. Martin	- - -	9 do.
—	Do. - Major-General J. S. Wood, do. - - -	- - -	11 do.
51	Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	14 do.
—	Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Lowtun-	- - -	13 do.
—	Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton	- - -	14 do.
52	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	15 do.
—	Translation of a Report from Roopchund, Thannadar of Per-	- - -	10 do.
—	gunnah Banoce - - - - -	- - -	
53	Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	15 do.
—	Translation of an Arzee from the Thannadar of Lowtun.	- - -	
54	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. R. Martin	- - -	25 do.
55	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	21 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Colonel Gardner	- - -	20 do.
56	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	26 do.
57	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	26 do.
58	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	22 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Rutherford (Extract) to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	19 do.
59	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam - do. - - -	- - -	26 do.
60	Do. - Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	26 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Hearsey	- - -	26 do.
61	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. H. Dumbleton	- - -	26 do.
62	Do. - Captain Latter - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	1 do.
63	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	- - -	3 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major P. Bradshaw	- - -	3 do.
64	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	4 do.
—	Translation of Letters from the Siccim Rajah	- - -	
65	Letter from Captain Latter to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	6 do.

66 Letter

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4—(continued).

66	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Latter	- -	27 Jan. 1815.
67	Do. - do. - - to Mr. D. Scott	- -	27 do.
68	Do. - do. - - to Major Bradshaw	- -	27 do.
69	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- -	27 do.
70	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	25 do.
71	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- -	(no date).
72	Do. - Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	27 Jan. 1815.
—	Do. - Major-General J. S. Wood to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan	- -	15 do.
—	Do. - Adjutant-General Fagan to Major-General Wood	- -	27 do.
73	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	27 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- -	16 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Colonel Arnold	- -	15 do.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - -	- -	18 do.
74	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	28 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Acting Surgeon Rutherford to Hon. E. Gardner	- -	23 do.
75	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam - - do. - -	- -	2 Feb.
76	Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	23 Jan.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood	- -	23 do.
77	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	23 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood	- -	23 do.
78	Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	23 do.
—	Translation of a Petition from Roopchund, Thannadar of Bansee	- -	20 do.
79	Letter from Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	24 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton to Mr. R. Martin	- -	23 do.
—	Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton	- -	23 do.
80	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. R. Martin	- -	6 Feb.
5	Letter from - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	10 do.
—	Do. - Captain Long to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	7 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Long	- -	10 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- -	10 do.
6	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	10 do.
7	Do. - do. - - do. - -	- -	10 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood	- -	10 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Monckton	- -	10 do.
8	Do. - do. - - to Colonel Ochterlony	- -	10 do.
9	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Monckton	- -	10 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Major P. Bradshaw	- -	10 do.
10	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	11 do.
—	Do. - Mr. R. Turner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	6 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. R. Turner	- -	11 do.
11	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	12 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	5 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- -	12 do.
12	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	12 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Marjoribanks to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	4 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Marjoribanks	- -	12 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- -	12 do.
13	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	12 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	30 do.
14	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	12 Feb.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	1 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- -	12 do.
15	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- -	13 do.
	(with thirty-three Enclosures)	- -	- -
1	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- -	13 Dec. 1814.
2	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- -	14 do.

3 Letter

No. in Packet.

Date.

Enclosures in
Bengal.
Secret Letter,
21 June 1815.

15—(continued).

3	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	24 Dec. 1814
--	Do. - Captain J. Hunter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	20 do.
--	Monthly Estimate, &c. of a Corps of Rohillas, consisting of two thousand men, with officers and all other persons attached.	
4	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	26 do.
5	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. T. Terry - - -	29 do.
6	Do. - Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	2 Jan. 1815
7	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe - -	3 do.
8	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	— do.
9	Do. - Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.
--	Do. - do. - - - - to Major-General Marley	26 Dec. 1814
10	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	5 Feb. 1815
--	Do. - do. - - - - to Major-General Wood -	— do.
11	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	6 Jan.
--	Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	28 Dec. 1814
--	Copy of an Indent sent to the Commanding Officer at Futtygurh.	
--	Letter from Captain Hunter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	1 Jan. 1815
12	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. H. Batson - -	6 do.
--	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. C. Shakespear - -	— do.
13	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	— do.
14	Do. - Adjutant-General Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	23 do.
15	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Major Baillie - - -	24 do.
16	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	27 do.
17	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain de Camera - -	31 do.
18	Circular to the Magistrate of Furruckabad, Etawah, Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Bundelcund - - - -	— do.
19	To the Magistrates of Moradabad, Bareilly, Allygurh, Agra, and Northern and Southern Divisions of Seharunpore - -	— do.
20	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Colonel Gardner - -	— do.
21	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.
22	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. J. J. Shakespear - -	— do.
23	Do. - Mr. H. Wilkinson to Mr. Secretary Adam - -	3 Feb.
24	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to do. - - -	— do.
--	Do. - Captain Hunter (Extract) to Adjutant-General -	24 Jan.
25	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	6 Feb.
--	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. C. Shakespear - -	— do.
26	Do. - Mr. R. Martin to Mr. Secretary Adam - -	29 Jan.
--	Translation of a Petition of Molee Laul, Thannahdar of Pergunnah Nitchlaul - - - -	25 do.
--	Do. - do. - - - - - - - - -	28 do.
27	Letter from Mr. Oldham to Secretary Adam - - -	6 Feb.
28	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner do. - - - -	2 do.
29	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan do. - - -	4 do.
--	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	30 Jan.
30	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Secretary Adam -	4 Feb.
--	Do. - do. - - - - to Captain Latter -	— do.
32	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	5 do.
--	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	24 Jan.
--	Do. - R. Faithful to Captain Robertson - - -	23 do.
--	Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. R. Martin - -	24 do.
--	Do. - do - - - to Major Baillie - - -	— do.
--	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Wood	31 do.
16	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton,	13 Feb.
--	Do. - Sir E. Colebrooke to Mr. Swinton - - -	9 do.
--	Do. - Bum Sah to Sir E. Colebrooke - - -	16 Jan.
--	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to do. - - -	13 Feb.

Enclosures in
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21 June 1815.

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Date.

16—(continued).

—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to the Hon. E. Gardner	- -	13 Feb. 1815.
17	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton,		14 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Riley to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -		9 do.
18	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton,		17 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -		13 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -		2 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Arnold to Major General Sir D. Ochterlony -		1 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -		15 do.
—	Do. - - do. - - - - do. - - - -		16 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan		5 do.
—	Do. - Major Baldock to Captain Edwards - - - -		1 do.
—	Do. - Captain Leny to Mr. Adam - - - - -		15 do.
19	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		18 do.
—	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Shakespear - - - -		— do.
—	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Marjoribanks - - - -		— do.
—	Do. - - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -		— do.
20	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		— do.
—	Do. - Mr. Dumbleton - - do. - - - -		7 do.
21	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam - do. - - - -		18 do.
—	Do. - Captain Camera to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -		11 do.
22	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		18 do.
—	Do. - - do. - - to Major Baillie - - - -		— do.
23	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		21 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -		19 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -		21 do.
24	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		23 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -		7 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Perry - - - do. - - - -		13 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner - do. - - - -		14 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan do. - - - -		17 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan		6 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -		20 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -		14 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -		21 do.
—	Do. - Major General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan		10 do.
25	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		25 do.
—	Do. - - do. - - to Captain Long - - - -		— do.
—	Do. - - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -		— do.
26	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		— do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -		17 do.
—	Do. - - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Gardner		16 do.
27	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		26 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -		21 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -		13 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright -		11 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant P. Lautie (Extract) to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony - - - - -		12 do.
28	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		26 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -		20 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		— do.
30	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton		27 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -		25 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsey (Extract) to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan		8 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Dumbleton to Captain Hearsey - - - -		31 Jan.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Captain Hearsey - -		25 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -		27 do.

31 Letter

No. in Packet.		Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.
31	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	27 Feb. 1815.	
—	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. C. T. Metcalfe - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	— do.	
32	Do. - - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	28 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Captain Hunter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	24 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Collins to Captain Hunter - - - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Captain Ling - - do. - - - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	28 Feb.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. H. Shakespeare - - -	— do.	
33	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	3 Mar.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	26 Feb.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	12 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - -	18 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Major-General Martindell - - -	15 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Colonel Ochterlony - - -	18 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell	25 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - - -	26 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Captain Hunter - - -	25 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	26 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Major-General G. Wood	25 do.	
34	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	3 Mar.	
—	Do. - Mr. Wright to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - -	16 Feb.	
35	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	4 Mar.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	1 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	22 Feb.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell	1 Mar.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Major-General Martindell - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	18 Feb.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Captain Cartwright - - -	7 do.	
—	Extract Detachment Orders issued by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper - - -	17 do.	
36	Letter from Mr. Warden to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - -	25 April	
—	Do. - President in Council of Bombay to Governor-General - - -	— do.	
—	Extract Proceedings of Government - - - - -	— do.	
—	Letter from Captain Carnac to Mr. Warden - - - - -	18 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Macmurdo to Captain Carnac - - - - -	13 do.	
—	Do. - Rajaba Appa to Lieutenant Macmurdo - - - - -	10 do.	
—	Do. - Rao Bheem Zuljee to Soonderjee Sowjee - - - - -	28 Mar.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Macmurdo to Captain Carnac - - - - -	13 April.	
—	Do. - Wittul Rao (Extract) to Dewanjee Futtah Sing Rao Guicowar.		
37	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	6 Mar.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	2 do.	
38	Extract Proceedings of Council in the Secret Department - - -	18 do.	
39	Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	20 do.	
40	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	7 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Hon. E. Gardner - - - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Hearsey - - - - -	— do.	
41	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - -	25 Feb.	
—	Do. - Captain Hearsey to Hon. E. Gardner - - - - -	15 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	19 do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Captain Hearsey - - - - -	24 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - -	26 do.	

Enclosures in
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Secret Letter,
21 June 1815.

No. in Packet.		Date.
42	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	7 Mar. 1815.
—	Enclosures in a Despatch from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to the Secretary to Government, dated - - - - -	23 Feb.
43	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	7 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam, with sundry Enclosures - -	16 Feb.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser - - - -	7 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	— do.
44	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	28 Feb.
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony - to do. - - - -	17 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to do. - - - -	1 Mar.
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	17 Feb.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright -	16 do.
—	Do. - Captain N. Webb to Lieutenant Watkins - - -	— do.
—	Detachment Orders by Brigadier Ochterlony - - - -	17 do.
—	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan (Extract) to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony - - - -	27 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	22 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright -	21 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	3 Mar.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Dick to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	21 Feb.
—	Camp Morning Orders by Brigadier Dick - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Lieutenant Pickersgill to Captain Watson - - -	— do.
—	Return of Killed and Wounded - - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Wood -	3 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	5 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, with Enclosures - - - -	23 Feb.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Wood -	3 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	4 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	5 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Dick to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	22 do.
45	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	8 Mar.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	7 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Grant -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	27 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Captain Edwards - -	1 Mar.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Young to Major-General Martindell	28 Feb.
46	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	8 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner -	15 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.
47	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	10 Mar.
—	Do. - Mr. Dumbleton to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	8 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsey to Mr. Dumbleton - - - -	4 do.
48	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam do. - - - -	10 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Do. - Captain Long to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -	7 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Marjoribanks - - -	10 do.
49	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.
50	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	13 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Shakespeare to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	12 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Shakespear to Mr. Dumbleton - - - -	4 do.
—	Do. - (circular) to the Magistrates of the Western Provinces	11 do.

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Date.

Enclosures in
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50—(continued).

—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Shakespear	- - -	13 Mar. 1815
51	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	15 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Siccim Rajah	- - -	(no date)
—	Do. - do. - - - to Dewan of do.	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Latter	- - -	13 Mar.
52	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	28 do.
53	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	14 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	3 do.
—	Do. - do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Young	- - -	25 Feb.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Young to Mr. Fraser	- - -	26 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	5 Mar.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser	- - -	14 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	— do.
54	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	15 do.
55	Do. - do. - - - do.	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	5 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsay to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan	- - -	1 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	9 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsay to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	4 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	11 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood	- - -	8 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to General Martindell	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	11 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Skinner	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsay to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	6 do.
56	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	16 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	8 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood	- - -	— do.
57	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	17 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Sir Edward Colebrooke	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	— do.
58	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	18 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Colonel D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	12 do.
59	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	18 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Board of Commissioners	- - -	— do.
60	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	19 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	3 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - do.	- - -	7 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsay to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	1 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Captain Hearsay	- - -	7 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	8 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - do.	- - -	10 do.
61	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	19 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	16 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsay to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan (with Enclosure)	- - -	7 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	8 do.
62	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	19 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	10 do.
63	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	19 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	17 do.

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Date

63—(continued).

—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	19 Mar. 1815
64	Do. - Do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	do.
—	Translation of Substance of Paper from Major-General Wood to Rool Pershaud, Pundit	- - - - -	24 Jan.
—	Translation of the Substance of a Proclamation issued by Major-General Wood	- - - - -	9 do.
—	Do. - of an Arzee from Laul Khan to Major-General Wood	-	13 Mar.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	9 Feb.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	19 March.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood	- - -	do.
65	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	20 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw	-	do.
66	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	22 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw	-	do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Brocke	- - - - -	do.
—	Do. - Rajah of Nepaul to Governor-General	- - -	28 Feb.
—	Do. - Governor-General to Rajah of Nepaul	- - -	22 Mar.
—	Do. - Rajah of Nepaul to Mr. Brooke	- - - - -	2 Feb.
—	Do. - Nepaulese Government to do.	- - - - -	2 do.
67	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	23 Mar.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	17 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsay to Hon. E. Gardner	- - -	13 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to do.	- - - - -	23 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Hearsey	- - -	do.
68	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	do.
—	Do. - Mr. Elliott to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - - - -	15 Feb.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Elliott	- - - - -	23 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	do.
69	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	9 May.
70	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	24 Mar.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	2 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell	-	1 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	12 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell	-	11 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	1 Mar.
71	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	25 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsey - to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	17 do.
—	Statement of sums expended by Captain Hearsey on Secret Service, &c.	-	
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Hearsey	- - -	25 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to F. Law, Esq.	- - - - -	do.
72	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	23 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	25 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to H. Dumbleton, Esq.	- - -	do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to the Collector and Magistrate of Moradabad, and Collector of Bareilly	- - - - -	do.
73	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	26 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to J. T. Shakespear, Esq.	- - -	do.
74	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	27 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Marjoribanks to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - -	23 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Marjoribanks	- - -	27 do.
75	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood	- - -	do.
76	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	17 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	6 do.

76 Letter

THE NEPAUL WAR.

647

Enclosures in
Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 June 1815.

No. in Packet.

Date.

76—(continued.)

— Letter from Major-General Mortindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	10 Feb. 1815
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	7 Mar.
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Martindell	14 do.
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	18 do.
77 Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	28 do.
— Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw	— do.
78 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	24 do.
— Do. - Colonel D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	10 do.
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright, M.B.	7 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	9 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	10 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	11 do.
— Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan	13 do.
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright	12 do.
— Extract of Detachment Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper	— do.
— Letter from Captain-Lieutenant Webb to Lieutenant Watkins	— do.
— Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	14 do.
— Detachment Orders by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	— do.
— Return of Stores, Grain, &c., found in the Fort of Tarragurh, on its evacuation by the enemy	12 do.
— Letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	17 do.
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright	16 do.
— Do. - Captain-Lieutenant Webb to Lieutenant Watkins	Without date.
— Return of the Garrison of the Fort of Chundah, surrendered to Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper's detachment	16 Mar. 1815.
— Do. of Arms and Military Stores in do.	— do.
— Do. of Grain in do.	— do.
— Detachment Orders by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	17 do.
— Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	26 do.
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	11 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	13 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	15 do.
— Do. - Captain Leys to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter	12 do.
— Extract of a Letter	13 do.
— Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Colonel Carpenter	25 do.
— Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell	— do.
— Do. - do. - - - to Major Sir D. Ochterlony	— do.
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	27 do.
— Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	1 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	7 do.
— Do. - Captain Hearsay to Colonel Gardner	6 do.
— Statement, taken from the Prisoners caught after the action of the 4th instant, of the killed and wounded	7 do.
— Letter from Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	10 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	11 do.
— Do. - Captain Hearsay to Colonel Gardner	3 do.
— Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	10 do.
— Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	18 do.
79 Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 do.
— Do. - Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam	18 do.
— Memorandum given in by Dangu, vizier of Joobul, of the posts held by the Goorkas to the west and north-west of Joobul, and the strength of the Cootoo army	(without date.

79 Letter

Enclosures in
Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 June 1815.

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Date.

79—(continued).		
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser - - - -	(without date.)
80	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 Mar. 1815.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	28 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	20 do.
81	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 do.
—	Do. - The Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - -	23 do.
82	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	31 do.
—	Do. - Captain W. Long to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	30 do.
—	Detailed statement of outfit, charges, and expenses incurred by Captain Long, on an expedition to Haupper - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Captain Long - - -	31 do.
83	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major Baillie - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	— do.
84	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Latter - - - -	— do.
85	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	1 Apr.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	31 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General G. Wood -	— do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Major Baillie - - - -	1 April
86	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	2 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	6 Mar.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	31 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Colonel Nicolls -	23 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major Lumsdaine -	13 do.
—	General order by the Commander-in-Chief - - - -	23 do.
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - -	2 April.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.
87	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	5 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	31 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-Gen. Sir W. Keir -	— do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	5 April.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Metcalfe - - - -	— do.
88	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Do. - Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -	26 Mar.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to do. - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to do. - - - -	27 do.
—	Do. - Bum Sah Choutra to Hon. E. Gardner - - -	24 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Bum Sah Choutra - - -	27 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	29 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to do. - - - -	31 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	24 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	31 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - -	20 do.
—	Do. - Captain Hearsey - - - to do. - - - -	23 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	31 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - -	22 do.
—	Do. - Captain J. Leys to Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter -	20 do.
—	Return of Killed and Wounded of Captain Leys' detachment -	— do.
89	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	5 Apr.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Shakespeare - - - -	— do.
90	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	6 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.
—	List of Extracts from the Correspondence with the Hon. E. Gardner.	

No. in Packet.		Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.
91	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	6 Apr. 1815.	
92	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	2 May	
93	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	6 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Latter - - -	— do.	
94	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	2 May	
95	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	7 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.	
96	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	8 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Major Baillie - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.	
97	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to H. Batson, Esq. - - -	— do.	
98	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	3 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - -	2 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	8 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Fraser - - -	— do.	
99	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	5 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	29 Mar.	
100	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	10 Apr.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to C. T. Metcalfe, Esq. - -	— do.	
101	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	3 do.	
—	Do. - Major Richards to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony -	2 do.	
—	Return of the Killed and Wounded in Major Richards' detachment on 2d April 1815.		
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	10 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	4 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Col. Fagan	21 Mar.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Captain Blake - -	29 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Hunter - - -	— do.	
102	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	11 Apr.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	9 do.	
—	Do. - Adjutant W. Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	3 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - -	5 do.	
103	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	11 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	9 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	1 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Captain Edwards -	30 Mar.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Montcath to Captain Blacker - - -	29 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Lieutenant-Col. Fagan	30 do.	
—	Disposition of the first battalion Seventeenth Regiment -	30 do.	
104	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	12 Apr.	
—	Do. - Mr. Dumbleton to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	7 do.	
—	Do. - Adjutant W. Martindell to Mr. Dumbleton - -	5 do.	
105	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	12 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	9 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel J. Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	26 Mar.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - -	27 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - -	28 do.	

Enclosures in
Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 June 1815.

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Date.

105—(continued.)

—	Letter from Colonel J. Nicolls to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan	-	-	30 Mar. 1815.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	-	-	2 Apr.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	-	-	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	-	-	3 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	-	11 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan	-	-	2 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper to Captain Cartwright	-	-	1 do.
106	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	-	12 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	-	31 Mar.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	-	-	3 Apr.
—	Statement of the men who have come over from the enemy, including number, date, rank, and pay, to 31st March 1815	-	-	1 do.
—	Account of miscellaneous disbursements on the public service connected with the Kamaon expedition for the month of March 1815	-	-	— do.
—	Letter from Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	-	5 do.
—	Do. - Bum Sah Choutra to the Hon. E. Gardner	-	-	28 Mar.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Bum Sah Choutra	-	-	30 do.
—	Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	-	6 Apr.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	-	-	— do.
—	Letter from Bum Sah Choutra to Roodr Beer Sah	-	-	2 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to General Beem Sing	-	-	— do.
—	Translations of intercepted Letters, 5th April 1815, viz.	-	-	
	From Bhuyt Beer Noksree to his Family	-	-	1 do.
	Kurum Bur Kajee to his Family	-	-	— do.
	The same to Major Dillee Ram Jeossee	-	-	— do.
	Ballee Thappa and Mull Ram Thappa to their Families	-	-	30 Mar.
	Seekah Upuldeah to his Brother	-	-	2 Apr.
	Beerhuddee to his Family	-	-	-
	Sree Narain to his Father	-	-	— do.
	Bubram Koonassa Ram and Purslam to Havildar Omi Sing Khutteree	-	-	-
	Chanoo Churthee to his Father	-	-	-
	Bughtee Thappa, Rumsoor Havildar, and Bheer Budda Thappa to their Family	-	-	31 Mar.
	Dhahil Sing Udharee to his Brother	-	-	30 do.
	Damodar Bhumkar, Nissa Ram Ghatce, Chamroo Ghurtee, &c. &c.	-	-	2 Apr.
	Sundry Private, unimportant.	-	-	
	Bum Sah to Sookhdais Muss Ram Thappa	-	-	— do.
	Orders in the above.	-	-	
	Kunecm Beer Udha to General Beem Sein, &c.	-	-	1 do.
	Ram Sing Kunka to Run Dhoij Thappa	-	-	3 do.
	Kurn Beer Udkaul and Bugh Beer to Raj Beer, &c.	-	-	1 do.
	Zaffer Udhanec to General Beem Sein, &c.	-	-	5 do.
	Do. - - to Captain Subjeit Thappa	-	-	3 do.
—	Letter from Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	-	7 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	-	-	do. (private)
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	-	-	12 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	-	— do.
107	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	-	13 do.
—	Memorial of the Wife and two Children (Harriet and William) of Captain Hearsey	-	-	7 do.
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Dumbleton	-	-	13 do.
108	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	-	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Captain Higgiott	-	-	— do.
109	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	-	— do.

109 Letter

No. in Packet.		Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.
109—(continued.)			
—	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- 12 Apr. 1815	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- 13 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major Baillie - - -	- do.	
110	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- 12 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- 2 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Harriott to Captain Watson - - -	- 28 Mar.	
—	Statement detailing the dimensions and accommodation of the Soldier's Barracks at Dinapore - - -	- do.	
—	Letter from Colonel Dick to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	- 1 Apr.	
—	Abstract of the Public Cattle with the Dinapore Division - - -	- do.	
—	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Barton to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- do.	
—	Abstract of the Public Cattle with Major-General Wood's Division - - -	- do.	
—	Extract Battalion Orders by Captain J. P. Smith - - -	- 21 Mar.	
—	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Major-General Wood	- 6 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	- 12 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- 13 do.	
111	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- 15 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- 13 do.	
112	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- 15 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood - - -	- do.	
113	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- 14 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- 7 do.	
114	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- 16 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	- 7 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Mr. Fraser - - -	- 1 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter to Captain Edwards - - -	- 30 Mar.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Monteith to Captain Blaikes - - -	- (no date)	
—	Do. - Mr. Fraser to Major-General Martindell - - -	- 2 Apr.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser - - -	- 16 do.	
115	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Hawkins - - -	- do.	
116	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Latter - - -	- do.	
117	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood - - -	- do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	- do.	
118	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- 17 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- 3 do.	
—	Do. - Lord Moira to Major-General Wood - - -	- 30 Mar.	
119	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- 19 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood - - -	- do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Sir E. Colebrooke & Mr. Deane	- do.	
120	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Br a dshaw	- do.	
121	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Adam - - -	- 17 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- 19 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Law - - -	- do.	
122	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- 15 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell	- 10 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- 19 do.	
123	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Oldham to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	- 13 do.	

123 Letter

Enclosures in
Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 June 1815.

No. in Packet.

Date.

123—(continued.)

—	Letter from Colonel Nicolls to Mr. Oldham	- - - - -	8 Apr. 1815.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to do.	- - - - -	19 do.
124	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Martin	- - - - -	— do.
125	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	20 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - - - -	8 do.
—	Do. - Bum Sah to Hon. E. Gardner	- - - - -	6 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Bum Sah	- - - - -	7 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam with inter- cepted papers from Goorka officers	- - - - -	11 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	- - - - -	20 do.
126	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Scott	- - - - -	— do.
127	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. J. T. Shakespeare	- - - - -	— do.
128	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	22 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr Secretary Adam	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan	- - - - -	16 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to Captain Cartwright	- - - - -	15 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col.-Thompson	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Lieut.-Col. Thompson to Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony	- - - - -	17 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Arnold - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	15 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant Dunbar to Captain Cartwright	- - - - -	— do.
129	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	22 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - - - -	5 do.
—	Do. - do. - to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony with memorandum, &c.	- - - - -	31 Mar.
130	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - - - -	23 Apr.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan	- - - - -	17 do.
131	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	24 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam with Enclosure	- - - - -	19 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	20 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - - - -	14 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Adam	- - - - -	21 do.
—	Do. - Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan	- - - - -	6 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - - do. with Enclosure	- - - - -	7 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Col. Fagan to Major Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony	- - - - -	20 do.
132	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	25 Apr.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	- - - - -	16 do.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	17 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant William Martindell to Hon. E. Gardner	- - - - -	12 do.
133	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - - - -	25 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Adam	- - - - -	24 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - - - -	4 do.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	5 do.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	6 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Colonel Nicolls	- - - - -	5 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - - - -	6 do.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	- - - - -	7 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Colonel Nicolls	- - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant William Martindell to Lieut.-Col. Gardner	- - - - -	3 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - - - -	8 do.

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133—(continued).			
—	Letter from Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -	9 Apr. 1815.	
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	10 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner	5 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -	11 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner	6 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -	12 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	— do.	
134	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	25 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Dumbleton to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	19 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Dumbleton - - -	25 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood - - -	27 do.	
135	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	25 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -	— do.	
136	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Metcalfe - - - - -	— do.	
137	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	— do.	
138	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	15 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - -	25 do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam, with translations of intercepted correspondence - - -	15 do.	
139	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	26 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	25 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan	17 do.	
—	Movements to be made by different detachments of the Army on the 14th and 15th instant.		
—	Letter from Brigadier Arnold to Captain Cartwright - - -	16 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Rutledge to Brigadier Arnold - - -	15 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Bowyer to Captain Cartwright - - -	16 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Arnold to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony -	15 do.	
—	List of Killed and Wounded under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson on the 15th and 16th instant.		
—	Do. under the command of Captain Showers, Lieutenant Dunbar, Captain Bowyer, and under a native officer, on the 15th instant.		
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant Colonel Fagan -	25 do.	
140	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	9 May	
141	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	28 Apr.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	25 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood - - -	19 do.	
142	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	22 do.	
143	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam, enclosing a general order - - -	26 do.	
144	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	13 May	
145	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	30 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Philip Monckton - - -	— do.	
146	Do. - do. - - do. - - - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -	24 do.	
—	Do. - Major Patten to Lieutenant W. Martindell - - -	(no date)	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - -	25 Apr.	
147	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	30 do.	

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Date.

147—(continued).

—	Letter from	Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	28 Apr. 1815.
—	Do.	- Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	23 do.
—	Do.	- do. - - do. - - - -	-	— do.
—	Do.	- Major Patten to Lieutenant Webb	-	— do.
148	Do.	- Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	1 May
—	Do.	- Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	24 Apr.
—	Do.	- Bum Sah to Hon. E. Gardner	-	22 do.
—	Do.	- Hon. E. Gardner to Bum Sah	-	23 do.
149	Do.	- Mr. Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	2 May
—	Do.	- do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	— do.
150	Do.	- Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	12 do.
151	Do.	- Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	2 do.
—	Do.	- Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	25 do.
—	Do.	- Mr. Secretary Adam to Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane	-	2 do.
152	Do.	- do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	— do.
—	Do.	- Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	— do.
—	Do.	- Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	26 Apr.
—	Do.	- do. - - - do. - - -	-	27 do.
—	Return of Killed and Wounded under Captain Leys, on 25th and 26th April			
—	Letter from	Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	27 do.
—	Do.	- Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	26 do.
—	Instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner - - - - (no date.)			
—	Letter from	Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	27 Apr.
—	Do.	- do. - - do. - - -	-	— do.
—	General Orders by the Governor-General - - - - 2 May			
153	Letter from	Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	3 do.
—	Do.	- Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	30 Apr.
—	Do.	- Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan	-	18 do.
—	Do.	- Lieutenant Lawtie to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	-	10 do.
—	Do.	- Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	30 do.
—	Do.	- Captain Skinner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	23 do.
154	Do.	- Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	3 May
—	Do.	- do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	— do.
—	General Order by the Governor-General - - - - (no date).			
155	Letter from	Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	4 May
—	Do.	- Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	28 Apr.
—	Convention with Bum Sah - - - - (no date.)			
—	Letter from	Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	-	3 May
—	Do.	- Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	4 do.
—	Colonel Nicolls executed Convention with Bum Sah - - - 28 Apr.			
—	Letter from	Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	— do.
—	Return of Killed and Wounded under the command of Colonel Gardner, on the 25th April, at Almora.			
—	Letter from	Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	— do.
156	Do.	- Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	6 May.
—	Do.	- do. - - to Major J. Baillie	-	— do.
157	Do.	- do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	— do.
—	Do.	- do. - - to Mr. Elliot	-	— do.
158	Do.	- do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	7 do.
—	Do.	- do. - - to J. T. Shakespear, Esq.	-	— do.
—	Do.	- do. - - to Mr. Secretary Monckton	-	8 do.
159	Do.	- Mr. Fraser to Mr. Secretary Adam	-	27 Apr.
—	Do.	- Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser	-	8 May.
—	Do.	- do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	— do.
160	Do.	- do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	— do.

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160—(continued).			
—	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	7 May 1815.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Collins	6 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls (Extract) to Adjutant-General	30 Apr.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	8 May.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Dumbleton	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Law	— do.	
161	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	10 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	11 do.	
162	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	9 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Wood	3 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - do.	5 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	11 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	12 do.	
163	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	30 Apr.	
—	Do. - Bum Sah Chontra to Ummer Sing Thappa	1 May.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	30 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	2 May.	
—	Do. - Kaladhur to Sirdar Ungut Soobeh, Ummer Sing, Kajee Weeman Udhkaree, and to the Officers and Chiefs at Almora	28 Apr.	
—	Do. - Hustee Dull to Kuloo Dhur	10 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Maj.-General Sir D. Ochterlony	12 May.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Hon. E. Gardner	— do.	
164	Do. - do. - - to Acting Secretary Monckton	13 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	9 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel J. Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	30 Apr.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to do.	13 May.	
165	Do. - Do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.	
—	Do. - Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan	7 do.	
166	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	14 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	9 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	14 Mar.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	14 May.	
167	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	5 do.	
—	Account of extra charges incurred on the public account for the month of April 1815.	1 do.	
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner	14 May.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
168	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	15 do.	
169	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	14 do.	
—	Do. - Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Colonel Fagan	8 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant Ross	3 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Ross to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	— do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	16 do.	
170	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam	7 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to do.	5 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	24 Apr.	
—	Do. - Major Richards to Major-General Martindell	— do.	
—	Report of a Hircarrah from the Fort	21 do.	
—	Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	10 May	
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Higgott	— do.	
		171 Letter	

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171	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	16 May 1815.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	17 do.
172	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	14 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	29 Apr.
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - -	1 May
—	Detachment Orders - - - - -	30 Apr.
—	Letter from Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	1 May
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - -	2 do.
—	Do. - Kaladhur to Sirdar Unjut, Soobeh Ummer Sing, Kajee Weeman Udihakree, and to the Officers and Chiefs of Almora - - - - -	28 Apr.
—	Do. - Hustee Dhul to Kuloo Dhur - - - - -	10 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	3 May
173	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	17 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	13 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Fraser - - - - -	17 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
174	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - -	8 do.
—	Translation of an Arzee from Dhurum Sing Sumecroo and Bunchoo Neegees - - - - -	2 do.
175	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	18 do.
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - -	10 do.
—	Statement of Tehsildaree Establishments proposed for Kamaon - - - - -	— do.
—	Statement of Police Establishments proposed for the province of Kamaon - - - - -	— do.
—	Statement of Establishment proposed to be entertained for conducting the Civil duties in the province of Kamaon - - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - - - -	18 do.
176	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	15 do.
—	Statement of the Pay of the Irregulars entertained by Mr. Fraser in Sirmoor and Gurhwall - - - - -	— do.
—	Statement of the Rates of Pay allowed to the Kamaoneeah provincials entertained by the Hon. E. Gardner, - - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	18 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood - - - - -	— do.
177	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	19 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Mr. Ricketts - - - - -	14 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Colonel Nicolls - - - - -	11 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - - - -	19 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony (private) to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - -	13 do.
—	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	19 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - -	— do.
178	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	20 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	16 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell	11 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony	16 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	18 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony	17 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Martindell	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	19 do.
—	Do. - Major Rose to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - -	7 do.
179	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	21 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - to Hon. E. Gardner - - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Mr. Ricketts - - - - -	16 do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Colonel Nicolls - - - - -	14 do.

No. in Packet.		Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.
180	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	21 May 1815.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
181	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Secretary Adam	15 do.	
—	Convention or Agreement entered into between Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.		
182	Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	30 do.	
183	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	22 do.	
184	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	9 June	
185	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	23 May	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Hon. E. Gardner - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	— do.	
186	Do. - Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane to Mr. Secretary Adam	5 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Sir E. Colebrooke and Mr. Deane	23 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Wood - - -	— do.	
187	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	24 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	21 do.	
—	General Order by his Excellency the Governor-General - - -	— do.	
188	Letter from Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	26 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam	24 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Colonel Nicolls - - -	22 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	30 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	1 May	
189	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	27 do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	14 do.	
—	Estimated account of the Gross Revenues at present available from the province of Kamaon - - -	— do.	
—	Letter from Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	15 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	16 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Hon. E. Gardner - - -	27 do.	
190	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	28 do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	17 do.	
—	Do. - Choutra Bum Sah to Hon. E. Gardner - - -	14 do.	
—	Do. - Hon. E. Gardner to Choutra Bum Sah - - -	17 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	19 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner to Hon. E. Gardner - - -	17 do.	
—	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam - - - do. - - -	28 do.	
191	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	22 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	14 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	27 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Martindell to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	22 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	27 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Lieut.-Col. Fagan - - -	— do.	
192	Do. - Mr. Secretary Adam to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	1 June	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	24 May	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	6 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Collins to Lieutenant Webb - - -	28 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Captain Leys - - -	6 May	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	8 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Butterfield to Captain Leys - - -	4 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Nicolls to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - -	9 do.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Colonel Nicolls - - -	13 do.	
193	Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - -	10 Feb.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	4 Jan.	

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Date.

193—(continued).

- Letter from Maha Rajah Goorka to Ummer Sing Thappa - - - 4 Jan. 1815.
- Do. - Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Secretary Adam 24 do.
- Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - 25 do.
- Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - 29 do.
- 194 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 8 Mar.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 23 Feb.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - 24 do.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - 1 Mar.
- Translation of a Circular Letter addressed by Kajee Ummer Sing
to Beer Sing Thappa - - - - - do.
- Do. - do. - - - - - to Kuthee Rana - do.
- 195 Letter from Maj.-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony to Mr. Secretary Monckton 16 May
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - 3 do.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - 15 do.
- Convention entered into between Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa and
Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony - - - - - do.
- 196 Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw 21 Feb.
- 197 Do. - do. - - - - - do. - - - 28 Mar.
- 198 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 19 Feb.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - 17 do.
- Do. - Sirdar Bekhut Sing - - - - - 14 do.
- 199 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 25 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - do.
- Do. - Rajah Beerkishwur Sing, Rajah of Bettea, to - - - 16 Dec. 1814.
- Do. - do. - - - - - - - - - 20 do.
- 200 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 25 Feb. 1815.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 23 do.
- Substance of a Note addressed to the Jemmadars, Gumbeer Sing and
Kenuk Sing, and to the Choudheree Mehtowa and Sepahies, &c. 5 Jan.
- The same from Subah Behwanee Dut Thappa - - - - 7 do.
- Arzee of Koor Bejee Gir, son of Omrow Gir Behadur - - - 13 do.
- 201 Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 27 Feb.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 26 do.
- Do. - Runghaut Pundit to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - 20 do.
- 202 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 8 Mar.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 7 do.
- 203 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 15 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 14 do.
- Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw 10 do.
- Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Major-General Wood 11 do.
- Do. - do. - - - - - to Mr. Sealy - - - 13 do.
- Do. - do. - - - - - to Mr. Parry - - - do.
- Notification by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. (no date)
- 204 Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 18 Mar.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 17 do.
- Do. - Rajah of Nepaul to Chunder Sekher Opadeea - - 20 Feb.
- 205 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 23 Mar.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 22 do.
- Do. - Gujraj Misser and Rane Pandeet to Rajah of Nepaul 13 do.
- 206 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 7 Apr.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 5 do.
- Do. - Rajah of Nepaul to Gujraj Misser - - - 24 Mar.
- 207 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 10 Apr.
- Do. - do. - - - to G. Swinton, Esq. - - - 21 Dec. 1814.
- Statement of expense attending a Corps of Burkundauze of one
thousand men. Present state and disposition of the Burkundauze

Sepoy's

No. in Packet:	Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.
207—(continued.)		
Sepoys, newly raised by the Rajah of Bettca for the use of Government - - - - -	0 Dec. 1814.	
208 Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	10 Apr. 1815.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	9 do.	
— Arzee of Amer Oola Beg, the Agent of Doomoo Shunj, Rajah of Goongdoo,		
— A paper by Captain Stuart - - - - -	4 Mar.	
— Letter from do. - - - to N. J. Halhed, Esq. - - -	20 do.	
— Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to David Scott, Esq. - - -	29 do.	
209 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	19 Apr.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	17 do.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Elliott - - -	19 Mar.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Middleton - - -	— do.	
— Do. - Mr. Elliott to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - -	25 do.	
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Mr. Elliott - - -	2 Apr.	
— Statement of the length and breadth of the Terraie on the Frontier of Chumparun, of the old boundary thereon, and of the villages in each Tuppah of the said Terraie.		
— Population of the Terraie on the Frontier of Chumparun.		
— General Statement of the Resources of the Terraie and Forest.		
— List of the Names, Rank, and Places of Residence, of the Choudheres and others holding offices under the Nepaulese Government, who, on the occupation of the Terraie, fled, and who made submission, and of those who after absconding have returned.		
— Jumma of the Zillahs and Tuppahs of the Terraie on the Frontier of Chumparun and Tirhoot, for the year 1820. Fusly ———, delivered in by Ram Buksh Sing from memory.		
— Letter from Mr. Middleton to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - -	4 do.	
— Memorandum of the Persons appointed as Acting Tehsildars, Mohurrers, Zillahdars, Jemmadars, and Peons, for the purpose of establishing the authority of Government in the Terraie of Nepaul.		
— Letter from Mr. Elliott to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - -	30 Mar.	
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Mr. Elliott - - -	11 Apr.	
— Do. - do. - - - - - to Mr. Middleton - - -	— do.	
210 Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 do.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	28 do.	
— Do. - Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Missir - - -	17 do.	
210 A. Do. - Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	10 May	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	8 do.	
211 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	19 do.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	17 do.	
— Do. - Ooman Khaunt Opadeea to Chunder Sekher Opadeea - - -	12 Dec. 1814.	
— Do. - Bheem Sing Thappa and Rundhuj Thappa to Gooroo Gujraj Missir - - -	24 Apr. 1815.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Chunder Sekher Opadeea - - -	— do.	
— Do. - Kamaon to Rajah of Nepaul - - -	7 do.	
— Instructions to Chunder Sekher Opadeea.		
212 Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	26 May	
— Do. - Do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	25 do.	
— Statement of the Collections of the Terraie of Bara Persa on the frontier of Chumparun, exhibiting the amount yielded by each Tuppah during an unsettled period of invasion and alarm, from the 25th Nov. 1814 to the 1st May 1815.		
— General Statement of expenses attending the collections made in the conquered Terraie of Chumparun, from the 24th Nov. to the 1st May 1815.		
213 Letter from Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 May	
— Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - -	28 do.	
— Do. - do. - - - to Gooroo Gujraj Missir, 28 Bysak 1872		

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No. in Packet.

213—(continued).

Date.

- Letter from The Rajah of Nepal to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw,
28 Bysak 1872
- Do. - Beem Sing Thappa to do. 28 Bysak 1872
- 214 Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 7 Feb. 1815.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 6 do.
- 215 Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton 9 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 8 do.
- 216 Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 12 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 11 do.
- 217 Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 15 do.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - 14 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - — do.
- Do. - Lieutenant Faithfull to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton - 11 do.
- Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton to Lieutenant Faithfull - 13 do.
- 218 Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 16 do.
- An Arzee from Rajah Ruttun Sing to Major-General Wood.
- 219 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 18 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 16 do.
- Paper of intelligence enclosed in a despatch from Major-General
Wood to the Secret Department, dated 18th February.
- 220 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 19 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - — do.
- 221 Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 28 do.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - 27 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Martin - - - - 21 do.
- Do. - Mr. Martin to Major-General Wood - - - - 23 do.
- An Arzee from Jooraurin Chowdree to Major-General Wood, dated
21st February.
- 222 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 3 Mar.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 1 do.
- 223 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 8 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 7 do.
- 224 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 10 do.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - 8 do.
- Brigade Major Hiatt's memorandum - - - - - 1 do.
- 225 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 11 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 10 do.
- 226 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 14 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 12 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 13 do.
- Translation of an Arzee from several Zemindars of Tuppahs.
- 227 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 18 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 17 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Major Baillie - - - - 16 do.
- 228 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 22 do.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - 21 do.
- Arzee from several inhabitants of the Goorka territories.
- Extract Brigade Major Hiatt's memorandums of 15th & 19th March.
- Letter from Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 22 do.
- 229 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 26 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 25 do.
- Questions proposed to Choutra Soora Sing by Brigade Major Hiatt.
- 230 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 28 do.
- Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 27 do.
- 231 Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 29 do.
- Do. - do. - - - do. - - - - - — do.

No. in Packet.		Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.
231—(continued).			
—	Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Fraser	24 Feb. 1815	
—	Do. - Mr. Fraser to Major-General Wood	26 do.	
—	Do. - do. - do. - - - - -	8 Mar.	
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Fraser	18 do.	
—	Arzee from Govind Sing	8 do.	
—	Letter from Major General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	29 do.	
232	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	3 Apr..	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Fraser	2 do.	
233	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	5 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - -	— do.	
—	Arzee from Birdanidhee, son of Kunnuknidhee, deceased	27 Feb.	
—	Letter from Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	5 Apr.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant Baddely to Captain Faithful	4 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Scott to Lieutenant Baddely	— do.	
—	Do. - Captain Faithful to - do.	31 Mar.	
234	Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam	6 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Martin	3 do.	
235	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	8 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - -	7 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Rajah of Toolseypore	17 do.	
—	Declarations to all the inhabitants of the hill country	6 do.	
—	Account furnished by Chontra Soora Sing, of the present situation of the heirs to the greater number of the Rajahships of the Choubasee	— do.	
—	Arzee from Ram Golaum Paundee, inhabitant of Mousah Kanceejooa in the Terraie, Tappah Busoorah, Thannah Busoorah, to Major-General Wood.		
236	Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam	10 do	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - -	9 do	
237	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - -	12 do	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - -	11 do	
238	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - -	13 do	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	12 do	
239	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	19 do	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	18 do	
—	Return of officers and men wounded in the Reconnoissance at Bootwul, belonging to the detachment under the personal command of Major-General John Sullivan Wood, on Monday, 17th April 1815.	18 do.	
—	Detachment Orders by Major-General Wood	17 do.	
240	Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam	20 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - - -	19 do.	
—	Arzee from the Rajah of Toolseypore to Major-General Wood	— do.	
—	Letter from Major-General Wood to the Rajah of Toolseypore		
—	Do. - do. - - - to Major Baillie	19 do.	
—	Arzee from Dehdharie Multoo and Pytu Multoo Tharoos	20 do.	
241	Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam	22 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	21 do.	
—	Arzee of Joorawun Chowdhree.		
—	Statement of the loss sustained by the inhabitants of Dhuburooc by plunder.		
—	Estimate of the damage done to the crops.		
242	Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam	25 do.	
—	Do. - do. - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	24 do.	
—	Extract Memoranda	27 do.	
—	Extract from the deposition of Thakoor Rae, of Kenowa, in the Pergunnah of Bansa	31 Mar.	

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242—(continued).

- Extract from deposition of Juman Sing Ali, a Goorkalec, who served twelve years in the Nepaul army, now in the Rajah's Hill Corps.
- Extract from the deposition of Khama Sing Havildar, Light Company second battalion Seventeenth Native Regiment, wounded and taken prisoner at Jut Gurb, on the 3d of last January.
- Extract from Memorandum collected from Beer Bahadoor, the person mentioned in the paper transmitted with the Adjutant-General's letter, under date the 20th March last.
- 243 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 28 Apr. 1815
- Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 27 do.
- 244 Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 2 May
- Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - (without date)
- Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 1 May 1815
- Arzee from Ram Dyal Chondree, Deina Ram Choudree, and other Tharoos, dated 30th April.
- 245 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 4 do.
- Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 3 do.
- Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - — do.
- 246 Do. - do. - - do. - - - - 7 do.
- Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 5 do.
- Detachment Morning Orders by Major-General Wood, commanding the detachment serving on the Goruckpore frontier - - — do.
- 247 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 11 do.
- Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 10 do.
- Do. - Mr. Phillott and Mr. Allan to Major-General Wood - — do.
- Morning Report of the Sick in Camp of a detachment under the command of Major-General Wood - - - - — do.
- Letter from Mr. Phillott to Major-General Wood - - - - — do.
- Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Rotton - 8 do.
- 248 Do. - do. - - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 16 do.
- Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to Captain Hannay - 10 do.
- Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 14 do.
- Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson to Captain Hannay - 12 do.
- General Return of the Sick of the several corps and detachments at the station of Goruckpore and post of Lowton, from the 11th to the 14th of May, both days included - - - - 15 do.
- Letter from Mr. Rankin to Captain Hannay - - - - 5 do.
- Do. - Captain Hannay to Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson - 7 do.
- 249 Do. - Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 23 do.
- Do. - do. - - do. - - - - 22 do.
- Do. - Mr. Grant to Major-General Wood - - - - 12 do.
- Statement of the Mafee lands, belonging to Kumuk Neidhee Terraic - 12 do.
- Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 22 do.
- Do. - do. - - do. - - - - 23 do.
- 250 Do. - do. - - do. - - - - 25 do.
- Do. - do. - - do. - - - - 23 do.
- Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw - - - 25 Apr.
- 251 Letter from Major-General Wood to Mr. Secretary Adam - - 28 May
- Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - — do.
- Detachment Orders by Major-General Wood, commanding the troops serving on the Goruckpore frontier - - - - 25 do.
- Division Orders by General Wood - - - - 27 do.
- Report of the Sick in the Hospital at Goruckpore, from the 24th to the 27th instant - - - - — do.
- Do. - do. - do. from the 21st to the 24th instant - 24 do.
- Letter from Major Comyn to Major-General Wood - - - — do.
- 252 Do. - Captain Higgot to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - 19 Feb.

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252—(continued).

— Statement of the Troops under the command of Rajah Gunsham Sing, as inspected by Captain Higgott, at Deo, on the 18th of February 1815, with the Rates of Pay promised to each rank, &c.	
253 Letter from Captain Higgott to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	5 Mar. 1815
— Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	3 do.
254 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Latter	28 Feb.
255 Do. - do. - - - - do. - -	25 Apr.
256 Do. - Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	16 Feb.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	15 do.
— Do. - do. - to Siccim Rajah	11 do.
— Translation of a Letter to Sri Dewanjee.	— do.
257 Letter from Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	11 Mar.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
— Do. - do. - to Siccim Rajah	10 do.
— Do. - do. - to Dewan of Siccim Rajah	— do.
258 Do. - do. - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	19 do.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
259 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Latter	25 do.
260 Do. - do. - - - - to Captain Stuart	— do.
261 Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
262 Do. - Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	27 do.
263 Do. - do. - - do. - - - -	28 do.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
— Do. - Siccim Rajah to Captain Latter.	
— Do. - Dewan of the Siccim Rajah to do.	
— Do. - Captain Latter to Siccim Rajah	27 do.
— Do. - do. - to Dewan of the Siccim Rajah	— do.
264 Do. - do. - to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	31 do.
265 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	11 Apr.
266 Do. - Captain Latter to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	3 May.
267 Do. - Mr. Metcalfe to - do. - - - -	17 Apr.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
— Do. - do. - - do. - - - -	— do.
268 Do. - Mr. Metcalfe to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	18 do.
— Do. - do. - - do. - - - -	— do.
— Statement of the strength of two companies of Nujeebs for the duties of the garrison of Hansee	1 do.
— Letter from Mr. Metcalfe to Mr. Secretary Adam	18 do.
— Description of the Delhi Nujeeb corps augmented and reformed	1 do.
269 Letter from Mr. Metcalfe to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	21 May.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
270 Do. - Mr. Russell to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	29 Jan.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	20 do.
271 Do. - Major Baillie to - do. - - - -	28 Feb.
— Do. - do. - to Colonel D'Anvergne	27 do.
272 Do. - do. - to Mr. Edmonstone	25 Mar.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
— Do. - do. - to Major-General Wood	— do.
— Abstract of Horsemen, &c. despatched this day to the camp of Major-General Wood, with their respective pay	— do.
273 Letter from Major Baillie to Mr. Edmonstone	6 Apr.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
— Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Major Baillie	1 do.
274 Do. - Major Baillie to Mr. Edmonstone	27 do.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam	— do.
— Do. - do. - to Colonel Burrell	— do.

274 Letter

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274—(continued.)

— Letter From Major Baillie to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -	27 Apr. 1815.
— Do. - His Excellency the Vizier to Major Baillie, without date	
— Do. - Major Baillie to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -	27 do.
— Arzee of Kootboud to Deen Hooseyn Khan - - - -	19 do.
275 Letter from Mr. Brooke to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	25 Feb.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Mr. Brooke - - - -	20 do.
— Do. - Mr. Brooke to Captain Latter - - - -	25 do.
— Do. - Beem Sing Thappa to Mr. Brooke - - - -	7 Jan.
— Do. - Mr. Brooke to Beem Sing Thappa - - - -	25 Feb.
276 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam	28 Mar.
277 Do. - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Gardner - - - -	24 Feb.
278 Do. - do. - - do. - - - -	27 do.
— Do. - Captain Watson to Mr. Moorcroft - - - -	22 do.
279 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to do. - - - -	7 Mar.
280 Do. - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	13 do.
— Do. - Captain Watson to Mr. Moorcroft - - - -	6 do.
281 Do. - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	20 do.
— Do. - Brigade Major Sismore to Mr. Moorcroft - - - -	15 do.
282 Do. - Mr. Moorcroft to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	25 do.
283 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Moorcroft - -	9 May.
284 Do. - Do. - - - - to Mr. Vaughan - - - -	— do.
285 Do. - Deb Rajah to Sir George Nugent - - - -	5 Jan.
286 Do. - Govt. - to Deb Rajah - - - -	28 Feb.
287 Do. - do. - do. - - - -	— do.
288 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Scott - - - -	— do.
289 Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	— do.
290 Do. - do. - - - - to Captain Latter - - - -	— do.
291 Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Macleod - - - -	— do.
292 Do. - Mr. Scott to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - -	15 Mar.
293 Do. - do. - do. - - - -	20 do.
— Do. - Deb Rajah to Mr. Scott - - - -	— do.
294 Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Scott - - - -	29 do.
295 Do. - Mr. Scott to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - -	— May
— Statement of provisions, &c., furnished daily to the Bootan Agents.	
296 Letter from to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - -	29 Mar.
297 Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	21 Feb.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - -	11 do.
— Do. - Lieutenant Ford to Captain Latter - - - -	8 do.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - -	11 do.
— Do. - do. - to Mr. Scott - - - -	10 do.
— Do. - do. - to Ensign Barslow - - - -	— do.
298 Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	21 do.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - -	12 do.
— Extract of a Letter from Mr. Halhed - - - -	5 do.
— Do. - do. - do. - - - -	10 do.
— Letter from Captain Latter to Lieutenant Gale - - - -	12 do.
299 Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	21 do.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - -	12 do.
— Do. - Captain Cock to Captain Latter - - - -	6 do.
— Do. - Lieutenant Yates to do. - - - -	8 do.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Captain Cock - - - -	12 do.
300 Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	21 do.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - -	13 do.
— Do. - Captain Cock to Captain Latter - - - -	9 do.
— Do. - Captain Latter to Captain Cock - - - -	13 do.
301 Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - -	21 do.

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301—(continued.)

— Letter from	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	14 Feb. 1815.
302 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	21 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	14 do.
— Do.	- do. - to Captain Sealy	- - -	-	— do.
303 Do.	- Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon	- - -	-	22 do.
304 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	23 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	15 do.
— Do.	- do. - - do.	- - -	-	16 do.
— Do.	- do. - - do.	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- Mr. Leslie to Captain Latter	- - -	-	12 do.
— Do.	- do. - do.	- - -	-	13 do.
— List of Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, on the Sick List of the detachment of the Honourable Company's troops at Seesoogatchec, occasioned by the affair with the enemy at Mudawance on the morning of the 2d instant, together with those before and since that period received in hospital.				
305	Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon	- - -	-	23 do.
306 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	25 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	17 do.
307 Do.	- Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon	- - -	-	25 do.
308 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	18 do.
— Do.	- Captain Cock to Captain Latter	- - -	-	13 do.
— Do.	- Mr. M'Craken to Captain Cock	- - -	-	3 do.
— Do.	- Captain Cock to Captain Latter	- - -	-	15 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Captain Cock	- - -	-	18 do.
— Do.	- do. - - do.	- - -	-	17 do.
309 Do.	- Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon	- - -	-	25 do.
310 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	27 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	20 do.
— Do.	- Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter	- - -	-	7 do.
— Do.	- Captain Cock to do.	- - -	-	17 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Captain Cock	- - -	-	20 do.
311 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	27 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	19 do.
— Do.	- do. - to Captain Cock	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- Captain Cock to Captain Latter	- - -	-	16 do.
—	District Orders by Captain Latter	- - -	-	19 do.
312	Letter from Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	27 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	20 do.
313 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	28 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	20 do.
— Do.	- Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter	- - -	-	16 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Mr. Halhed	- - -	-	20 do.
314 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	1 Mar.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	21 Feb.
— Do.	- do. - to Mr. Halhed	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- do. - to Captain Cock	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- do. - - do.	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- do. - to Major Gordon	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter	- - -	-	18 do.
315 Do.	- Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon	- - -	-	1 Mar.
316 Do.	- Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	- - -	-	2 do.
— Do.	- Captain Latter to Major Gordon	- - -	-	22 Feb.
— Do.	- do. - to Major O'Hallaran	- - -	-	— do.
— Do.	- do. - to Major Gordon	- - -	-	— do.

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316.—(continued.)		
—	Letter from Captain Cock to Captain Latter - - - - -	19 Feb. 1815.
—	Do. - Mr. Halhed to Captain Cock - - - - -	18 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to do. - - - - -	22 do.
317	Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	2 Mar.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	23 Feb.
318	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon - - - - -	3 Mar.
319	Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Dick to Major Gordon - - - - -	22 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - - - - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	21 do.
—	Camp Orders by Colonel Dick.	
—	Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops engaged with the enemy in the affair at Paravic on the 20th February 1815 - - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Lieutenant Pickersgill to Captain Watson - - - - -	— do.
320	Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	6 Mar.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	26 Feb.
—	Do. - Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter - - - - -	— do.
—	Translation of a Hindo Letter forwarded to the person employed in the Intelligence Department by the Acting Magistrate of Poorneca - - - - -	22 do.
321	Letter from Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	6 Mar.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - -	23 Feb.
—	Sketch of some experiments made with a view of ascertaining whether the matter adhering to some arrows picked up after the late action with the Nepaulese, at the village Perarie, was really of a poisonous quality or not.	
322	Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Major Gordon - - - - -	7 Mar.
323	Do. - Major Gordon to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - -	25 Feb.
324	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Mr. Secretary Adam - - - - -	7 Mar.
325	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	8 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - -	28 Feb.
326	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	8 Mar.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	28 Feb.
—	Do. - Lieutenant Yates to Captain Latter - - - - -	23 do.
—	Statement of a Detachment employed against Atchul Thappa's force on the 22d instant - - - - -	— do.
327	Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	8 Mar.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	28 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - to Lieutenant Chalmers - - - - -	27 do.
—	Do. - Captain Cock to Captain Latter - - - - -	28 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Halhed to Captain Cock - - - - -	23 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to do. - - - - -	27 do.
328	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Stuart - - - - -	9 Mar.
329	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	1 do.
330	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	10 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	2 do.
—	Do. - do. - to Lieutenant Yates - - - - -	— do.
331	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	10 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	4 do.
—	Do. - Captain Cock to Captain Latter - - - - -	27 Feb.
332	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton - - - - -	11 Mar.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Major Gordon - - - - -	4 do.
—	Do. - do. - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - Mr. Halhed to Captain Latter - - - - -	27 Feb.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Mr. Halhed - - - - -	4 Mar.
333	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Stuart - - - - -	7 Apr.

334 Letter

No. in Packet.		Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter, 21 June 1815.
334	Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	13 Mar. 1815.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	6 do.	
— Do.	Captain Cock to Captain Latter	1 do.	
—	Statement of ordnance, &c., captured from the enemy at the stockade of Coileah on the evening of the 28th February 1815.		
—	Letter from Captain Latter to Captain Cock	6 do.	
335	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	13 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	7 do.	
336	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	13 do.	
— Do.	Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	2 Mar.	
337	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	13 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	7 do.	
— Do.	do. - to Major O'Halloran	— do.	
— Do.	do. - to Major Gordon	— do.	
— Do.	Lieutenant Chalmers to Captain Latter	4 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Lieutenant Chalmers	7 do.	
— Do.	do. - to Major Gordon	— do.	
— Do.	Captain Cock to Captain Latter	2 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Captain Cock	7 do.	
— Do.	Lieutenant Chalmers to Captain Latter	(without date)	
338	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	13 Mar.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	3 do.	
— Do.	Captain Cock to Captain Latter	24 Feb.	
— Do.	Mr. Halhed to Captain Cock	23 do.	
339	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	14 Mar.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	5 do.	
— Do.	Lieutenant Yates to Captain Latter	28 do.	
340	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	14 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	8 do.	
— Do.	Lieutenant Chalmers to Captain Latter	7 do.	
341	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	14 do.	
— Do.	Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	3 do.	
— Do.	Major Roughsedge to Captain Watson	1 do.	
— Do.	do. - - - do. - - -	2 do.	
— Do.	do. - - - do. - - -	— do.	
342	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	16 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Major Gordon	9 do.	
343	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	17 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Captain Stuart	10 do.	
— Do.	do. - to Major-General Wood	— do.	
— Do.	do. - to Captain Stuart	— do.	
— Do.	Captain Cock to Captain Latter	4 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Captain Cock	10 do.	
— Do.	do. - to Captain Stuart	— do.	
— Do.	Captain Cock to Captain Latter	26 do.	
— Do.	do. - - do. - - -	— do.	
344	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	18 do.	
— Do.	Captain Sealy (Extract) to Major Gordon	6 do.	
345	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	18 do.	
— Do.	Captain Latter to Mr. Halhed	11 do.	
—	Kissungunge district orders by Captain Latter	— do.	
346	Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	20 do.	
— Do.	Major O'Halloran to Major Gordon	4 do.	
— Do.	Captain Watson to Major O'Halloran	24 do.	
— Do.	Major O'Halloran to Captain Watson	4 do.	
— Do.	do. - - to Captain Latter	— do.	
347	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	20 do.	

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347—(continued.)

—	Letter from Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon	- - -	12 Mar. 1815.
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Sealy	- - -	— do.
348	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	20 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	7 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	- - -	8 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Moorcroft to Captain Watson	- - -	27 do.
—	Do. - Captain Watson to Mr. Moorcroft	- - -	6 do.
349	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	20 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon	- - -	9 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Watson	- - -	30 Jan.
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Latter	- - -	31 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Sealy	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Parry	- - -	10 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Sealy	- - -	12 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Watson	- - -	13 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	- - -	16 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	- - -	20 May
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Parry	- - -	21 Feb.
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Watson	- - -	27 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Moorcroft	- - -	28 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Watson	- - -	3 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Mr. Moorcroft	- - -	6 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Parry to Colonel Gregory	- - -	30 Jan.
—	Do. - Mr. Sealy - - do. - - -	- - -	3 Feb.
—	Do. - Mr. Parry - - do. - - -	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Major Roughsedge to do. - - -	- - -	8 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter - do. - - -	- - -	— do.
—	Do. - Captain Watson - do. - - -	- - -	22 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Moorcroft - do. - - -	- - -	6 Mar.
—	Do. - Captain Watson - do. - - -	- - -	— do.
350	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	21 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	10 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw	-	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - do. - - -	- - -	— do.
351	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	22 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	13 do.
352	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	24 do.
—	Do. - Major O'Halloran to Major Gordon	- - -	13 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Assistant Surgeon Leslie to Colonel O'Halloran	-	12 do.
353	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	25 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon	- - -	16 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Gregory	- - -	14 do.
354	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	25 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Captain Stuart	- - -	18 do.
—	Do. - do. - - to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	- - -	— do.
355	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	28 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	17 do.
356	Do. - Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Stuart	-	29 do.
357	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	30 do.
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	21 do.
358	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	31 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan	-	21 do.
—	Division Orders by Major-General Wood, commanding the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field.		
359	Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton	-	1 Apr.

359 Letter

No. of Packet		Date.	Enclosures in Bengal Secret Letter 21 June 1815.
359—(con			
—	Letter from Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - - -	22 Mar. 1815.	
360	Do. Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	3 Apr.	
—	Do. Major O'Halloran to Captain Stuart - - -	24 Mar.	
361	Do. Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	6 Apr.	
—	Do. Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon - - -	26 Mar.	
362	Do. Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	7 Apr.	
—	Do. Major O'Halloran to Captain Stuart - - -	27 Mar.	
—	Do. Mr. Sealy to Major O'Halloran - - -	23 do.	
—	Do. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran to Mr. Sealy -	25 do.	
363	Do. Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Stuart -	11 Apr.	
364	Do. do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.	
365	Do. Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	7 do.	
—	Do. Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon - - -	29 Mar.	
366	Do. Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	8 Apr.	
—	Do. Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - -	29 Mar.	
367	Do. Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	12 Apr.	
—	Do. Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - -	2 do.	
—	Do. Captain Harriot to Captain Watson - - -	28 Mar.	
—	Statement detailing the dimensions of the Soldiers' Barracks at Dinapore, and the number of European Troops which may be accommodated within the Cantonments - - -	20 do.	
368	Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	14 Apr.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran to Captain Stuart -	3 do.	
369	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	15 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - -	5 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Captain Watson - - -	26 Mar.	
370	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	17 Apr.	
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran to Captain Stuart -	7 do.	
371	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	21 do.	
—	Do. - (No Signature) to Colonel Fagan - - -	11 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Captain Watson - - -	29 Mar.	
—	Do. - Captain Watson to Colonel Gregory - - -	6 Apr.	
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Captain Watson - - -	28 Mar.	
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to - do. - - -	1 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Captain Cock - - -	—	
—	Do. - Captain Cock to Colonel Gregory - - -	25 Mar.	
—	Do. - do. - to Captain Latter - - -	— do.	
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Colonel Gregory - - -	28 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Watson to Captain Latter - - -	8 Apr.	
—	Do. - do. - - to Colonel Gregory - - -	— do.	
372	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	24 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	16 do.	
373	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	24 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - -	13 do.	
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Captain Watson - - -	3 do.	
—	Route from Barrarooah, <i>via</i> Bejjapore to Catmandoo - -	—	
374	Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton to Captain Stuart -	25 do.	
375	Do. - do. - - - to Mr. Secretary Adam -	— do.	
376	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	26 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Latter to Captain Stuart - - -	18 do.	
377	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	29 do.	
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - -	19 do.	
—	Do. - Captain Watson to Colonel Watson - - -	18 do.	
—	Division orders by Major-General Wood - - -	6 do.	

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377—(continued).

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— Distribution return of the Medical Staff with the Division of the Army in the field and at Dinapore under the command of Major-General Wood - - - - -		18 Apr. 1815
378	Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	1 May.
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Major Gordon - - - -	21 Apr.
379	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	4 May.
—	Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran to Captain Watson -	24 Apr.
380	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	4 May.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan -	25 Apr.
—	Do. - Captain Watson to Colonel Watson - - - -	22 do.
381	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	13 May.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - - -	1 do.
— Proceedings of a committee of Cavalry Officers assembled by order of Major-General Wood to inspect 180 Irregular Horse, and to report upon their fitness for active service - - - -		— do.
382	Letter from Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	15 May.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - - -	5 do.
383	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	20 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Captain Watson - - - -	7 do.
384	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	23 do.
—	Do. - Adjutant Weston to Captain Stuart - - - -	16 do.
—	Kissengunge District Orders by Captain Latter - - -	— do.
—	Kissengunge District after Orders by Captain Latter - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Adjutant Weston to Captain Cock - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - do. - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - Colonel Gregory - - - -	— do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - Mr. Scott - - - -	15 do.
385	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	24 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - - -	13 do.
386	Do. - Captain Stuart to Mr. Acting Secretary Monckton -	31 do.
—	Do. - Major-General Wood to Colonel Fagan - - -	22 do.
—	Do. - do. - - - - to Mr. Elliott - - - -	30 Apr.
387	Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department - - - -	21 Feb.
388	Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - -	2 do.
—	Do. - Colonel Gregory to Mr. Sealy - - - -	31 Jan.
—	Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - -	1 Feb.
—	Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - -	7 do.
—	Translation of a Report from the Police Officers of Thannah Regah -	4 do.
—	Do. - - - - do. - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley to Mr. Sealy - - -	21 do.
—	Do. - Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - -	11 do.
—	Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee.	
—	Orders of Government - - - -	8 do.
389	Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - -	13 do.
—	Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - -	11 do.
—	Do. - of the deposition of Gorayut of Jynuggur - - -	10 do.
—	Do. - of the deposition of Do. of Busooputtee - - -	11 do.
—	Do. - of a Report from Bhola Sing - - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - -	15 do.
—	Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Bowarah - - -	12 do.
—	Do. - of the deposition of the Gorayut of Gujhara - - -	— do.
—	Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - -	16 do.
—	Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - -	12 do.
—	Do. - - - - do. - - - -	13 do.

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389—(continued.)

- Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - 14 Feb. 1815.
- Do. - - - do. - - 13 do.
- Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 17 do.
- Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - 14 do.
- Do. - - - do. - - — do.
- Do. - - - do. - - 15 do.
- Order of Government. .
- 390 Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 19 do.
- Translation of a Report from the Thannadar of Kujowlee - - 15 do.
- Do. - - - from the Acting Thannadar of Julla - - 18 do.
- Order of Government.
- 391 Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley to Mr. Halhed - - 28 do.
- Order of Government.
- 392 Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 25 do.
- Do. - Colonel Gregory to Mr. Sealy - - 12 do.
- Do. - Major Roughsedge - - — do.
- Do. - Mr. Sealy to Colonel Gregory - - 22 do.
- Do. - do. - to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 27 do.
- Translation of a Report from Bhoobee Sing.
- Do. - do. - Muhender Narain Sing.
- Order of Government.
- 393 Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 3 Mar.
- Translation of a Report from Chowdree Mahender Narain, Zemindar of Pergunnahs Mulind Koorum.
- Do. - - - from the Acting Thannadar of Kujowlee - 1 do.
- Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 4 do.
- Translation of a Report from Chowdree Narain Sing.
- Do. - of a Letter addressed by Dheta Likeenee Bugheenut Pundham of Poorneca to the Gomastahs Putnamas and Ryots of Koburma, &c.
- Order of Government.
- 394 Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department - - 14 do.
- Letter from Mr. Halhed to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 4 do.
- Order of Government.
- 395 Letter from Mr. Martin to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 6 do.
- Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Adam - - — do.
- Do. - do. - to Major-General Wood - - — do.
- Translation of a petition transmitted to Soonaj Sing, Thannadar of Lowtun - - 4 do.
- Order of Government. .
- 396 Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 6 do.
- Report from Rajah Chouthar Sing, Zemindar of Tirhoot - - — do.
- Do. - from Acting Thannadar of Jaba - - 3 do.
- Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 9 do.
- Translation of a Report from Bubonya, Thakoor of Talook Tihwud.
- Do. - - - from the same.
- Letter from Mr. Sealy to Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley - - 14 do.
- Translation of a Report from the Acting Thannadar of Kujowlee - 9 do.
- Letter from Mr. Acting Secretary Bayley to Mr. Sealy - - 21 do.
- Order of Government.
- 397 Extract from the Resolutions of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council in the Judicial Department - - 28 do.
- 398 Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Gardner - 14 do.

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398—(continued)

- Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to the Commanding Officer
on the Frontier of Sarun - - - - - 14 Mar. 1815
- Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Captain Latter - - 13 do.
- Extract from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Vice-President
in Council in the Military Department - - - - - 4 do.
- Letter from Captain Gordon to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - 14 do.
- Do. - do. - to Mr. Secretary Gardner - - - - - do.
- Do. - do. - to Captain Latter - - - - - do.
- Do. - Mr. Secretary Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 4 do.
- Order of Government.
- 399 Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Gardner - 3 Apr.
- Do. - Captain Kennett to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - - 8 Mar.
- Do. - Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan to Mr. Secretary Gardner - 7 Apr.
- Do. - do. - - - - to Captain Latter - - 3 do.
- Do. - Mr. Secretary Gardner to Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan - 28 do.
- Order of Government

SECRET

SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,*Dated 20th July 1815.**Secret Letter
from Lord Moira.
20 July 1815.*

To the Honourable the Secret Committee.

Honourable Sirs :

1. A precise view of the state into which our recently troubled circumstances have subsided, must obviously be so interesting to you, that I had eagerly contemplated the giving you that satisfaction.

2. The delay, however, of peace with the Goorkas has retarded my undertaking such an exposition of facts and probabilities.

3. A tolerable ascertainment of the value of the cessions expected from the enemy, is very necessary towards enabling you to understand the degree of advantage attained by the war. As the matter now stands, some uncertainty must attend the representation I have to make to you. Still the leading features are not likely to alter, therefore I ought not to forbear communicating particulars, as far as they may be defined with confidence.

4. The procrastination of the Goorkas in concluding a treaty is not to be wondered at. The subscribing to the loss of half their Empire is a painful submission for a proud people : so that the prospect of another campaign is now presented to me, by their holding off, during a season in which they know we cannot act against them. Without any distinct hope, they naturally cling to the possibility that accident may produce a mitigation of terms, imagining it will always be time enough to submit before November. I have endeavoured to correct this notion, by causing it to be signified to the negociators, that if I be constrained to prepare for another campaign, I shall invite the defection of the greater part of their subjects, by pledging myself to the re-establishment of the expelled Rajahs : a measure which, supposing us successful, would leave open no future conditions of pacification, but the confining the Goorkas to their own petty original district, were they to be left as a substantive State at all. They will scarcely risk so formidable an issue, for a desperate chance of recovering by force any part of what we have wrested from them.

5. I thence calculate on a peace, which leaves at your disposal the whole of the hill country, from the Suteje to the Sardah or Gorgra, as well as nearly the entire tract heretofore possessed by the Goorkas in the plain.

6. The results to your convenience would be thus considered by me.

1st. The power of a neighbour, equally dangerous to you from position, character, and views, has been irretrievably broken.

2d. The restoration of the families of the Hill Chiefs, on terms of feudal allegiance to the Honourable Company, between the Suteje and the Ganges, will display your moderation ; at the same time that an important barrier is established against Runjeet Sing's ever getting on the flank of your possessions between the Suteje and Jumna.

3d. By our holding the province of Kamaon, to which the portion of Gurhwal east of the Ganges must be annexed, we curb any propensity in the Goorkas to future rupture ; for it will be apparent from the map, that all the Goorka fortresses which commanded the passes from the plains are thereby turned. Such, indeed, was the concession of their own officers. We were bound by engagement to retain this province, the aid of its inhabitants having been plighted to us on the express condition that they should be kept under the government of the Company : we consequently have to fear, that the treachery of our new subjects might counteract the advantage specified.

4th. The province of Kamaon is, intrinsically a valuable possession, from its revenue, its mines, and its timber. The command which it is almost certain to give of the exclusive shawl-wool trade may be regarded with much satisfaction. The ready communication which it furnishes with Tartary, offers a market for British manufactures to an undefinable extent ; and the facilities which it would give, if necessary, for correspondence with the court of Pekin, is deemed by the Committee at Canton as the happiest check on the dispositions of the Viceroy of Canton.

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5th. The opinion of your power is importantly exalted among the Native chiefs of Hindostan, by the success, to which their extravagant notions of the Goorka State, attaches redoubled brilliancy. There will, of course, be the less inclination in them to venture a contest with you.

6th. The general sentiments of your own army has received a beneficial spur, which from circumstances it required; and an experience in a warfare, before novel to them, has been attained by a considerable portion of your troops, which would be found of infinite advantage, were operations to become necessary against the Pindarries or other powers in the hill country beyond our Southern frontier.

7. An example of economy in the management of active service has been put on record, which will prescribe a line of no ordinary moment to the Honourable Company for future expenditure in the field.

8. In the opposite scale to these advantages must be weighed; first, the expenses of the war, the interest of which is an addition to your annual outgoing; secondly, an augmentation to the army, great part of which is likely to be a permanent charge, until the condition of the military powers of Hindostan shall be materially altered.

9. That the war was unavoidable, and it burthens, of course, one of those contingencies inseparable from the tenure of your Empire, is not a consideration to be urged, where the fact of the absolute loss or gain is alone discussed. On that principle, nothing can be said at present beyond this: the expense of the war (provided for by a loan on easy terms) has been far short of what a measurement of its nature had caused to be anticipated; and the liquidation of the funds borrowed may probably be arranged much to the convenience of the Honourable Company. In the mean time, those funds have also answered pressing concerns of the Honourable Company, altogether unconnected with military demands.

10. The augmentation of the army, although adopted to meet sudden exigency, had been before my arrival in India recommended, as a measure imperiously called for by general policy, as will appear from the reports of the two late Commanders-in-Chief, and from my despatch to the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, dated the 9th February last. The tranquillity of your possessions, the security of your collections, perhaps the preservation of your territory, were represented as urgently requiring a material increase to your establishment: an opinion to which my deliberate judgment fully subscribes.

11. It is true, a large addition of expense is entailed. I should consider this objection to be balanced by the greater certainty of receipts into your treasury; but still that would be a matter of speculation. A more positive set-off may be stated, in the income of the territory which will have been acquired by the war, by the settled contributions from the Hill Chiefs, and by improvements in the revenue of these Western provinces, which could never exist without a protection more efficient than your former establishment afforded. Adverting to these resources, I flatter myself that at least no diminution will be experienced in the surplus on which I have encouraged you to reckon.

12. From this recapitulation, I trust, grounds will appear to justify the profession of my satisfaction at the present position of your affairs. The comfort I have in congratulating you on that point cannot, I apprehend, be adequately appreciated by you, to whom it has not been practicable to impart a just notion of the heavy impending embarrassment which fortune dissipated.

I have, &c.

Futtygurb,
20th July 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

SECRET

SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,*Dated 2d August 1815.*

To the Honourable the Secret Committee, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs :

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Aug. 1815.Narrative of
the War.

1. In pursuance of the intention which I have had the honour to state to you in my former despatches, I proceed to submit to your Honourable Committee a connected view of the origin and progress of the war with the State of Nepaul.

2. The delay which has unavoidably occurred in the execution of this duty, owing to unintermitting demands on my attention during the progress of the military operations and political arrangements involved in the arduous contest in which we are engaged, and to the constant pressure of other affairs which could not be postponed, has been a subject of great regret to me, and I fear of disappointment to your Honourable Committee. My own regret, and I trust the disappointment of your Honourable Committee, has been alleviated by the reflection, that although a detailed and connected statement of the important measures relating to the war is still wanting for your complete information, the defect has been in a great measure supplied, by the voluminous documents transmitted to you, under my direction, by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council. Those communications will have furnished you with the details of every measure connected with the commencement and prosecution of hostilities, and will, I trust, even without the statement which I now proceed to lay before you, have satisfied your Honourable Committee of the justice and necessity of the measure, as well as of the unceasing anxiety and labour with which I have endeavoured to accomplish the just and legitimate objects of the war.

3. My despatches of the 1st and 11th of June will apprise your Honourable Committee of the glorious and successful issue of the campaign to the west of the Gogra, and the hopes which I entertain of an early termination of the war, on conditions equally honourable and advantageous to the Honourable Company and the Nation.

4. The detailed and comprehensive reports which have been submitted from time to time to the Honourable the Court of Directors, concerning the discussions in which the British Government has been for some years engaged with the State of Nepaul, originating exclusively in the rapacious and insatiable spirit of that State, will not relieve me from the necessity of recapitulating in some detail the events and transactions which preceded the actual commencement of hostilities. It will be convenient and satisfactory to your Honourable Committee, that I should, in this despatch, review the course of events whence we have been placed in a state of hostility with a Nation, which, notwithstanding the contiguity of its territories to those of the Honourable Company, of the Vizier, and the protected territory beyond the Jumna, throughout the extensive line of frontier comprehended between the Teista and the Sutleje, scarcely appeared to enter into the system of our political relations.

5. It is not necessary to recur to the events which led to the mission of Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, and which terminated in the conclusion of a treaty of amity with the State of Nepaul; to the anterior embassy of Major-General Kirkpatrick, or to the still more remote transactions connected with the expedition of Captain Kinloch in the year 1765. The details of those events are to be found on the records of the Honourable Company; and interesting as they are, both in themselves and in their connexion with later events, they do not affect the origin or causes of the present war, so nearly as to require that the unavoidable length of this letter should be increased, or the time of your Honourable Committee occupied, by the historical details which they present. It may be sufficient for the present purpose to remark, that one of the objects of dispute which have given rise to the present war owes its remote origin to the consequences of Captain Kinloch's expedition; and that the ulterior objects, both of Major-General Kirkpatrick's and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox's missions, were defeated by the enmity and jealousy of a party, which subsequently acquired the exclusive power of the State, and has by its violence, injustice, and rapacity, produced the existing contest; and whose blind obstinacy, there is reason to believe, presents the only obstacle to pacification.

6. The

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6. The jealousy of the Government of Nepal manifested itself not only during the negotiation of the treaty concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, but in the anxiety evinced for his departure from Catmandoo; and the total absence subsequently evinced of every semblance of cordiality, or of the spirit in which alone a connexion of that nature can be maintained to any useful purpose, compelled the Governor-General in Council, at an early period, to declare the treaty dissolved. This resolution, and the grounds of it, were stated in a letter addressed by the Marquis Wellesley to the Rajah of Nepal, on the 24th January 1804. His Lordship at the same time expressed his earnest desire to remain on the most friendly terms with that State.

7. From that period, no intercourse or communication of any moment took place between the two Governments, until the encroachments of the Nepaulese in the Terraie of Bootwul compelled the British Government to remonstrate, and afterwards to advance a force in that direction in support of its rights.

8. In these encroachments commenced that series of discussion and controversy, which was continued at intervals through a period of ten years, marked on the part of this Government by unexampled moderation, if not overstrained forbearance, and on that of the Nepaulese, by increasing audacity, insolence, and rapacity, the impunity and success of which tone at length emboldened them to venture an open and avowed outrage.

9. That the spirit ascribed to the proceedings of each Government is justly characterized, will be demonstrated to the conviction of your Honourable Committee, by a contemplation of the progress of the transactions referred to, as delineated in the following paragraphs.

10. Every district of the Honourable Company's dominions, throughout the extensive line of frontier adverted to in the fourth paragraph, has been the scene of their encroachments, with the exception of Seharunpore and Moradabad; and even in the latter, they have laid claim to considerable tracts of land, the unquestionable property of the Honourable Company, although they have not, as in other quarters, actually taken forcible possession. These encroachments were also extended below the hills lying between the Sutleje and the Jumna into the Seikh territory, under the declared protection of the British Government. I shall proceed to advert to each of these cases of aggression, referring for details to the despatches of the Governor-General in Council, in which they are severally reported, and to the proceedings of the Government.

11. In the year 1808, the attention of the Governor-General in Council was drawn to the encroachments of the Nepaulese in the district of Purnea, where an officer of that Government, stationed in the adjoining province of Morung, had seized on the zemindarry of Beemnugur, and established the Nepaulese authority there, in subversion of the proprietary rights of the Zemindar and the sovereignty of the Honourable Company. This aggression had taken place several years before; and, in common with other similar proceedings of the Nepaulese, had been the subject of correspondence with that Government, with a view to the adjustment of the question by amicable negotiation. The Nepaulese shewing no disposition to relinquish the territory, and the Zemindar renewing his complaints, the British Government resolved to recover the lands by force, if they were not restored on a renewal of amicable representation, which it was proposed to make in the first instance. Instructions were accordingly issued to the Magistrate to the above effect; enjoining, however, the strictest attention to the limited object of the proposed measures, namely, the recovery of our own lands, and prohibiting, in the most positive terms, any violation of Nepaulese territory. It was subsequently determined to depute an officer of the British Government to the spot, to ascertain the merits of the case; and this inquiry terminating in the establishment of the right of the Zemindar of Beemnugur to the lands, and of the fact of their being situated within the Company's territories, the demand of restitution was renewed, and ultimately complied with; but not without much delay, and evident reluctance on the part of the Nepaulese. The conduct of that Government in the present instance, was aggravated by the circumstance of the same lands having been a subject of dispute between the two Governments in the year, and having been then adjusted in favour of the British Government, and marks set up to define the boundary.

(*Sic orig.*)

boundary. In the present instance, the British Government having, notwithstanding its reluctance to proceed to measures of extremity, menaced the Nepaulese with the forcible resumption of the lands, that Government appears to have been induced to yield to its apprehensions what it denied to a sense of justice and good faith.

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12. No further territorial encroachments have taken place in this quarter, but injuries of a different description have been experienced from the Nepaulese Government. Morung has been for years an asylum for robbers, who issuing from that district have, after committing depredations on the subjects of the Honourable Company, retreated beyond the pursuit of our police officers into the Nepaulese territory, where they have received systematic and effectual protection, in spite of our repeated representations. The evil at last attained such a height, that this Government was in the month of November 1813 compelled to address a pointed remonstrance to the Rajah of Nepaul, and to signify its resolution, if this remonstrance should be ineffectual, to direct its troops and police officers to pursue the banditti into the Nepaulese territory. The reply of the Rajah contained the usual professions of friendship, and a promise to punish any of his officers who might act in the manner charged. The further pursuit of this subject was lost in the more important events which speedily followed, and dissolved the then subsisting relations between the two States.

13. The encroachments of the Goorkas in the district of Tirhoot appear to have been of very considerable extent, but not to have attracted the particular notice of Government of late instance of encroachment in this district, are to be found as old as the year 1787, and they appear to have been marked by the same features of violence in their origin, and of evasion and duplicity when they became a subject of investigation, as the proceedings of the Goorkas of late years.

14. Some instances of encroachment were brought to the notice of Government in the year 1798, by the Board of Revenue, whose attention was attracted to the subject by the cessation of the payment of the revenue of certain villages in the pergunnah of Curmally, some of which on inquiry were found to have been occupied by the Goorkas. A representation was addressed to the Rajah of Nepaul, but was apparently attended with no success. The subject having been revived by the Board of Revenue in 1804, instructions were issued to the Magistrate on the subject, and some inquiry was made; but the affair was again lost sight of, in the important measures which occupied the attention of the Government of that day. Further aggressions of the Nepaulese on this frontier were reported by the Magistrate in the month of February 1813.

15. From a report of the Magistrate at Tirhoot, prepared under the orders of the Governor-General in Council, with a view to the institution of a local investigation into these questions, as in Sarun and Bootwul, it appears that at different periods between 1787 and 1812, more than two hundred villages have been usurped by the Nepaulese. On some occasions restitution was demanded, and partial investigations took place. When these investigations appeared to be likely to substantiate the rights of the British Government, the Nepaulese officers suddenly stopped the proceedings, and by menaces compelled the native officers of the British Government employed in the inquiry to retire, continuing to occupy the disputed lands and to extend their encroachments. Before any measures could be taken for entering on an amicable investigation of the respective claims of the two Governments to these lands, according to the intention adverted to in the twelfth paragraph, the events which occasioned the war occurred, and necessarily prevented any proceeding of that description.

16. The scene of the encroachment committed by the Goorkas in the Zillah of Bareilly was the pergunnah of Khyreegurh, a tract of considerable extent, divided from the rest of the district by the river Gogra, or as it is there called, the Sardah.

17. Of the eight talooks of which Khyreegurh is composed, the Goorkas had occupied five, namely, Buns Burdeea, Setawal, Seek Pukolee, Mahlwara, and Padunha, or Pudna. The three first were usurped previously to the cession in

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1801, and the other two since the year 1807. No very precise information was procured relative to the time and manner in which these usurpations were effected. It would appear, however, that owing to the remote situation of Khyreegurh, the indifference of the Vizier's officers, and the collusion or indolence of the Zemindars, the first encroachments of the Goorkas had passed unchecked and unobserved. In like manner, the extension of their encroachments, subsequently to the cession, had not attracted particular notice until the year 1811, when the construction of a fort by the Goorkas in the recently usurped lands, drew the attention of the Magistrate of Bareilly, who represented the circumstance to the Governor-General's Agent in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The agent addressed Bum Sah, the Soobadar of Almora, on the subject, and a report was required from the Collector, relative to the extent of the usurpation of the Nepaulese. When that report came before the Government, and the consideration of the subject was resumed, there was no room left to doubt that the whole of the five talooks had been unjustly seized by the Nepaulese, and that they possessed no sort of right to any portion of those lands. The seizure of the talooks of Mahlwara and Pudunha subsequently to the cession was of such recent date and notoriety, as to place our right to resume them beyond all question. With respect to those usurped before the cession from the Government of the Nabob Vizier, our right appeared to be equally incontestable. The unjust seizure of those talooks from the Vizier's Government was substantiated by the evidence taken by the Resident at Lucknow, and included in the report of the Collector of Bareilly, above referred to; and its occurrence antecedently to the period of our acquiring the dominion of Khyreegurh, could not be considered to invalidate our rights to lands forming a portion of that pergunnah, although in the actual occupation of another power, unless that power could make good its claim to them. The British Government had succeeded to all the rights of the Vizier, and became entitled to enforce them.

18. Notwithstanding the conviction entertained by the Government of its absolute right to the whole of the five talooks of Khyreegurh usurped by the Nepaulese, it determined, in that spirit of moderation which has distinguished all its proceedings in these discussions, to acquiesce in the retention by the Nepaulese of the three talooks acquired before the cession, and to confine its demands to the relinquishment of those occupied subsequently to that transaction. It was accordingly intended to convey a requisition to this effect to the Rajah by letter, and also to communicate the demand to the Rajah's Vakeel at the Presidency; but both these measures were subsequently suspended, and the question was not revived until the month of April 1814, when the Board of Commissioners was called on for a more minute and particular report of the circumstances of the usurpation of the two talooks of Pudunha and Mahlwara, and of any change of circumstances which might have taken place since the previous report of the Board, with a view to enable the Government to render the demand for their restoration, which it was now resolved to make, as complete and satisfactory as possible. The occurrence of actual hostilities shortly after, necessarily suspended any further proceeding of the amicable nature proposed.

19. I have stated above, that the Goorkas laid claim to a considerable tract of territory in the Zillah of Moradabad, consisting of the pergunnahs of Rooderpore, Cashepore, Napaek, Mahtah, Subra, and Belhari. With a moderation unusual to them, and which should not be ascribed to real deference, but to our having had a preponderating force in the neighbourhood, the Goorkas, instead of forcibly possessing themselves of these lands, stated their claim in a letter to the Governor-General's Agent in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces. The claim was founded on the alleged fact of the lands having formerly belonged to the Rajah of Kamaon, whose mountain possessions having been conquered by the Goorkas, they pretended to derive from that circumstance a right to these lands also. The Agent successfully refuted their pretensions, with the exception of that which referred to the pergunnah of Kelpoory, regarding which he in a great measure admitted their right. Mr. Brooke proposed also, that he should proceed to the spot, with a view to adjust their claims in concert with the officer exercising the chief authority in Kamaon. In order to

to enforce Mr. Brooke's representations, a reference was made to the records, with a view to ascertain the transactions which had taken place between the State of Oude and that of Nepal relative to these districts. The result of this reference shewed, that the whole of the districts in question had been conquered by Shuja-ul-Dowlah, before the invasion of Kamaon by the Goorkas, and consequently that no claim to them could be derived by the latter from their subsequent conquest of Kamaon. It moreover appeared satisfactory, that the right of the Government of Oude, and consequently that of the Company, to the pergunnah of Kelpoory, regarding which Mr. Brooke had, as above-stated, made an admission in favour of the Goorka claim, rested on the same grounds as that to the other lands specified, Kelpoory having been also conquered from Kamaon previously to the Goorka invasion. On that occurrence, and the expulsion of the Rajah Laul Sing, a member of the family of the Rajahs of Kamaon, Kelpoory had been bestowed on Laul Sing by the Vizier. The Goorkas founded on this circumstance a claim to Kelpoory, and actually invaded it, but were repulsed by the troops of the Vizier. The act of the Goorka commander Ummer Sing Thappa, was subsequently disavowed by the Rajah of Nepal, and he was ordered to desist from his attempts on Kelpoory. The result of this reference was communicated to the Agent, who was instructed to signify to Bum Sah, that the British Government could not, under the circumstances of the case, permit the pretensions of the Nepaules to these districts to be a subject of discussion. No attempt has been since made by the Goorkas to prosecute this claim.

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20. The next instance of encroachment to which I propose to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee, occurred in the territory between the Jumna and the Sutleje, under the protection of the British Government. In the month of May 1813, Ummer Sing Thappa,* the Goorka commander in that quarter, invested four villages situated below the hills and belonging to Rajah Ram Surn, the expelled chief of Hindoor, a district in the hills which had been conquered by the Goorkas. Ram Surn applied for the protection of the British Government, to Major-General Ochterlony, who proceeded to remonstrate with Ummer Sing against this violation of the boundary which had been adopted for that quarter by mutual consent. To explain this last observation, it is necessary to revert to the correspondence and proceedings of 1810. In the month of December 1809, Ummer Sing applied to Major-General Ochterlony, for the aid of the British Government in reducing the fort of Kangra, belonging to Rajah Sunsar Chund, in the siege of which he was engaged: a representation was at the same time made by Dewan Mokun Chund, on the part of Runjeet Sing, with a view to secure our neutrality. These applications led to a correspondence between Major-General Ochterlony and the personages mentioned above; in which the Major-General declared that the British Government, consistently with the principles which it had uniformly professed, would abstain from taking any part in the contest. When this correspondence was transmitted to the Vice-President in Council, in the absence of the Governor-General at Fort St. George, the Vice-President in Council, adverting to the embarrassment which the vicinity of the operations of the Goorkas to the territories under our protection might occasion, instructed Major-General Ochterlony to apprise Ummer Sing, that he could not be permitted to extend his conquests below the hills, and directed him to be guided by this principle, should any discussion arise with Ummer Sing on the subject. The Honourable the Court of Directors has recognized the correctness of this principle, in the despatch of the date noted in the margin.†

21. On the proceedings of the Vice-President in Council being communicated to the Governor-General at Fort St. George, his Lordship entirely approved

* Some confusion arose from the Ummer Sing Thappa, here mentioned, being confounded with the chief of the same name and title (Kajee) residing at Palpa. It was corrected by information subsequently received. Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, of Palpa, was the father of the Minister Bheem Syne, and died in October 1814, just at the commencement of hostilities: Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, who commanded the western armies, was opposed in the war to Major-General Ochterlony. He has long held that command, and was principally employed in the conquest of Kamaon, Gurhwall, and the more western countries, and commanded at the siege of Kangra. Runjore Sing, who commanded at Jyetuck, and Runder Sing, the Dewan and keeper of the Red Seal, are his sons.

† General Letter in the Political Department, 30th September 1814.

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approved and confirmed them; and under this authority Major-General Ochterlony communicated to Ummer Sing Thappa the resolution of the British Government to protect the territories below the hills, and, on the other hand, to abstain from any interference with the proceedings of the Goorka, while they were confined to the hills. About the period when this communication was made, Major-General Ochterlony received from Rajah Kurrum Perkaush, the expelled Rajah of Nahun or Sirmore, an application for the aid of the British Government to enable him to recover his hereditary dominions; which was, of course, positively rejected.

22. Ummer Sing entertained at this time an intention of reducing and occupying the fort and valley of Pinjore, situated below the hills, as ascertained by Major-General Ochterlony's personal inspection, and therefore decidedly coming within the principle above stated. Major-General Ochterlony accordingly pointed out to Ummer Sing the necessity of desisting from this enterprize, which was accordingly relinquished, as were apparently all other views which may have been entertained at this time of extending the Goorka conquests below the hills, between the Sutleje and the Jumna.

23. These transactions must have served to convince Ummer Sing and the Government of Nepaul, on the one hand, of our resolution to protect the territory below the hills, founded on principles which he must be regarded to have recognized, since he tacitly admitted them; and to satisfy them, on the other, that we entertained no view of interfering with the measures of the Goorkas on the hills.

24. In the month of April 1813, however, he laid claim to four villages situated below the hills and belonging to Rajah Ram Surn, the expelled Rajah of Hindoor, on the groundless pretext that they formed part of the talook of Batouly, of which the rest was situated within the hills and had fallen under the dominion of the Goorkas, together with the thakoorae of Keonthul, of which it forms a part. Ummer Sing afterwards proceeded to invest these villages, while two others, Mundla and Betowly, were seized by the Goorka troops commanded by his son Runjore Sing. These proceedings formed the subject of immediate remonstrance on the part of Major-General Ochterlony, and also of a letter addressed by the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, in which the principle antecedently urged and virtually admitted was opposed to this unjustifiable act of aggression, and both Ummer Sing and the Rajah were distinctly apprized, that if the Goorka troops were not withdrawn, the British Government would resort to arms, to compel them to relinquish lands to which they did not possess the shadow of a right. Major-General Ochterlony received orders to carry these instructions into effect. After much correspondence with Ummer Sing, and the receipt of a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul in reply to that addressed to him by Lord Minto, in which the real merits of the question are evaded or grossly misrepresented, the discussion terminated in the retreat of the Goorka troops and the relinquishment of the claim to the villages. Even in this tardy act of justice, the Goorkas displayed their usual character; for though they virtually abandoned the claim, which indeed was manifestly untenable, either on grounds of title or argument, they professed to do so from a mere desire to evince their good-will towards the British Government, and their wish to promote the relations of harmony and good understanding between the two States.

25. Major-General Ochterlony shortly after ascertained by personal inspection, that the four villages of Betowly were, as represented, situated in the plains entirely distinct from the hills. The site of the villages of Mundla and Betowly were on the hills; but the arable land belonging to them, which was the real object in dispute, was in the plains. Major-General Ochterlony recommended to the proprietors of the villages to have the habitations of the people removed to the plains, in order to prevent any pretext for future discussion.

26. From the foregoing detail, the general spirit of the Goorkas may be sufficiently gathered. The acts, however, though manifestly gross trespasses, were not on a scale such as should absolutely constrain the British Government to take them up as direct insults. Unluckily, discussions of a more important nature

nature arose between the two Governments, relative to the encroachments of the Nepaulese in Goruckpore and Sarun. Though a full report of all the proceedings of this Government respecting these questions is already before your Honourable Committee, in the despatches of the Governor-General in Council specified in the margin,* it is necessary that I should recapitulate in this place the principal events and transactions connected with them, in order to exhibit to you in one view, the whole series of that conduct on the part of the Nepaulese, which, notwithstanding the uniform forbearance and moderation of this Government, has plunged us into a war with that State.

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27. The attention of the British Government was first called to the proceedings of the Goorkas in Bootwul, towards the close of the year 1804, some months after the dissolution of the treaty concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, as adverted to in the fifth paragraph of this despatch.

28. It is proper to remark in the outset, that in consequence of the cession of Bootwul by the Vizier, a settlement was made by the Collector of Goruckpore with the Manager of Rajah Perthee Paul Sing, the hereditary Rajah of Palpa in the hills, and the Zemindar of Bootwul (then a prisoner at Catmandoo), by which the Manager engaged to pay a rent of thirty-two thousand rupees per annum for three years to the British Government. Regular engagements to this effect were executed; and although it is impossible to suppose that the transaction was not known to the Government of Catmandoo, no objection whatever was offered to the arrangement on the part of that Government. The Rajah of Palpa returned from Catmandoo some time after, and confirmed the act of his Manager, and acknowledged his obligations to pay the rent of Bootwul to the British Government. But he was shortly after invited again to Catmandoo, where he was cast into prison, and speedily afterwards put to death. His family retired into Goruckpore, where they have since resided, subsisting on a provision allowed them by the British Government, and the lands of Bootwul were managed, during the time they remained subject to the Company, by the officers of Government. At the period of the settlement of Bootwul, no notice appears to have been taken of Sheoraj, which was certainly in the possession of the Goorkas antecedently to the cession; an omission which is probably to be ascribed to the defective information necessarily possessed by our officers, relative to a remote part of a very extensive and newly-acquired district.

29. The immediate cause of the discussion, which arose in 1804, as above referred to, was a claim brought forward on the part of the Government of Nepaul to the management of the low lands of Bootwul, to which that Government stated itself to be entitled, as representing its former tributary, the Rajah of Palpa. At the same time the Nepaulese appeared disposed to assert this inadmissible claim by force, and a considerable body of troops was assembled on the frontier, with the apparent design of occupying the low lands; while proclamations were issued by the Nepaulese officers in Palpa, declaring the authority of the Rajah of Nepaul to be established in Bootwul, and a formal transfer of the land there, formerly held by the Rajah of Palpa, was made to the Rajah of Goolmee, another Hill Chief. A party of the Nepaulese troops about the same time entered a village in the Honourable Company's possessions, and seized the persons of some Nepaulese subjects residing there, whom they carried away.

30. On these transactions becoming known to Government through the reports of the Magistrate of Goruckpore, the Governor-General addressed a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul on the 18th August 1804, remonstrating against these unwarrantable proceedings, which the Governor-General stated would have justified immediate measures for asserting our rights and repelling the aggression by force. His Lordship stated, however, that the British Government was desirous of adjusting the matter amicably, but required the Rajah to abstain from all acts of aggression, and to withdraw his troops from the menacing

* Letter to the Secret Committee, 20th August 1806, paragraph 261; Letters to the Court of Directors in the Political Department, 7th February 1809, paragraph 46; 11th June 1812, paragraph 77; 15th October 1812, paragraph 313; 15th June 1813, paragraph 166; 1st October 1813, paragraph 152; 31st March 1814, paragraph 122; Letter to the Secret Committee, 23 June 1814.

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menacing position which they occupied on the frontier. The Governor-General took this occasion of requiring the Rajah to liquidate the arrears of the revenue of Sheoraj, which, as already stated, had been in the possession of the Nepaulese from a period anterior to the cession, and to make arrangements for its regular payment in future, calling on the Rajah at the same time to produce the proofs of his claim to the possession of Sheoraj.

31. In reply to the Governor-General's letter, the Rajah denied the right of the British Government to interfere with respect to Sheoraj, which was alleged (and as far as the fact went, with truth, although an erroneous conclusion is drawn from it) to have been in the possession of the Nepaulese for years before the cession. The Rajah also asserts his right to the management of the zemindary of Bootwul, in virtue of his succession to all the rights of the Rajah of Palpa, and promises to pay the revenue for which the latter engaged regularly to the British Government. The Rajah's letter having been entrusted to a Vakeel who proceeded with it to Fort-William, the presence of that person appeared to offer a favourable opportunity of bringing the matter to an amicable settlement. No material steps were taken for this purpose, however, until the month of November 1805, in which interval the Goorkas, availing themselves of the absence of our troops, had occupied two-thirds of the district of Bootwul situated to the west of the Terraie, the revenues of which they had collected and appropriated. This violent and insolent act did not divert the British Government from the moderate course which it had determined to pursue; and in this spirit the question was taken up by Sir George Barlow, who had now succeeded to the Government, and was at the time residing at Allahabad.

32. On a full view of all the proceedings, the right of the British Government both to Bootwul (excepting the town of that name) and Sheoraj, derived from cession by the Vizier, appeared to Sir George Barlow to be incontestably proved, and he resolved to demand the instant relinquishment of the former by the Nepaulese, determining at the same time, with a view to conciliate the Nepaulese Government, to transfer to it the talook of Sheoraj, on condition of Bootwul being immediately restored. The proposal of the Nepaulese Government to farm Bootwul was decidedly rejected, on the obvious ground that the Government would possess no security for the due realization of the rent. These conclusions and resolutions were conveyed to the Rajah in a letter from the Governor-General, and a corresponding communication was made to the Vakeel at the Presidency. Although this proposal did not terminate in an accommodation of existing differences, no further encroachments were attempted for some time, owing to the measures now adopted, and the declared resolution of the Government to resist any such by force. No further proceeding of importance relative to Bootwul occurred from the period above stated till the month of January 1809. The Government had, during this interval, waited in expectation of the ultimate compliance of the Rajah of Nepal with the fair and liberal proposition above referred to; and it was encouraged in this forbearance, by the abstinence of the Nepaulese from further encroachments, and the expectation of the early return to the Presidency of the Vakeel, who had been the bearer of Sir George Barlow's letter to Catmandoo. No disposition appearing, however, on the part of the administration at Catmandoo, to withdraw from Bootwul, the Governor-General deemed it to be proper to revive the question, and addressed a letter to the Rajah, reminding him of what had passed, and calling on him to withdraw his troops from Bootwul, and allow the establishment of the British authority there, in order to prevent more serious measures. The Magistrate of Goruckpore had previously been directed to report on the actual state of the Nepaulese encroachments (which have been already stated not to have been extended since 1806) and to submit his sentiments with regard to the most advisable mode of proceeding, with a view to the assertion of our rights if they should not be amicably yielded by the Nepaulese. On all these points a report was received from the Magistrate; and it was at his recommendation, that a previous application to the Rajah, with a view to effect an amicable accommodation was made.

33. The reply of the Rajah was wholly evasive and unsatisfactory. It abounded in expressions of friendship and regard, but he avoided any discussion of the subjects

subjects specially adverted to in the Governor-General's letter, and even took credit for great moderation, in not extending his tannahs to Palee and Nichloul, situated on the opposite side of the Terraie, to which he claimed a right; but alleged, that regard for the British Government prevented him from interfering with them.

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34. It does not appear that any further result was produced by the remonstrance above referred to, except that a desire was expressed by the Rajah, that the depending questions relative to disputed territory might be made the subject of local investigation, by officers to be appointed by each Government, with a view to their final adjustment.

35. No further aggressions, of such moment as to attract the notice of Government, took place in this quarter for some time; but towards the end of 1811 they were renewed without the slightest pretence or warning, and were pushed even beyond the Terraie, which had hitherto been their limit, in an eastern direction into the district of Palee. At the same time they extended from Sheoraj into the adjoining tuppah of Debrooah. I mention rather as an instance of the arrogance and insolence to which they had now arrived, than as a matter otherwise of much importance, that a Fakeer appeared at a burial-place of some Mahometan saints within the limits of the Honourable Company's territory, with a grant from the Rajah of Nepaul of the offerings made at the shrines of the saints.

36. When the Magistrate remonstrated with Ummer Sing Thappa against the encroachments in Palee and Debrooah above-mentioned, his remonstrance was not only disregarded, but further encroachments were made. Ummer Sing, in his reply to the Magistrate, asserted that the Government of the Rajah of Nepaul had been established in the lands of Bootwul for a period of nine years, thus admitting that their occupation commenced after the Cession, and entirely forgetting his own offer in 1804, as well as that of the Rajah, to pay the rent of those lands to the British Government, on the ground of the State of Nepaul having a right to the management of the lands, in virtue of its succession to the feudatory Rajah of Palpa. It will not fail to strike your Honourable Committee, that the period fixed by Ummer Sing, as that from which the occupation of the Bootwul lands is to be dated, is precisely that above stated at the time when these encroachments commenced, namely 1804.

37. The serious aspect which the encroachments now assumed, induced the Governor-General in Council to reconsider the whole question, with a view to regular discussion and adjustment.

38. The papers were accordingly remitted to the Persian Secretary, with instructions to communicate to the Rajah's Vackeel at the Presidency the observations of the Governor-General in Council on these last, as well as on the preceding encroachments, and to signify to the Vackeel, that the Government was determined to repel by force the recent encroachments, or any attempt at new ones, leaving the former questions for amicable adjustment. To this intent the Vackeel was informed, that the Governor-General accepted the Rajah's offer; that officers appointed by each Government should be deputed to the spot, to make the requisite investigation. The Vackeel was desired to communicate these observations to his Court, and a letter was at the same time addressed by the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, conveying the resolution of the British Government as above stated, and signifying its assent to the proposed mode of adjustment. The reply of the Rajah, acquiescing in the proposed mode of procedure, and declaring his intention to appoint Commissioners to meet those of the British Government after the close of the rainy season, or in the ensuing month of October, having been received, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel) Bradshaw was accordingly appointed Commissioner on the part of the British Government, and proceeded to Goruckpore and afterwards to Bootwul, where he was met by the Nepaulese Commissioners, and proceeded to carry into execution the orders which he had received.

39. At the particular desire of the Rajah, the Nepaulese Vackeel, Kishen Pundit, who had so long resided at the Presidency, and who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, joined the Commissioner on the frontier. His brother, Ragonauth Pundit, Gooroo or spiritual guide of the Rajah, also repaired to Bootwul to be present at the conferences.

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40. The instructions under which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw acted, and the report of the proceedings of the Commissioners, together with the resolutions of the Governor-General in Council founded on them, are already before your Honourable Committee, and will probably have been under your consideration before you can receive this despatch. A statement in detail of their contents is not necessary in this place; but in order to preserve the continuity of the narrative, I shall submit, as shortly as possible, a view of their general tenor and of the result of the proceedings, as establishing the just pretensions of the British Government to the lands which formed the subject of the investigation.

41. The claim of the British Government to the lands composing the zemindarry of Bootwul was supported by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, by a reference to the engagements with the Agent of Pirthee Paul Sing, subsequently confirmed by himself, by the receipts of the Vizier's Aumils, and the statements of the Canon-goes, all tending to prove directly the actual possession of those lands in full sovereignty by the Vizier at the period of the Cession, and its recognition by the Zemindars, as well as the subsequent acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the Honourable Company and its exercise thereof in virtue of the Treaty of Cession. This statement was supported by the tenor of the Rajah's letter to the Marquis Wellesley received in October 1804 (a short time before the first serious encroachments), laying claim to the management of the zemindarry of Bootwul in right of Pirthee Paul Sing, and engaging to pay the rent, thereby fully acknowledging the sovereignty of the British Government; and by the letter addressed about the same period by Ummer Sing, the Goorka commander at Palpa, and Dulbunjun Paude, one of the Commissioners now appointed to meet Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, declaring that they were instructed to assume the management of the zemindarry, and promising to pay the revenue to the officers of the Honourable Company.

42. To these irrefragable proofs the Nepaulese Commissioners could only oppose two ikranamahs executed by Pirthee Paul Sing, the one expressive of his dependance on the Rajah of Nepaul, and the other relating to the exclusion of Vizier Alli from the lands of Palpa; two letters written to the late Rajah by the Marquis Wellesley, relative to the flight of Vizier Alli towards Bootwul in 1799, on which they attempted to found an acknowledgment by that Nobleman of the Rajah's Sovereignty; reports by the Chowdries of Sheoraj and Debrooah, and a letter from Lieutenant Williamson relative to the boundaries of those two tuppahs, and the oral testimony of persons brought to prove that Bootwul was held under a rent-free tenure by Rajah Pirthee Paul Sing. It may be proper to state some observations on each of these points of evidence adduced by the Nepaulese Commissioners.

43. Of the ikranamahs executed by Pirthee Paul Sing, the first is dated in the Sumbut year 1854, or A.D. 1797-8, and the other in the Sumbut year 1855, or A.D. 1798-9, both antecedent to the Cession, and at a period when there is positive proof of the lands of Bootwul being in the possession of the Nabob Vizier, and the revenue having been paid to his officers. The first of these documents purports to acknowledge that the Rajah of Palpa derived from the country of the Rajah of Nepaul the hills and territories of Palpa, with the exception of Palee and Nitchloul, *and the other low lands belonging to the Hakim*; the words underlined * being omitted, and in all probability purposely so, in a Persian translation of the paper furnished by the Vakeel, Kishen Pundit, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. It also professes the absolute dependance and vassalage of the Rajah of Palpa towards the Rajah of Nepaul. The known circumstances of the conquest of Palpa leave no room for surprise at the submissive tenor of this paper; but the fact of the exception of Palee and Nitchloul, and the other lands belonging to the Hakim, which can apply to no other than those of the Vizier, coupled with the fact of Pirthee Paul Sing being in the actual course of payment to the Vizier's officers of the revenues of those lands, leaves no room to doubt, that the dependency and vassalage acknowledged by that letter did not refer to the lands possessed by Pirthee Paul Sing below the hills. But allowing that Pirthee Paul Sing did mean to express his acknowledg-
ment

ment of holding those lands also from the Rajah of Nepaul. Such a declaration, whether voluntary, or as is more probable, obtained by compulsion, would not affect the rights of the Nabob Vizier over Pirthee Paul Sing in his capacity of Zemindar of Bootwul, which Pirthee Paul Sing was not competent to transfer to any other sovereign. In no point of view, then, can this ikranamah be received as evidence of the right of sovereignty over Bootwul asserted by the Nepaulese. The second ikranamah proves as little. It appears to be an engagement, on the part of Pirthee Paul Sing, not to permit Vizier Alli to enter his territory or excite disturbance, but to endeavour to seize and give him up. The only passage at all referring to the low-lands is the following: "and if from the country of Sheoraj to the border of the hills of Narraynee, or in the territory which has been given to me by the Hoozoor, I afford him a place or refuge, &c." It is probable that this engagement was required, in consequence of Lord Wellesley's application to the Rajah of Nepaul relative to Vizier Alli, and that his exclusion from the lowlands held by Pirthee Paul Sing was added for the Rajah's satisfaction. They are described as the lands lying between Sheoraj and the Narraynee hills, Sheoraj not having been in the possession of Pirthee Paul Sing; but any inference from this engagement in favour of the Rajah of Nepaul's sovereignty over the lands either of Bootwul or Sheoraj, is obviously inconclusive and absurd. An opposite inference may more justly be drawn, if any importance at all were to be attached to this paper, by the distinction between the lands lying between Sheoraj and the Narraynee hills and those granted by the Hoozoor (meaning the Rajah of Nepaul), which are indistinctly marked by the use of the disjunctive particle "or." The letters written by the Marquis Wellesley, soliciting the aid of the Rajah of Nepaul to effect the apprehension of Vizier Alli, who had fled towards Bootwul after the massacre at Benares, can have had no reference to the supposed sovereign rights of the Rajah over Bootwul, and do not require any particular observation. The letter from Lieutenant Williamson, and the papers furnished by the Choudries of Sheoraj and Debrooah, bear no relation to the general question. Lieutenant Williamson was the officer in command of the detachment advanced from Goruckpore in the beginning of 1812, to check the progress which the Goorkas were making beyond the former line of their usurpations in Sheoraj. His advance was limited to this object, leaving the question relating to the lands previously to their occupation to future adjustment, and his letter referred merely to the limit to which the Nepaulese were then required to confine themselves, by no means being an admission of their right to the lands previously occupied, which had uniformly been, and was at this moment, contested by the British Government. The papers of the Choudries referred to a local arbitration which had been irregularly resorted to by a Zemindar of the British Government and the Nepaulese officers who were encroaching on the Zemindar's lands. Irregular as this transaction was, it established the right of the Zemindar to the lands in question (which were, however, subsequently encroached on by the Nepaulese), but in no way proved that of the Nepaulese to what they had previously occupied, its object being only to assign the limit beyond which they were not to extend their usurpations to the injury of the Zemindar in question.

44. The depositions of the witnesses failed in establishing the points which they were brought to prove; but had they succeeded, it is not obvious that the claim of the Nepaulese Government would have derived any support from it, since the circumstance of the Bootwul lands being held rent-free by Pirthee Paul Sing would not have had any weight, unless it were proved that he held them from the Nepaulese Government by an undisputed grant.

45. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw justly conceiving the right of the British Government to be fully established by the documents produced by him, unshaken as they were by the evidence of the other party, did not produce witnesses to prove the commencement and progress of the Goorka encroachments, which were matter of complete notoriety.

46. With respect to Sheoraj, the long occupation of that district, antecedently to the cession, was admitted, though the right of the Nepaulese to hold it in sovereignty, at least, was always resisted. In the thirty-second paragraph I have stated the offer of Sir George Barlow, subsequently renewed by Lord Minto in 1812, to permit the Nepaulese to retain Sheoraj, on the condition of

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their withdrawing from Bootwul. The persevering disregard of our liberal propositions had determined his Lordship in Council to recall this offer; and in the event of the local investigation terminating in the establishment of our right both to Bootwul and Sheoraj, to insist on the restitution of both.

47. By the books of the Canongoes of Bansi, who had held that office fifty years, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw established, that out of the sixteen years antecedent to the cession during which the Nepaulese had held Sheoraj, the revenues of ten years had been paid to the officers of the Vizier's Government, although they latterly had not been able to realize it. The fact was admitted; but it was alleged by the Nepaulese Commissioners, that this revenue was obtained by force, and that to prove the right of the Vizier's Government, some regular cabooleeat or other engagement ought to be produced. A reference to the Vizier's records, through the Resident at Lucknow, having failed to discover any document of this nature, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was unable to produce any evidence of the description desired; but he stated, with truth and justice, that while the evidence of the constituted Canongoes of the country, not founded on hearsay or imperfect recollection, but on regular and authentic records, which they were ready to confirm by oath, remained uncontroverted by any thing of equal validity, he must deem it to be demonstrative of the justice of the claim of the Vizier, in the first instance, and by virtue of the cession, of that of the British Government. It may be observed, that after the refusal of the Nepaulese to admit the validity of Pirthee Paul Sing's cabooleeats for Bootwul, without authority to that effect from the Rajah of Nepal, the production of a document of that description, in support of our claim to Sheoraj, would not have satisfied the Nepaulese Commissioners. These persons proposed to record the declarations of the Choudries of the tuppah of Sheoraj in favour of the claim of the Nepaulese to that district, in contravention of the statements of the Canongoes of Bansi; but Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw would not admit this evidence as at all derogating from the validity of the latter testimony, and he accordingly maintained the claim of the British Government to Sheoraj.

48. The proceedings of the Commissioners being closed, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw called on the Commissioners, and the two Pundits, who conducted the investigation on the part of the Government of Nepal, to admit the justice of the claims of the British Government, and to direct the Nepaulese officers to withdraw from the disputed lands, or to obtain the Rajah's orders to that effect, in conformity to his promise to abide by the result of the local inquiry. Both the Pundits and the Commissioners declined to take these steps, alleging that the proof was insufficient, and of a nature which they would not admit without express authority from the Rajah. The tenour of these objections will be apparent from that of the evidence adduced by them; and although their weight could not be admitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, he felt himself bound to accede to the proposition of the Nepaulese agents, that the question should be referred to the Rajah, Kishen Pundit, the person who had so long resided at the Presidency in the character of Vakeel from Nepal, through whom the detailed communications on all depending questions had been made, and who had expressly admitted the justice of the claim of the British Government to Bootwul, proposed to repair to Catmandoo with the proceedings of the Commissioners, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's demand for the restitution of the disputed lands. Kishen Pundit, when he found the enquiry would terminate in the establishment of the claim of the British Government, proposed a compromise to which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was induced to listen, so far as to agree to refer it for the orders of his Government. This was, that the Rajah of Nepal should admit the sovereignty of the British Government, and agree to withdraw from the lands occupied by the Goorkas below the hills, and that the British Government, in return for this ready concession, should grant to the Government of Nepal a tract along the foot of the hills of three coss in breadth. In reporting his proceedings, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw accordingly submitted the proposition.

49. On a review of the whole circumstances of the case, the Governor-General in Council could not but be satisfied, that his previous conviction of the justice of the claim maintained by the British Government was entirely confirmed

firmed by the result of the local investigation. Satisfied of this, his Lordship lost no time in addressing a letter to the Rajah, stating the impression made on him by the progress and issue of the inquiry, reminding him of his promise to abide by it, and calling on him, in consequence, to direct his officers to withdraw from the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, that they might be occupied by the officers of the British Government. This letter was conceived and expressed in a spirit the most amicable and conciliatory, and professed the utmost confidence in the existence of a corresponding spirit on the part of the Government of Nepaul.

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50. At the same time, however, the Governor-General formed the resolution of resuming by force the disputed lands, if the perverse counsels of the Rajah should lead him to refuse the just demands of the British Government; and the necessary communication was made to the Commander-in-Chief, in order to being prepared for such a procedure. With the same view, his Excellency had been apprized of the possible necessity of such an operation at the time of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's deputation, and that officer was instructed to collect military information, and communicate it to the Commander-in-Chief, which he did.

51. It is proper to observe, that on a full deliberation on the proposition of Kishen Pundit, stated in the forty-eighth preceding paragraph, the Governor-General in Council resolved to decline it. His Lordship regarded it as a virtual admission by the Vakeels, of the inability of the Nepaulese Government to maintain its pretensions by any semblance of proof or argument, and as an attempt, under that consciousness, to secure to their State a portion of its usurped possessions, by holding out to the Government the advantage of obtaining, by the sacrifice of a part, the cheerful acquiescence of the Nepaulese administration, especially of the party of Ummer Sing Thappa and his son Beem Sing, in the surrender of the rest, under the impression of the rights of the British Government, previously entertained, and confirmed beyond a doubt by the issue of the late investigation, and his experience of the inefficacy of any measures of forbearance and conciliation, in producing a spirit of moderation and justice on the part of the Nepaulese. The Governor-General in Council felt no disposition to relinquish any part of the territorial possessions of the Honourable Company. The Nepaulese Government, his Lordship thought, could have no claim to consideration, for restoring to their lawful possession lands which it had obtained by violence and usurpation, remarking at the same time, that they would in fact derive a very great concession, by being allowed to retain unaccounted for, the revenue of those lands for the whole period of their occupation of them. His Lordship treated as entirely delusive, the expectation held out by the Vakeel to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as a probable result of such a measure, of the renewal of the former connexion by treaty. Whether that would be desirable or not, his Lordship was not prepared to pronounce; but he did not conceive that the desire of the Nepaulese Government, if it really entertained it, to revive those relations, would be affected by the decision of the British Government on this point.

52. The reply of the Rajah of Nepaul was not received till December following; but the advanced state of the season when the foregoing resolutions were taken, would necessarily have required a suspension of any measures of force arising out of them, until after the close of the periodical rains.

53. Such was the state of the question respecting Bootwul and Sheoraj, when I assumed the charge of this Government in October 1813. In reviewing the past transactions, I could not but perceive that the proceedings of the former Government were founded on substantial justice, tempered with singular moderation and forbearance, under repeated and gross provocation; nor could I withhold my assent to the wisdom and expediency of the determination finally adopted, of bringing all the questions depending with the Goorka Government to an early settlement; nor could I hesitate in resolving to pursue that course, and that decided line of conduct, which the turn that the affair had now taken would demand, in the event of the Rajah of Nepaul refusing or evading a compliance with the requisition conveyed to him by Lord Minto.

54. I must suspend the narrative of my proceedings, however, until I shall have laid before you a view of the questions arising out of the encroachments of the Nepaulese

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Nepaulese in Sarun, which will complete the exposition I was desirous of submitting to you, of the events and transactions that laid the foundation of the war.

55. These encroachments first attracted the notice of Government in the year 1811, in consequence of serious affrays which took place on the border, between the subjects of Nepaul and the tenants of Rajah Beer Kishore Sing, the Zemindar of Betteeah, whose lands are situated on the frontier of that division of the zillah of Sarun called Sircar Chumparun. In one of these affrays a Nepaulese Soobah, Luchungeer, was slain, together with others on both sides.

56. On the occasion of the affray in which Luchungeer was killed, being represented to the Rajah of Nepaul, the Rajah addressed a letter to the Governor-General, complaining of the conduct of Rajah Beer Kishore and his Ryots, and demanding their punishment. The Government had previously received from the Magistrate of Sarun a report of the affrays, from which there appeared every reason to believe that they were brought on by the aggression of the Nepaulese, who had, it appeared, attacked eight villages in the Tuppah Nunnore belonging to Rajah Beer Kishore, and had burnt and plundered some of them, and prevented the Ryots from cultivating the land; it appeared also, that they had constructed a fort in one of those villages named Kewyya. The Vice-President (in the absence of the Governor-General), in replying to the Rajah's letters, noticed these circumstances; and observing that the disputes between the subjects of the two States originated in a question of boundary, which could only be satisfactorily adjusted by local investigation, proposed that each Government should depute officers to the spot, to investigate and report. To this the Rajah agreed, and he appointed Commissioners, who were met after the rainy season (the intervention of which prevented an earlier meeting) by Mr. Young, the Assistant to the Magistrate of Sarun, to whom the conduct of the inquiry on the part of the British Government was entrusted. Mr. Young, on his arrival on the frontier, found that the Nepaulese, at the time when they were expecting the meeting of the Commissioners, and as it were in their very presence, had actually proceeded to take complete possession, not only of the villages which formed the previous subject of dispute, but of other villages of Nunnore, making in the whole twenty-two villages. Mr. Young remonstrated against this proceeding, and referred for orders. On the receipt of the above information it was sent to the Persian Secretary; with directions to communicate the circumstances to the Nepaulese Vakeel, and to signify to him the course which Government deemed it necessary to pursue. This communication was accordingly made to the Vakeel, and at the same time the Governor-General addressed a letter to the Rajah, expressive of his surprise and indignation at the conduct of the Nepaulese Officers, and requiring the immediate restitution of the villages as a preliminary, stating at the same time, that the inquiry should proceed after that preliminary was complied with, and that the villages which might be proved to belong to the Government of Nepaul should be restored. Mr. Young had, in the mean time, been instructed by the Magistrate to proceed in the inquiry, which was accordingly conducted in concert with the Nepaulese Commissioners, documents being produced and witnesses examined on oath by both parties.

57. The Magistrate's reports, above referred to, described other acts of violence committed by the Nepaulese, at the villages of Bhowna and Bowree, and at certain villages belonging to the estate of Nurkutteeah, all situated within the Company's territory. These three cases, and the circumstances of the affray in which Soobah Luchungeer was slain, formed the objects of the investigation by Mr. Young and the Nepaulese Commissioners.

58. Mr. Young's report of his proceedings being unaccompanied by any report, either from him or the Magistrate, shewing the bearings of the evidence, noticing the variations and contradictions, and deducing conclusions from a view of the whole, such a report was required from the Magistrate; but to avoid delay, the depositions taken by Mr. Young were transmitted to the Persian Secretary, with directions to convey to the Vakeel of the Rajah at the Presidency, the conclusions presented by an examination of those documents. The departure of the Vakeel to attend the Commissioners in Bootwul prevented this communication from being made; but the Persian Secretary prepared a statement of each case, although, from his desire to frame them so as that they should

should afford the information necessary to enable the Government to form a judgment of the accuracy and justness of his conclusions, he was led into a detail, which could not have conveniently been embraced by a communication to the Vakeel. While, therefore, they retain that form, they must be considered as reports for the use of Government, and, in this point of view, they form, together with the depositions of the witnesses on both sides, taken on oath shortly after the occurrence of the circumstances referred to, a most complete and satisfactory body of evidence on every point, and afford the most convincing proof of the absolute want of right, on the part of the Nepaulese, to the lands so violently seized by them, and of the injustice, violence, and aggression of their whole proceedings. I advert particularly to these documents, as the conviction produced on my own mind and those of my colleagues, by their contents, formed the principal ground of the proceedings which I shall have the honour to report in the sequel.

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59. With respect to the first of the questions to which they refer, namely, the case of the twenty-two villages of Nunnore, the Goorkas rest their claim to them on a decision of Mr. Hastings, in 1783. The following statement of facts will shew the entire fallacy of this ground of claim. After the failure of the expedition of Captain Kinloch to Nepaul, in the year 1765, that officer was employed to reduce the Terraie of Muckwanpore, for the purpose of indemnifying the Honourable Company for the expences of the expedition. After retaining the Terraie and making the collections during two years, it was restored to the Goorkalee Rajah, who had now established his authority over Nepaul and Muckwanpore. The pergunnah of Simrown was composed of the tuppahs of Nunnore and Roteehut, of which the former was, at the time of the restoration of the Terraie, retained by the Company, and the latter transferred to the Nepaulese Government. Roteehut had been held in jaggeer by the ancestors of Abdoolla Beg. This person appears to have acknowledged his subjection to the Nepaulese Government, from the period of the restoration of the Terraie to that Government; but having some cause of grievance, he endeavoured to withdraw himself from its authority, by representing Roteehut as a portion of the province of Behar (which it unquestionably was originally), and consequently himself a subject of the British Government. This representation appears to have been favourably received, and an application from the Nepaulese Government, that the protection of the Honourable Company should not be extended to Abdoolla Beg, was rejected by the Council at Fort William. The Vakeel of the Rajah of Nepaul, dissatisfied with this decision, proceeded to Patna, where he saw Mr. Hastings, on his return from Benares in 1783; and having obtained a reconsideration of the case, Mr. Hastings pronounced Roteehut to belong to the Nepaulese Government; and the protection of the Company was accordingly withdrawn from Abdoolla Beg, and the authority of the Nepaulese established in Roteehut, as it had continued to be up to the period of these disputes, Nunnore, the other division of pergunnah Simrown, remaining as before in the possession of the Honourable Company, and no difference or question of any kind having arisen respecting the boundary, until the violent proceedings of the Nepaulese commenced in June 1811, nearly thirty years after the decision respecting Roteehut. It is obvious from this statement, that the decision of Mr. Hastings, on which the Nepaulese now, after a lapse of thirty years, claimed the twenty-two villages, could only have that effect, in the event of it being proved that the villages formed a part of the tuppah of Rohtechut. The evidence taken before the Commissioners proved, however, in the most unequivocal manner, that they belonged to Nunnore, and had been uniformly in the possession of Rajah Beer Kishore Sing's family, with the rest of that tuppah. A more clear case of right on the part of the Honourable Company, and of injustice, violence, and aggression, on that of the Nepaulese, cannot be imagined. According to their own statement, the villages claimed by them had been in the uninterrupted and unquestioned possession of the British Government for a period of thirty years after the decision which they assert to have been made in their favour, and they suddenly, and without any previous application or demand, violently attack and destroy some of the villages, and complete their usurpation, at the moment when an investigation into the justice of their claim is about to commence.

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60. The case of the villages of Nurkutteea is almost equally flagrant. It was incontestably proved by witnesses and by documents, that these lands had been in the possession of the proprietors of Nurkutteea subjects of the Honourable Company for a period of forty years, and even by the admission of the Nepaulese themselves, had been cultivated by the present proprietors of Nurkutteea for twelve years without interruption, when they were suddenly seized and the villages burned by the Nepaulese Soobadar, Dusrut Khetre, without the semblance of enquiry or decision regarding the right, excepting an alledged reference to his own records.

61. Some disputes regarding the boundaries of the villages of Bhowra and Bhowree appear to have occurred between the subjects of the two Governments in the year 1785, when the parties agreed to settle it by arbitration. Arbitrators were accordingly named, and a boundary was marked out, including within the Honourable Company's limits the lands now in dispute. The boundary so fixed was adhered to without question till the year 1808, when fresh disputes arose, and a tract of land within the boundary was claimed by the Nepaulese, by whom it was forcibly seized in 1811.

62. This case, or the case of the villages of Nurkutteea, may be urged not to be of any considerable importance with reference to the value of the objects in dispute. True; yet they serve to shew the uniform violence and injustice which have characterized the proceedings of the Goorkas for some years past, and the systematic design of that people to extend their frontier at the expense of the Honourable Company and its subjects, without the slightest regard to justice or even decency, neither will the want of importance, in point of revenue, exonerate us from the obligation of affording that protection which all the subjects of the British Government have a right to claim.

63. The death of Soobah Luchungeer has been dwelt on with peculiar earnestness by the Nepaulese Government, which repeatedly appeals to it, in proof of the aggressive spirit of our subjects, and the disposition of this Government to support their unwarrantable practices. It is not necessary to state in any detail, in this place, the circumstances attending the death of Luchungeer, the evidence on both sides, together with the conclusions drawn from a careful examination of it, being comprehended in the papers already referred to. In fact, it was not then clearly made out which party was the immediate aggressor in the affray in which Luchungeer was slain. The probability appeared, indeed, rather against the people of the Rajah of Betteah, but there is no doubt that, whatever may have been the misconduct of the people of Betteah on that particular occasion, in commencing the affray, the provocation which they had received, and the absence of the support of their own Government, constitute strong grounds for an indulgent consideration of their behaviour, whatever may have been the extent of their guilt as towards their own Government, whose laws they may be deemed to have offended. The Government of Nepal could have no tenable claim to expect that they should be brought to trial for what it was pleased to consider as an offence against it. On these grounds, the former Government never authorized any judicial proceedings against Rajah Beer Kishore Sing or his servants; and, on the same grounds, the resolution was persisted in, when the Sarun questions were finally under consideration, after my accession to this Government. The most positive injunctions against any measures of self-redress by Kishore Sing were however issued. Subsequent discoveries have placed the guilt of Soobah Luchungeer beyond all doubt. The letters addressed by that person to Rajah Beer Kishore Sing's Aumil of Nunnore, the originals of which were obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and of which the authenticity cannot be doubted, prove his deliberate intention of seizing by force the twenty-two villages, and that if he had not been resisted and lost his life, they would have been seized in 1811. The information received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, affords the strongest reason to believe that this design was entertained by the order, or at least with the concurrence of the Government of Nepal, and that troops actually descended the hills expressly to support Luchungeer's operations. At all events, by their defence of the act they became responsible for it. These letters of Luchungeer's not only tend to exculpate the subjects of the Company from having commenced the affray in which Luchungeer was killed, but

but establish, beyond a doubt, the nature of the service on which he approached the frontier in the first instance. At a subsequent period, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw obtained from a person named Ram Buksh, who had long resided in the district of Sarun as an agent of the Nepaulese, but having quarrelled with them had repaired to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp, and aided him with the information which his former employment enabled him to afford, the drafts of two letters addressed by him to the Vakeel, Kisheen Pundit, at Fort William, one just after the affray in which Luchungeer was slain, and the other a few months later. The tenour of both these documents goes to prove, that Luchungeer came to the frontier from Catmandoo, expressly to occupy villages on the frontier of the British territory; and the precipitate character of his proceedings is blamed by the writer, as tending to excite the displeasure of the British Government. It is certainly possible, that these documents may have been fabricated with a view to deceive Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and the Government, and to give a favourable opinion of the writer, whose language in the draft is, it will be observed; that of a person desirous of settling the existing differences amicably. There are no special grounds, however, for suspecting them to be fabricated; and supposing them to be genuine, they strongly corroborate the judgment formed from other circumstances, of the aggressive and violent character of Luchungeer's proceedings. This impression was confirmed by other evidence obtained by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the spot.

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64. I have adverted to this affair with the greater particularity, as it is the only circumstance which has afforded the Government of Nepaul any thing like a pretext for charging the British Government or its subjects with aggression or violence; and even under the admission that the Rajah of Betteah's servants did commence the affray in which Luchungeer was slain, I persuade myself it will appear to your Honourable Committee that the act was provoked, and to that extent justified, by the outrageous proceedings of the other party.

65. I have not thought it necessary to occupy the time of your Honourable Committee by drawing your particular notice to the lesser aggressions of the Nepaulese, and other parts of their conduct, all betraying the spirit evinced in the proceedings just referred to. The details of these dates will be found in the correspondence of the Magistrate of Sarun, recorded on the proceedings of the Governor-General in Council.

66. I now proceed to state the measures adopted for the adjustment of these questions by amicable negotiation. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having brought to a close the Bootwul investigation, as stated in the forty-eighth paragraph, marched, as soon as the season would admit of his moving to the Sarun frontier, according to the instructions which he had received. He then occupied himself in collecting information, and in corresponding with the Commissioners appointed by the Government of Nepaul to meet him, for the purpose of adjusting the questions depending in that quarter, and other preliminary measures, while he was waiting the final instructions of the Governor-General in Council. Among other measures, he renewed the demand conveyed in the late Governor-General's Letter to the Rajah, quoted in the fifty-sixth paragraph of this despatch, for the surrender of the twenty-two villages of Nunnore into our hands, previously to any investigation. After some demur on the part of the Nepaulese Agents, this demand was complied with, and the villages were occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on the footing of a deposit, subject to the result of the investigation. We approved of this measure under all the circumstances; though, with reference to the resolution subsequently adopted, not to enter on a new investigation, it might have been better that it had not taken place, as it might superficially afford an inference that the evidence produced had not been conclusive. This resolution, however, did not at all militate against the substantial justice of our proceedings.

67. When the whole case came under the consideration of the Council, with a view to the adoption of a final resolution, it was the unanimous opinion, of the Board, that the result of the local investigation held by Mr. Young with the Nepaulese deputies had so clearly established the right of the British Government to the disputed lands, as to render any further investigation into the grounds of those claims an useless waste of time and labour.

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68. It was not, indeed, possible that any further information could affect the decisive evidence already brought forth. Mr. Young's investigation embraced every point on which the relative pretensions of the parties could be supposed to turn ; it took place when all the circumstances of the transactions were fresh in recollection, the depositions were delivered under the solemnity of oaths and the presence of the officers of both Governments, and close to the spot where the acts to which they referred took place. It is impossible to conceive an enquiry, therefore, more perfect ; and it is obvious that none to be now undertaken could afford an equally satisfactory result. Two considerations, alone, could be urged against receiving it as final : first, the reclamations and resumption of the twenty-two villages to be held in deposit, subject to the result of the enquiry proposed to be undertaken ; and, secondly, the intimation to the Rajah of Nepaul that such an enquiry would be held. Notwithstanding the pledge that might appear to be implied on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, when he received the possession of the twenty-two villages, the Board was quite satisfied, that the demands of substantial justice would be fulfilled by the course of proceeding which it was proposed to adopt, since it was manifest that no new matter could be brought forward in a revived investigation, and every opportunity would be afforded the Nepaulese Commissioners of explaining or correcting the past proceedings.

69. The late Governor-General, in his letter to the Rajah of Nepaul demanding the surrender of Bootwul and Sheoraj, had intimated his intention of deputing Colonel Bradshaw to Betteeah, with a view to the adjustment of the disputes in that quarter, but without any declaration regarding the mode of proceeding for that purpose. The Nepaulese Government appeared, however, to entertain an expectation, that an investigation, similar to that which had taken place at Bootwul, would be instituted in Sarun ; and this expectation was certainly encouraged by the tenor of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's communications with the Commissioners and the two Pundits. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been informed, in a despatch under date the 9th of April 1813, that it was probable a similar inquiry to that at Bootwul would be necessary in Sarun, but that the final resolution of the Government would depend, in a great measure, on the result of the former ; Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was therefore not authorized to convey any positive assurances to the Nepaulese authorities that such would take place. The result of the Bootwul investigation was, indeed, little calculated to encourage the Governor-General in Council to enter on another of the same kind, or to expect to satisfy the Nepaulese by any inquiry, however patient and minute, which might terminate adversely to their views and interests. The proceedings of the Commissioners at Bootwul had proved incontestably the right of the British Government to the lands in that district and in Sheoraj ; but notwithstanding this result, and the solemn promise of the Rajah of Nepaul to abide by the issue of this inquiry, the British Government was on the point of being compelled to assert its rights by force. The simple fact of our having been in uninterrupted and unquestioned possession of the twenty-two villages for a period of at least thirty years, by the admission of the Nepaulese themselves, was a sufficient ground, if there had been no other, for at once resuming them ; and the same reasoning was applicable, in an equal degree, to the other cases of encroachment in this district. The Nepaulese would not be entitled to avail themselves of our use of this argument, in order to support their own claims to Sheoraj on the ground of length of occupation, for the two cases differed essentially. Here our possession had been uninterrupted and undisputed. Now, although the Nepaulese had possessed Sheoraj, as they allege, for a period of twenty-five years, of which sixteen were antecedent to the cession, yet out of those sixteen the revenues for ten years had been collected by the Nawaub Vizier's officers, while we had, from within a very short period after the cession, been reclaiming the lands, and had never ceased to treat their occupation by the Goorkas as unjust and usurpatory.

70. To us it was clear, that further investigation of the rights debated between the two Governments would be idle, the essential justice of the case being, in our judgment, irrefragably established by what had already passed, and that we should thence only render ourselves the voluntary dupes of the craft with which the Nepaulese Government attempted to evade an ultimate decision.

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71. On the whole, we were satisfied that the utmost that the Nepaulese could fairly expect was, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and the Nepaulese Commissioners should meet for the purpose of discussing the question on the spot, on the basis of the investigation actually closed, and of supplying any eventual deficiencies in that investigation by further local inquiry. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed to invite the Commissioners to meet him for that purpose; and having concluded it, provided nothing should occur to give a different colour to the transaction, to proceed to make a formal demand of the renunciation of their pretensions to the twenty-two villages of Nunnore, and of the surrender of the lands on the Sarun frontier, which were still in their possession. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed to address this demand either to the Commissioners or to the Rajah, and to accompany it with an explicit, but temperate declaration, that if it were not complied with, the British Government would be compelled to enforce its rights.

72. On the receipt of these instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who had continued to correspond with the Commissioners and the Vakeel Kishun Pundit, addressed a note to the Commissioners, proposing a meeting for the purpose of examining and discussing the former proceedings according to the plan above stated, and of adducing documents, in confirmation of the justice of the conclusions drawn from the evidence formerly taken. In reply, the Commissioners addressed a long letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, declaring that they would not meet him, nor hold any communication with him; and revoking the conditional transfer of the twenty-two villages, demanded that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw should instantly quit the frontier. They immediately afterwards returned to Nepaul. This insulting and unprovoked declaration and conduct of the Nepaulese Commissioners, could be ascribed to no other motive than a previous determination not to fulfil the obligation of justice, the force of which they could not contest, and left to the British Government no other course, than to do itself that right which was refused by the Government of Nepaul. Anxious, however, to avoid till the last moment the necessity of proceeding to extremities, it was determined that I should address a letter to the Rajah, reviewing the conduct of his Commissioners, stating that this rash and hasty proceeding, on their part, rendered all further proceedings of the nature of enquiry or investigation fruitless, and would oblige the British Government to resort to those means which it possessed, of maintaining its rights established by a patient and laborious local investigation. Then referring to the detailed communication which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been instructed to make, the letter went on to require the Rajah to withdraw his officers from the lands and renounce his claims, and concluded by earnestly entreating him not to delay complying with this just demand. It is unnecessary to recite the substance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's statement, the tenour of which was in conformity to our resolutions and instructions. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was informed of our resolution, after allowing sufficient time for the receipt of an answer from the Rajah, to proceed, in the event of it being either a refusal or an evasion of our demand, at once to resume the usurped lands still held by his officers, and to declare the twenty-two villages of Nunnore to be re-annexed to the dominions of the Honourable Company. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was furnished with suitable instructions; and by a previous arrangement concerted with the Commander-in-Chief, a force, consisting of three companies of regular infantry and three companies of the Bettceah local corps, was prepared to support this operation. To this force was afterwards joined two field-pieces, with their proportion of artillery-men, and a squadron of Gardner's irregular horse.

73. The answer of the Rajah of Nepaul to my letter, contained, as we were prepared to expect, a refusal to surrender the disputed lands, and an assertion that his own right to them had been established by the result of Mr. Young's investigation. On the receipt of this letter, we instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to proceed to execute the orders which he had previously received; and they were accordingly carried into effect, and our authority re-established throughout the disputed lands without opposition.

74. About this time we conferred the military command of the Bettceah frontier on Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with a view to the more efficient

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exercise of the political controul in that quarter with which he was already invested. The necessary arrangements were made for maintaining possession of the re-occupied lands, and preventing any attempt, on the part of the enemy, to dislodge our troops. No attempt, however, of that nature was made.

75. Before I quit this branch of the subject, it may be proper to advert to some points arising out of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's proceedings and communications with the Nepaulese Agents, during his residence on the frontier, and previously to the occurrence of the decisive events just described. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had obtained documents which tended, in the strongest and most indisputable manner, to confirm the evidence of our right to the usurped lands resulting from Mr. Young's investigation.

76. Two lists, authenticated by the seals of the Cazees and Canongoes of the pergunnah of Simrown, exhibiting the names of the villages of the tuppahs of Nunnore and Rotcehut, demonstrated that the twenty-two villages, the subject of dispute, had been included in the former tuppah for a period of one hundred and seventy-two years; thus clearly establishing the fact on which the question turned, independently of the other evidence, and the lights afforded by the Persian Secretary's Report.

77. A list of the villages of tuppah Burreearpore, authenticated by the seal of the Canongoes of that tuppah, was produced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to confirm the justice of our claim to Adahapore and the other villages of Nurkuttea. Those villages were claimed by the Nepaulesc, on the ground of their being comprehended within the limits of Burreearpore; and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw justly contended, that the omission of their names in the list now exhibited was conclusive against the fact, and the claim founded on its supposed existence.

78. In support of the claim to Bhowra and Bhowdree, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw offered, if the Nepaulese Agents chose it, to produce further evidence of the fact of their having been ascertained and admitted by a former officer of that Government to be within the Honourable Company's limits. These additional evidences cannot be deemed unsatisfactory, although they were not wanting to establish our claim. They were, however, rejected by the Nepaulese Agents, on the ground of their not having been produced at the investigation held by Mr. Young, and therefore inadmissible, it being the desire of the Nepaulese Government that the question should be decided by the result of that investigation. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in the letter which he addressed to the Rajah after the abrupt departure of the Commissioners, adverted to these documents in support of the claim of the British Government; and your Honourable Committee will observe, that the Rajah, in his letter to the Governor-General, treats them as irrelevant to the discussion on the same grounds which were taken by his Commissioners.

79. It is satisfactory to observe, that no exception can justly be taken by the Nepaulese Government to our refusal to enter on an investigation *de novo*, since they themselves chose to rest the decision on Mr. Young's inquiry, and insolently and superciliously rejected the further evidence offered to be adduced.

80. The violence ascribed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw in the letter from the Rajah, is, I believe, perfectly unfounded, and merely stated in order to throw discredit on his proceedings. The overbearing and rude conduct of the Commissioners compelled him at one time abruptly to cease communicating with them, and on this fact they have raised the unfounded charge alluded to.

81. On a review of the whole of the transactions relative to the encroachments in Sarun, there was not a doubt in my mind of the absolute right of the British Government to the disputed lands, and I trust that, on a review of the evidence brought before your Honourable Committee, derived from written and authentic documents, from the depositions of witnesses on oath taken almost at the time of the transactions, and from the most careful and accurate investigation of both descriptions of evidence, the case will appear equally clear to your Honourable Committee.

82. I now resume the narrative of the proceedings of the Government relative to Bootwul and Sheoraj, suspended in the fifty-fourth paragraph.

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83. I have already stated, that the reply of the Rajah to the letter addressed to him by Lord Minto, demanding the restitution of Bootwul and Sheoraj, on the ground of the result of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's investigation, contained a refusal to comply with his Lordship's requisition. Instead of frankly and candidly admitting the justice of our demand, founded on the most complete and satisfactory proofs of our rights, and directing his officers to make over the disputed lands to the British Government, the Rajah endeavoured to support, by arguments already answered and refuted, those pretensions, which the issue of the enquiry undertaken at his own request ought to have induced him to renounce without hesitation.

84. We had thus no choice, but to proceed to carry into effect the measure on which we had determined, in the event of such an issue of the demand on the Rajah's justice, namely, to resume the lands by force. Previously, however, to taking this final and decisive step, we determined to make one more attempt to effect an amicable adjustment of the affair, and a letter was addressed by me to the Rajah, urging him to transmit to his officers in Bootwul and Sheoraj immediate orders to surrender those lands, as the only mode of avoiding the extremity to which we should be compelled otherwise to resort. I informed him, at the same time, that the Magistrate of Goruckpore had been instructed in the event of his refusal or delay, beyond a limited time sufficient to allow of the receipt of his answer after full deliberation, to direct the troops to occupy the lands, for the consequences of which the Rajah's Government alone would be responsible. Instructions to that effect were accordingly transmitted to the Magistrate, and the term of twenty-five days from the date of the despatch of my letter from Goruckpore was fixed, as the period for awaiting the Rajah's reply.

85. In consequence of information received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of his communications with Kishen Pundit on the subject of the surrender of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and the reason there was to expect that justice would still be withheld, an arrangement had been concerted with the Commander-in-Chief for holding in readiness at Goruckpore a force adequate to the expected service, and a detachment of seventeen companies of Native Infantry, with two guns, was formed at Goruckpore for the purpose, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson.

86. The Rajah's answer to my letter was received on the 4th of May. It contains a repetition of the often-confuted assertions and arguments, by which the right of the Nepaulese to the lands had been before attempted to be maintained, and entirely evaded the true merits of the question; a declaration that no settlement had been effected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and the expression of an intention to depute an agent to Calcutta for the adjustment of depending differences. This letter could be regarded in no other light, than as a peremptory refusal to surrender the lands. The Governor-General in Council accordingly communicated the purport of it to the Magistrate of Goruckpore, expressing our expectation that he would, under his former instructions, have proceeded at the expiration of the specified period to resume the lands. That period expired on the 22d of April; and no intimation having been received by Mr. Martin of an intention, on the part of the Nepaulese Officers, to relinquish the lands, he directed the persons whom he proposed to establish as police officers in the resumed lands to advance, and establish their tannahs at the places fixed on. The Nepaulese Officers having resisted this proceeding, the Magistrate's Tannahdars retired, and, at the Magistrate's requisition, the troops which had been advanced to Lowtun marched into the disputed lands, which they occupied without opposition, the Nepaulese troops retiring as ours advanced. The police tannahs were then established at the places fixed for them, under the protection of the troops.

87. In consequence of the advanced period of the season when this measure was determined on, there was a necessity for withdrawing the regular troops as soon as possible, on account of the sickness to which they would have been exposed by a protracted residence in the Terraie. The ease with which the
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lands had been occupied, and the apparent acquiescence of the opposite party, afforded ground for hoping that the Nepaulese Government, become sensible of the weakness of their pretensions and of our resolution to enforce our rights, would no longer contest the point; and although reports of their troops being assembled in the passes reached us, it was obvious that such arrangement would be made, from a natural apprehension that our designs might be more extensive than they were: a conjecture in no wise inconsistent with their jealous disposition. This circumstance, and even the possibility of attempts being made to surprise and drive out our tannahs after the troops should be withdrawn, did not appear to us to counterbalance the certain injury to which the health of the troops would have been exposed, by remaining in the Terraie during the approaching inclement season of the year. We must equally have incurred the risk of the supposed contingency at any other time when it should be determined to occupy those lands, unless we could have been assured of the determination of the Nepaulese to respect them, after the arrival of the unhealthy season should compel us to withdraw the troops: an assurance which there was obviously no means of attaining. None of these considerations, therefore, appeared to the Board to constitute reasons for suspending the occupation of the lands till the close of the rains: on the other hand, considerable advantage appeared to be derivable from an immediate execution of the measure which we had menaced. Such an act of vigour was likely to produce, in the mind of the Rajah and his advisers, a salutary conviction of our determination not to be diverted any longer from resuming our undoubted rights, and material advantage appeared justly calculable from the impression so to be effected, through its deterring them from disturbing us hereafter. On the whole, therefore, when the necessity of the early retirement of the troops was represented by the Commander-in-Chief, it was judged best to hazard the consequences of their being withdrawn. At the same time, we instructed the Magistrate to make such provision as might be practicable for the defence of the frontier, by means of Burkundauzes or other description of armed men raised from among the inhabitants of the country, and not liable to the malady so formidable for the soldiers. The Commander-in-Chief was also requested to take the subject into his consideration.

88. In pursuance of the above resolution, the troops were ordered to a more salubrious district as soon as the tannahs had been established. Before they had been entirely withdrawn, an attempt was made on the tannah of Sheoraj; but whether by the troops of the Nepaulese Government or by unauthorized persons did not clearly appear. On the approach of a party of troops detached for the purpose, the assailants fled, and the tannah was re-established. In order to render it more secure, we authorized the repair of a small ghurry at Sheoraj, for the accommodation and defence of the police officers. After this affair the whole of the troops returned to Goruckpore.

89. On the morning of the 29th of May, three of the tannahs in Bootwul were attacked by a large force of Nepaulese headed by Munraj Foujdar, an officer of that Government, who succeeded in driving out the police officers, killing eighteen, and wounding four of them. Among the former was the Tannahdar of Chilwa, who was murdered in cold blood, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity, by Munraj Foujdar, after having surrendered himself as a prisoner. The whole of the lands of Bootwul which had been resumed from the Nepaulese were then re-occupied by their arms. The tannah of Sheoraj was withdrawn by Mr. Martin, from a conviction of its inability to maintain itself without the support of regular troops, and retired without loss; but a small police station dependent on it was attacked by the Nepaulese troops, and suffered some loss.

90. This unwarrantable and atrocious proceeding, aggravated by the deliberate murder of the Tannahdar of Chilwa, put an end to all discussion. As it was not the loose aggression of lawless borderers, but the act of regular troops, headed by the Commandant of a Province, the procedure was capable of no interpretation, but a determined intention of resting the issue of the lately-depending questions on an appeal to the sword. The Nepaulese Government was therefore necessarily considered to have placed the two States in the relation of war, if the act were not speedily disavowed and the perpetrators punished.

punished. No such atonement was offered, though the Governor-General, in a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, suggested it as the means by which the calamity of hostilities might yet be precluded. In truth, the information received of the proceedings at Catmandoo, combined with the whole tenour of the language and conduct of the Rajah and the officers of his Government, left no room to doubt, that they had deliberately resolved to risk a war with the British Government, rather than relinquish their usurpations. It would appear, that this had for some time been the settled purpose of the prevailing party at Catmandoo; and that while they employed all the arts of evasion and chicanery, to retain the lands which they had seized without provoking a contest, they were prepared even for that extremity.

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91. I have been led into a very considerable detail in the preceding narrative, for the purpose of bringing before you, in one connected view, the conduct and proceedings of the Goorkas in their transactions with the British Government for several years, from which your Honourable Committee will be able to estimate the spirit and principles on which they acted. Although all these facts have been laid before you as they occurred, I did not deem this circumstance to exempt me from the duty of recapitulating the whole, since the justification of the contest in which we are engaged must rest on the original justice of our claims, the moderation with which they have been urged, and the efforts which we have made to obtain an acknowledgment of our rights, and the restitution of our possessions, through the means of amicable and friendly negotiation. The connected narrative is the more necessary, on account of the professions impudently advanced to the last moment by the Nepaulese Government, of its solicitude to settle every thing by amicable adjustment: an artifice which could not impose on them, who knew that it had been practised uniformly against every nation subdued by the Goorkas within the last three score years. My share in these transactions did not commence till they had assumed a form which rendered it impracticable, without a compromise of the interests, honour, and reputation of the British Government, to relinquish the objects in dispute, believing our claims, as I conscientiously did, to be founded in substantial and indisputable justice. It might perhaps have been thought sufficient, therefore, to have confined my statement to the events of that period in which I have been personally concerned. Besides the interest, however, which I must necessarily take, in vindicating and asserting the justice and moderation of our Government in an affair of such magnitude to your interests and importance to the national reputation, I have been desirous of explaining in the fullest manner the grounds of the opinion which I have expressed on that point. A clear and connected view of all these circumstances will also tend to assist your Honourable Committee in forming a judgment of the expediency and propriety of the arrangements resulting from the war, and of the grounds for expecting that peace, when once restored, will be solid and permanent. I trust, therefore, that you will not consider the preceding detail misplaced.

92. I have very few observations to offer, in addition to those which have fallen from me in the course of the narrative. I cannot doubt that the justice of our claim, in every point in discussion without exception, will be manifest to your Honourable Committee. In the whole extent of the voluminous correspondence and laborious inquiries which those discussions have involved, it does not occur to my recollection that any thing in the shape of evidence produced by the Nepaulese can for a moment weigh against the clear, authentic, and irrefragable proofs of its right, adduced by the British Government. In fact, the Nepaulese have, in most cases, rested their claims on mere assertion; and when they have produced evidence, it has on the first examination appeared to be equally devoid of force and relevancy. The most unfounded and contradictory assertions, the grossest prevarications and evasion, and an absolute contempt of truth in their statements, have been employed in support of violence and rapacity the most unblushing and undisguised. When they could no longer escape from a regular investigation of the disputed points, they affected an earnest desire that such should be instituted; but as soon as they discovered that the result must be fatal to their views, they either sought some means of barring its consequences, or abruptly terminated the proceedings, and reverted

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to a course more congenial to their habitual principles of deceit and undisguised evasion. Indeed, such was the overweening opinion of themselves, which a long course of uninterrupted success had given to the Goorkas, and so inaccurate were their notions of our resources, that they would not have shunned immediate rupture, had they not thought that their schemes for extension of territory were more secure of realization, without expense, by their keeping up the shew of amity.

93. The investigation relative to Bootwul and Sheoraj is an illustration of the first, and that of the twenty-two villages and other lands in Sarun, of the second of their modes of proceeding. Their evasions had been too frequently practised to retain their effect, and they were defeated by our resolution to proceed in the course which justice warranted, without regard to their insidious endeavours to baffle us.

94. It will be observed, that in two instances (those of Poorneah and the villages between the Jumna and the Suttleje) a decided course of proceeding, in the first instance, produced the abandonment of the designs of the Nepaulese in those quarters: and it may thence be argued, that a similar course in the other cases would have produced a corresponding result, and checked in their commencement those encroachments, which our passiveness has suffered to ripen into a course of national war.

95. It is not incumbent on me to generate any opinion on this point; nor am I prepared to say that a different course of proceeding from what was adopted would have been decidedly successful. Whatever judgment may be formed on this head, however, it is undeniable, that the forbearance manifested by the British Government, though it may have encouraged the encroachment of the Nepaulese, deprives them of all pretence for laying on us the blame of aggression, in any point of view whatever.

96. I have already adverted to the grounds for believing that the Nepaulese had formed the determination of ultimately opposing, even at the hazard of the war, the resumption of the disputed lands, which they had probably become convinced we should require them to yield. Besides the conclusion justly to be drawn from their conduct and language in their intercourse with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and the letters addressed to me by the Rajah, direct proof of the fact was now obtained from reports of proceedings at the Durbar at Catmandoo, the authenticity of which there is no reason to doubt, and of which the credibility is confirmed, by the collateral support of the inevitable conclusions drawn from their public and avowed acts and declarations. That their encroachments originated in a deliberate system, pursued and supported by the Government of Nepaul, may be justly inferred, from the singular uniformity which prevails throughout the declarations and letters of the officers of that Government in every quarter. This coincidence is too remarkable to have proceeded from any other source than the instructions of the Government, in pursuance of a system deliberately adopted and resolutely prosecuted.

97. The communication between the court and the distant provinces appears to be frequent and regular, and while the officers and commanders, and even persons of very inferior consideration, are accustomed to express their sentiments with freedom, the orders of the Government seem to be invariably respected and punctually obeyed. It is impossible for me, therefore, to refer the extraordinary enmity of action and of argument in support of their proceedings, which marks the conduct of the local officers of the Nepaulese Government, to any other origin than the instructions of the administration at Catmandoo.

98. In considering the grounds on which the expediency and policy of persevering in our demands for the restoration of these lands may be supported, it may be proper to advert to their value. Though not considerable, it is not to be entirely disregarded even in that point of view. But the importance of the question to the British Government was the effect produced on its character, both among its own subjects and other States, by a continued submission to the encroachments, usurpation, and insolence of the Nepaulese. Our subjects, who were exposed to their immediate influence, could not be supposed to hold in very high

high estimation a Government, which permitted a foreign power to despoil and oppress them without resistance and almost without notice ; nor could they fail, by degrees, to regard the Nepaulese as a superior power, and be impelled to seek their favour and protection by siding with them, and endeavouring by timely submission to avert the consequence of their enmity. Restrained by the laws of their country from seeking justice by their own means, disarmed and disused to military habits by the policy of Government, they were exposed helpless to the attacks of a people restrained by no consideration of justice or moderation, and were justly entitled to complain of the neglect of their Government, whose duty to protect them became the more imperative in proportion to their own helplessness. The effects of their feelings had become visible, and your Honourable Committee will not fail to observe in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches and those of the local officers, the terror in which the Goorka name was held, and the aversion entertained by the people at large to expose themselves, by any means to the resentment of that nation. But the feelings of those people are a secondary consideration. On every principle of moral obligation, it was our unquestionable duty to secure the faithful and obedient subjects of the Company's Government against being torn from under the beneficent rule of British sway, in order to be prostrated before the brutish tyranny of the Goorkas, and the neglect of this engagement would have deserved to be regarded as no ordinary business. The continued prevalence of such sentiments as I have described, combined with the increasing rapacity and enterprising spirit of the Goorkas, must shortly have amounted to a dissolution of the ties of allegiance and protection between the British Government and its subjects, and prepared the way for new and more extensive dismemberments of our territory. That this design was systematically pursued, and that this sort of operation on the fears of the Company's subjects was one of the means of forwarding it, I can entertain no doubt. The language of Luchungeer and others, inflated and extravagant as it may seem, was no doubt indicative of the vague and half-formed views which those people had of extending their territories at the expense of ours. The determined spirit of conquest and aggrandisement which characterizes the Goorkas, is strongly exemplified in the extraordinary letter from Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa to the Rajah which was intercepted in Kamaon. That letter also distinctly proves, that the Goorkas were, with premeditation, the aggressors, in the present war, the fact being fully admitted both in the substance of the Rajah's letter recited by Ummer Sing, and in the latter's answer. The letter shews that some of the abler statesmen of Nepaul perceived the mischief of involving that State in a war with the British Government ; but it shews, in equally strong colours, that the arrogant and rapacious spirit of those who prevailed in the Councils of the Rajah wantonly provoked the contest.

99. It is perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, fortunate that the rupture has occurred. The passion of the Goorkas for war and conquest had been inflamed, but not satisfied with the success of their arms over the Rajahs of the Hills; in the course of which they had met with no check, till the result of their attack on Kote Kangra, and the successful opposition of Runjeet Sing, restrained their advance in that direction. Meanwhile they were consolidating their strength and improving their military resources, towards which the possession of a portion of the fertile countries of the plains greatly contributed. Encouraged by the easiness with which their encroachments were submitted to, the military renown of the British Nation in India would not long have appeared to them to be justly ascribed to a Government, which permitted them to seize without resistance considerable portions of its territory, and which sacrificed to them without struggle multitudes of devoted subjects. Hence it may not unreasonably be presumed, that they would have chosen for a more formidable attack on us, a time when the occupation of our arms in another quarter would have left our Northern Provinces at their mercy, while their improved means and strength would have rendered their subsequent punishment a matter infinitely more arduous, than the operations, difficult as they were found to be, of the late campaign.

100. The Honourable the Court of Directors has lately declared its conviction, that we should be compelled to resort to arms for the maintenance of our rights

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rights against the systematic encroachments of the Nepaulese; and, upon the whole, I entertain a confident hope, that the war in which we have been compelled to engage will be regarded by your Honourable Committee as one of unimpeachable justice and unavoidable necessity, with the additional conviction, that its occurrence now may have saved us from a more embarrassing and hazardous contest at a less favourable juncture of our affairs.

101. I now proceed to submit to your Honourable Committee a statement of the proceedings of Government, adopted in consequence of the new relation in which we found ourselves placed towards the Government of Nepal. The same circumstances, arising out of the insalubrity of the climate and the advanced period of the season, which obliged us to withdraw the troops from the Terraie of Bootwul, of course precluded any attempt to recover it, except at a hazard to their health and efficiency, which we did not think it expedient to incur. These considerations equally precluded any more extended system of operations, which it would also require much time and consideration to mature. In this point of view, the intervention of the rainy season, during which neither our own nor the enemy's troops could act with effect, was a fortunate and convenient circumstance. All that could be done, with respect to Bootwul and Sheoraj, was to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, who were greatly alarmed at what had passed, and to prevent the Goorkas from extending their usurpations. Every practicable measure was taken to effect the former purpose by the Magistrate, and the post of Goruckpore was strengthened from Benares. In Sarun, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw made such a disposition of the troops at his disposal, as effectually secured the frontier there; and we restricted him from any further operations without orders, both from an opinion that his force was inadequate to the purpose, and because such an attempt would have been calculated to expose our own frontier to hazard and derange our general plans. In the event, however, of a favourable opportunity occurring of surprising any detachment of Nepaulese troops, he was authorized to attempt the enterprize. The only measure of a general nature which we could adopt, was to prohibit all commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's Provinces and Nepal; a measure which, there was reason to suppose, would distress the enemy, and especially cut off his principal source of supply for military stores of primary utility. A proclamation to this effect was accordingly prepared, and transmitted to the Magistrates of the frontier districts to be promulgated throughout their jurisdictions; to the Resident at Lucknow, with instructions to move the Vizier to publish a corresponding one in his Excellency's territories; and to Major-General Ochterlony, to be promulgated through the territories of the Seikh Chiefs situated between the Jumna and the Ganges.

102. We directed, however, the suspension of the issue of this proclamation, until it should be practicable to remove the factories and establishments of the Honourable Company in the Goorka provinces of Kamaon and Gurhwal, under the superintendence of Mr. Rutherford, who received instructions to that effect, and was desired to communicate his having effected it to the public officers above designated, that the proclamations might then be issued as originally proposed.

103. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of the grounds on which we thought fit to acquaint the Select Committee of Supracargoes at Canton of the actual state of our relations with Nepal; and you will subsequently have had the satisfaction to learn from the Select Committee, that our operations against Nepal are calculated to produce an effect favourable, rather than otherwise, on their relations and intercourse with the Chinese Government.

104. I deemed it advisable to avail myself of the opportunity of the receipt of one of the last letters from the Rajah, to afford him one more opportunity of retracing his steps, and averting the consequences of the imprudence and insolence of his councils. With this view, on the 14th of June I addressed a letter to the Rajah, exposing the insolence and duplicity of the combined proposition and menace which the Rajah's letter conveyed, and displaying the real state of the question. I urged him to reflect on the moderation and good faith of the British Government, on the evasion and deceit which characterized the conduct of his own during the whole course of the affair, and especially on the atrocity of the murders with which the treacherous attack on our tannahs

tannahs had been consummated. I observed, that solicitous as the British Government was to maintain sincere friendship with all its neighbours, and especially with the State of Nepaul, it would afford me the greatest pleasure to see the Government of Nepaul exonerate itself from the disgrace of so odious a transaction, by the public and exemplary punishment of the officers who had committed the outrage. I thought it right, at the same time, to apprize the Rajah of our perfect acquaintance of the language held at Catmandoo, in allusion to differences with this Government, and of the little hope I thence entertained of making impression on his mind: for I thought, if any thing could arrest the Government of Nepaul in its mischievous course, it would be showing them that we knew the extent of their malignant dispositions, and the forewarning them, that if they would have war, it should be a war on which they must stake the existence of their Empire. Arguing from that knowledge, I stated my fear, that we must regard the State of Nepaul as having wantonly made war on the British Government: an experiment which no power in India had tried without entailing on itself destruction. This letter was the last act of the Government, connected with the differences with Nepaul before my departure from the Presidency. I did not receive the Rajah's answer till my arrival at Patna on the 12th of August. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the singular obstinacy and perverseness with which the Rajah, still evading the true grounds of the discussion, repeats and urges his claim to the lands, without adding a single new argument, or attempting to confute one of those used by the British Government. In this letter, also, the Rajah charges us with having attacked and murdered one of his Tannahdars; an accusation the ground of which I am entirely at a loss to discover, no transaction which countenances such an interpretation having occurred to my knowledge. The Rajah refers to a letter addressed by him to me, under date the 4th Assar 1871 (June 1814), as containing the particulars of this event; but no such letter was ever received, and I am morally certain that the act complained of never was committed. The Rajah charges Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with taking possession of lands clearly belonging to the Government of Nepaul, and of other acts of violence, and demands that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw be instructed to restore the twenty-two villages and other lands occupied by him; adding, "in another event, this great Government must take measures for the security and protection of the country of Nepaul, for which it is its duty to provide." It will not fail to strike your Honourable Committee, that although this letter is professedly in reply to one of which the chief topics are the treacherous attack of the tannahs in Bootwul and the murder of the police officers, accompanied by a demand for the punishment of the officers who headed it, neither of those subjects are noticed by the Rajah in the most distant manner.

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105. To a letter so entirely evasive, unsatisfactory, and insulting, no motive for making a reply could exist, either in sense of propriety or in hope of advantage.

106. During my progress up the river, my attention was occupied in fashioning a system of military operations and political arrangements, with a view to the commencement of the campaign, as soon as the season should enable the troops to act; and I now proceed to state to you the general principles on which that system was founded, and the particular views and objects which it was designed to embrace.

107. The immense extent of the Nepaulese frontier, the exposed condition of our own, offering no natural or artificial obstacles to an invading enemy, the singular construction of the Goorka empire, composed of the territories of a variety of petty States, subdued at periods more or less remote by his arms, and reduced to a greater or less degree of subjection, the uncommon strength, of the country, the character of the people, and the novelty of the service to our troops, accustomed to an entirely different species of warfare from that which was now to be undertaken, all conspired to render the formation of the plan of the war a subject of most serious and anxious deliberation.

108. I had adopted every means at my command for obtaining information relative to the strength and resources of the enemy, their natural and artificial

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means of defence, the military features of the country, its political condition and relations, and other circumstances requisite to enable me to form a judgment on the important questions on which I was called to decide. My inquiries were also directed to all points connected with the equipment of the troops, and the means of securing their comfort and efficiency in an arduous and novel service, in a country and climate to which their habits and constitutions were unused. On all these points I was enabled to obtain information, of a nature sufficiently correct and particular to guide my judgment, though of course, as might be expected, wanting in that minute accuracy which, under different circumstances, might have been attained, and I owe it in justice to the public officers and individuals by whose means it was procured, to acknowledge my high sense of their zeal, industry, and intelligence, directed to these objects, originally under no expectation that they would be convertible to the public benefit in this manner, but become, from circumstances, of the highest utility, and communicated with the utmost readiness and alacrity. The information derived from these sources will be found recorded on the Proceedings of the Vice-President in Council, to whom copies of the correspondence conducted under my orders were regularly transmitted.

109. On a full view of all the circumstances and considerations bearing on the case, it appeared to me to be decidedly advantageous to attack the enemy's possessions in several different quarters, by divisions of troops so composed as to be adequate not only to oppose and overcome the force which might be brought against them, but to prosecute their operations in a manner that would ensure their supporting each other, in the accomplishment of such ulterior objects as the course of the war might suggest. With this view, I determined to assemble four separate divisions of troops for the purpose of invading the Nepaulese territory at the following points, as soon as the season should admit of active operations.

110. The principal division was to be assembled on the frontier of Sarun, and was destined to act directly against the enemy's capital by the route of Muckwanpore. Another division was to be assembled at Goruckpore, for the purpose first of resuming the usurped lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and afterwards menacing the Nepaulese province of Palpa. This would, at least, create a diversion in that quarter; but there was the ulterior expectation, that should circumstances be favourable and our means prove adequate, a serious attack on the enemy's positions in Palpa might be tried, in order to break in upon his main communications, and weaken his power and resources by penetrating to and occupying his central possessions. A third division was to be assembled at Seharunpore, for the purpose of penetrating the passes of the Deyra Dhoon, and occupying that valley and other positions in Gurhwall, of seizing the passes of the Jumna and Ganges; thus preventing the retreat in an easterly direction of the enemy's troops serving in their western provinces, and of subsequently aiding operations projected against Kamaon, or co-operating with the fourth division destined to act against the enemy's western army. This army was understood to be composed of the flower of the Goorka troops. Its reduction, and the annihilation of the Goorka influence and authority in the countries between the Jumna and the Sutleje, objects of primary interest, were to be effected by a fourth division, to be formed of the corps stationed at Kurnoul and Ludiana.

111. Besides these principal attacks, it was my wish to prepare a force for the early reduction of Kamaon, as soon as the enemy's force in other quarters should have become sufficiently occupied to prevent their reinforcing that province. The importance of this measure will appear to your Honourable Committee from the sequel of this despatch; but the limited force at my disposal precluded the practicability of making the provision, without weakening the other division, and hazarding the derangement of operations which, upon principles apparently solid, seemed to promise a success so rapid and decisive as would immediately terminate the war.

112. With a view to the security of our eastern provinces, a force was assembled for the protection of the tract east of the river Koosi, which could not be recovered by the principal division of the army destined for active service.

vice. The primary objects of this detachment were purely defensive; not however to the exclusion of efforts of a more active nature, which should tend to the better security of the frontier which it was destined to defend. The magnitude of provision imposed on us by the vast extent in which the enemy's territory bounded your possessions, will not escape the reflection of the Honourable Committee.

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113. For the more advantageous distribution of official labour, and the greater convenience, generally, of the arrangement, the plan of the campaign, both in its general features and particular details, was digested and prepared in the department of the Commander-in-Chief.

114. With the operations of the troops it was my determination to combine a system of political arrangement, calculated to promote and secure the objects of the war. The basis of this system was to engage in our cause the expelled Chiefs of the ancient hill principalities reduced by the Goorkas, and thereby to draw over to us their former subjects. The general tenour of my information led me to believe, that the detestation in which the Goorkas were held by the inhabitants of the conquered territory, would induce them to avail themselves of so favourable an opportunity as would be presented, through the invasion of the Goorka dominions by a British army, to rise against their oppressors and exert their utmost efforts for the subversion of their power. The attachment which they were supposed still to retain towards the families of their hereditary Chiefs, encouraged a belief that their zeal would be invigorated by an expectation of the restoration of the exiled families. It was my intention to employ the influence of their feelings in aid of our cause, by engaging to exclude for ever the power of the Goorkas, and to re-establish the ancient line of Princes under the guarantee of the British Government, on no other conditions, than that the exertions of the people and their Chiefs should be contributed in the way by which they could best promote the objects of the war. Either from habitual dread of the Goorkas, or diffidence of our success, occasioned by our failures in the early operations, this expectation was not generally realized. I have no reason, however, to doubt the existence of the disposition ascribed to them, on which the plan was founded; and I attribute their inactivity to the unpromising colour which our affairs for some time bore.

115. I now proceed to state more particularly the several measures and arrangements, military and political, connected with the formation and destination of the different divisions of the army above described.

116. The division intended to act against the western provinces of the Goorkas and force under Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa was placed under the command of Colonel (now Major-General) Ochterlony, and consisted, in the first instance, of the strength* stated in the margin, subsequently augmented to the extent† also there specified, and aided by a considerable force of irregulars,‡ composed

* *Original Strength:*

Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers..	950
Native Infantry	4,778
Pioneers	265
TOTAL.....	5,993

Ordnance.

Two 18-pounders.	Two 5½-inch mortars.
Ten 6-pounders.	Two 5½-inch howitzers.

† *Augmented Strength:*

Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers..	1,061
Native Infantry	5,735
Pioneers	316
TOTAL.....	7,112

Inclusive of European officers.

Ordnance.

Two 18-pounders.	Two 5½-inch mortars.	Two 5½-inch howitzers.
Ten 6-pounders.	Four 4-inch mortars.	Two 4½-inch howitzers.

‡ *Irregulars:—4,463, including auxiliaries, furnished by the Seikh chiefs.*

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composed partly of auxiliaries furnished by the protected Seikh Chiefs or the expelled Rajah of Hindoor, and partly by levies for the immediate service of the British Government. The total amount to which these irregulars, attached to this division, were carried in the course of the campaign is exhibited in the margin.* It may be proper to state in this place, also, that the Goorka troops who deserted in the course of the operations of Major-General Ochterlony's division were taken into our pay, and formed an attached and useful corps. Their number (not including the great body of deserters towards the close of the campaign) is also stated in the margin.

117. The principal object to which the operations of this division were directed, was the reduction or dispersion of the Goorka army commanded by Ummer Sing Thappa, and the expulsion of the Goorkas from their conquests between the Sutleje and the Jumna. This object, it was supposed, might be attained by a movement of Major-General Ochterlony's division, which combined with the occupation of the Dhoon, and the passes of the Jumna and the Ganges, would either ensure the defeat of Ummer Sing Thappa, or compel him to surrender or to disperse, and endeavour to escape by the northern routes into the eastern provinces of the Empire: an attempt tantamount to the dissolution of his force for all military purposes. It could not clearly be foreseen at that moment, what would be the precise course of operations which Ummer Sing would adopt; and under the supposed circumstances of his situation, and the expected insurrection of the inhabitants, it was natural to imagine, that when he found himself pressed by us, he would endeavour to break away and retire upon the provinces beyond the Ganges. It was also not beyond contemplation, that the Government of Nepaul, alarmed at the extent of our preparations, might recal the troops in their distant provinces, with a view to concentrate them for the defence of the capital; and that Ummer Sing might, in pursuance of such a design, suddenly break up and withdraw across the rivers before our troops could hem him in. To defeat this purpose, the early preparation of Major-General Ochterlony's division, and of that destined to act in Gurhwall, was an object of solicitude and was proportionably urged. Whatever might be Ummer Sing's design, there was obvious advantage in securing, as early as possible, the passages of the Ganges and Jumna, and the possession of the strong country lying between those rivers or on either side of them, whether in the purpose of preventing his retreat, or of cutting off supplies and reinforcements from the eastward. With a view to the possible event of Ummer Sing determining to maintain himself in the strong holds which he possessed between the Jumna and the Sutleje, Major-General Ochterlony's division was provided with all the materials requisite for the siege of fortified places; and he very judiciously availed himself of the option left to him to carry his battering train with him into the hills in the first instance. It soon appeared that Ummer Sing had taken the resolution of defending the territory which he actually occupied, and Major-General Ochterlony's operations were directed accordingly to the reduction of his forts and stockaded positions. It cannot be necessary to enter more particularly into the details of the arrangements connected with the equipment of this division, which was in all respects most efficient in every department.

118. I shall now lay before you the substance of the instructions with which Major-General Ochterlony was furnished in his political capacity, in prosecution of the arrangements which it was proposed to combine with the military operations of the division under his command.

119. It has been already stated, that the basis of these arrangements was to unite in our cause the inhabitants of the hills and the representatives of the ancient reigning families, by holding out to the former their emancipation from the Goorka tyranny and the return of their ancient sovereign, and to the latter the restoration of their dominions and authority, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government, on the simple condition of their exerting themselves to the best of their means in aiding our efforts for the expulsion of the Goorkas.

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120. In the instructions addressed to Major-General Ochterlony, under my orders, on the 30th of September 1814, I have entered into a detailed discussion of this question, and have fully examined the arguments by which it appeared to me to be either recommended or discouraged, and have stated the result of my deliberations to be decidedly in favour of the measure, notwithstanding the weight of some of the dissuasive arguments offered by Major-General Ochterlony, or suggested by my own reflexions.

121. It would needlessly augment the unavoidable length of this despatch, if I were to attempt to include in it the detailed reasoning employed in the instructions to Major-General Ochterlony, for which I will therefore beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the document itself.* On a consideration of that despatch, I hope it will appear to your Honourable Committee that I was warranted, by the state of my information, in concluding that the encouragement thus held out to the inhabitants and the ancient chiefs to exert themselves in the expulsion of the Goorkas, was likely to be of essential aid in the progress of our military operations; that the apprehended embarrassments of our connexion with the restored chiefs were over-rated; and finally, that, under the admitted importance of expelling the Goorkas, and the manifest inexpediency of reducing the hilly tract in question under our own immediate dominion, there was no other apparent plan of settlement so advantageous and desirable, as the restoration of the ancient dynasties, under the general controul and guarantee of the British Government.

122. On this basis, then, I directed Major-General Ochterlony to regulate his proceedings with relation to those chiefs; and I furnished him with the draft of a proclamation to be published at such time as he might deem advisable, declaring the intention and resolution of expelling the Goorkas, and restoring such of the ancient chiefs as should zealously co-operate in that work, for which purpose they were invited and enjoined to come forward.

123. In the same instructions I stated to Major-General Ochterlony, that while I considered the restoration of the ancient chiefs as constituting the general rule of proceeding, I should not judge it expedient, with reference to our immediate interests, or consistent with the character and honour of the British Government, to employ our power to re-establish a chief of notorious profligacy or imbecility in his former possessions, against the will of the majority of the inhabitants. This observation was applied particularly to the case of Kurreem Perkaush, the expelled Rajah of Sirmore or Nahun, whose situation is referred to in the twenty-first paragraph of this despatch, and whose vices and weakness were understood to render him no less obnoxious to his former subjects than unfit to govern. The arrangement contemplated was to place in the Government his son Futty Sing, a minor under the guardianship of the most able and respectable male relations of the family, and to secure for Kurreem Perkaush a suitable provision, on the condition of his residing at a distance from Sirmore and not taking any part in the affairs of the country. I trust it will appear to your Honourable Committee, that this resolution is founded on just principles, when it is remembered that we were under no obligation to restore these chiefs; that it was an act purely gratuitous on our part, and that the dictates of natural justice would be obeyed, without injury to the rights of any individual, by consulting the wishes of the people and the interests of the country in the selection of the person to fill the vacant sovereignty. I left the decision of this case to Major-General Ochterlony, sensible that, notwithstanding the delicacy and nicety of the task, it could be entrusted to him with perfect confidence.

124. I next adverted to my intention with regard to Sreenuggur; but as this will form the subject of a subsequent part of this despatch, I shall not touch further on it in this place.

125. Although I had deemed it proper to apprise Major-General Ochterlony of the judgment which I had formed on the facts within my knowledge, and to furnish him with such instructions as I could frame from the information before me, it was manifest that they were founded on facts and reasoning which were open to conviction. It was my aim, therefore, to convey to him a clear

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exposition

* Vide pages 61 to 66.

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exposition of my own views, and a statement of certain general principles of policy, leaving to him an entire latitude as to their practical application. I desired Major-General Ochterlony to communicate to me his sentiments, respecting the degree of controul and authority which it would be expedient to establish over the restored Chiefs, observing that I entertained no views of territorial acquisition between the Suteje and the Jumna, beyond the eventual occupation of such posts as might be temporarily necessary, towards the consolidation of the barriers which I meant to establish there for the security of our frontier. On the part of the Hill Chief, all that it appeared to me necessary to require was free passage and immunity for our merchants and their goods, military service, assistance in the supply and accommodation of our troops during military operations, and general observance of fidelity and attachment to the British Government.

126. In considering the support which might be derived to our measures from the aid of Hill Chiefs, I adverted to Rajah Sunsar Chund of Nahun, whose enmity to the Goorkas is well known, and seemed likely to excite him to take an active part against them, which might have operated as a very useful diversion in favour of Major-General Ochterlony. I directed the attention both of Major-General Ochterlony and the Resident at Delhi to this object, and some correspondence passed between Sunsar Chund and Major-General Ochterlony, but no movement was made by the Rajah. He probably acted under the influence of Runjeet Sing, whose policy it was to avoid for a time taking any overt part in the approaching contest between the British Government and the Goorkas, and to await the result of their contending efforts. At a subsequent period of Major-General Ochterlony's operations, a singular correspondence took place between him and an European,* a deserter from His Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons, who had engaged in Sunsar Chund's service and commanded a considerable body of his tooops. This person proposed to join Major-General Ochterlony with his forces, and under my authority he was encouraged to come over. The details of the conditions on which it was proposed to engage him, and the grounds of the procedure, are fully explained in the correspondence with Major-General Ochterlony. As this correspondence terminated in nothing, and had no influence on Major-General Ochterlony's operations, it is not necessary to advert to the subject but in general terms. All practicable means were placed at Major-General Ochterlony's disposal, to enable him to avail himself with effect of the services of the Hill Chiefs and their former subjects, in the event of their shewing a disposition to join him. He was authorized to make advances of money, or to supply them with arms and ammunition (it being understood that they had been deprived of their arms by the Goorkas), and was furnished with a general direction regarding the course of conduct to be pursued towards them.

127. At a subsequent period of the campaign, when the necessity of having a decided numerical superiority over the enemy, to enable him to prosecute his operations against Ummer Sing with vigour and effect became evident, and it was impracticable to reinforce him with regular troops, Major-General Ochterlony was authorized to entertain irregulars, to such extent as he might deem to be absolutely necessary. The amount to which these levies were carried has already been stated, in the enumeration of the force employed under Major-General Ochterlony's orders.

128. Information had reached me, that afforded reason for believing that Ummer Sing Thappa, notwithstanding his apparently zealous devotion to the cause of his country, was secretly disaffected to the ruling administration of Nepaul, and that he might be induced to withdraw from the service and surrender the Goorka army and possessions within his Government and command, if assured of protection and liberal provision from the British Government. Without attaching implicit credit to this intelligence, which subsequent events have indeed shewn to have been either wholly unfounded or grossly exaggerated, I did not think it was to be altogether disregarded; and I accordingly furnished Major-General Ochterlony with secret instructions to encourage any overture which might be made by Ummer Sing to the effect above stated, and with authority to promise, in the name of the British Government, an asylum in our provinces, and a permanent provision for Ummer Sing and his family, on the condition

* Named O'Brien.

dition of his surrendering with his army, and putting us in possession of the country which he occupied.

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129. It is proper to mention in this place, the arrangement which I judged it expedient to make for the conduct of Major-General Ochterlony's political duties connected with the Seikh Chieftains, during his absence on the service on which he was about to proceed. In the actual and possible state of affairs, it did not appear to be advisable to leave the station of Ludiana without an accredited and authorized agent for the transaction of political affairs, for maintaining a friendly intercourse with the neighbouring Chiefs, for obtaining and transmitting intelligence of their views and proceedings, and for exercising the necessary controul over the petty Seikh States under our protection, during the absence of nearly the whole of the stationary force of Ludiana. To accomplish these objects in the most effectual manner in the absence of Major-General Ochterlony, I directed that officer to leave his assistant, Captain Birch, at Ludiana, to carry on the duties in question, subject to his general controul and superintendence, and under such instructions as he might judge it expedient to address to that officer from time to time. This arrangement has been attended with all the benefit I anticipated from it, and the duties allotted to Captain Birch, which have involved some cases of no small delicacy and importance, have been performed by him with great prudence and judgment, and to my entire satisfaction.

130. I desired Major-General Ochterlony to impart to Runjeet Sing, previously to his march from Ludiana, the general object of his movement, and to convey to him such assurances as should satisfy his mind, not only of our friendly disposition generally, but that the proposed measures of the British Government were entirely unconnected with any thing that could affect his interests. I entertained, indeed, at the juncture, no suspicion that Runjeet Sing could have the thought of taking advantage of the absence of the force from Ludiana, to molest the chiefs under our protection, or otherwise infringe the existing treaty. Any attempt, on his part, to support, or assist the Goorkas, especially if the early operations of Major-General Ochterlony's division should be successful, was highly improbable, and Major-General Ochterlony had it in his power to prove to Runjeet Sing, that Ummer Sing had actually proposed, on more than one occasion, the union of the British and Goorka army against Runjeet Sing, whom he affected to treat as a common enemy. Your Honourable Committee is aware, that at a later period of the war, when repeated disasters had rendered the issue of the contest doubtful, the movements of Runjeet Sing were of a nature to demand my particular attention. There can, indeed, be no doubt, that he, in common with the other Chiefs and States of India, was anxiously observing the progress and events of the war. Whatever might have been Runjeet's disposition, his experience, and knowledge of our character induced him to be careful against a premature indication of any unfriendly feeling; and the secret hopes and expectations which he might have entertained were soon absorbed in attention to difficulties dawning on himself, and were ultimately extinguished by the prosperous turn of our affairs.

131. The whole of Major-General Ochterlony's preparation being completed, and the plan of operations and political arrangements to be pursued determined on as far as possible, he proceeded to Rooper, where the force was assembled, and from whence he was to commence his march into the Hills.

132. I have already stated, generally, the objects proposed to be effected by the division destined for Gurhwall, which was placed under the command of the late Major General Gillespie. After the occupation of the Deyra Dhoon with the passages of the rivers, and the completion of the arrangements for intercepting the eventual retreat of the armies of Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing, it was intended that Major-General Gillespie's division should proceed to Kyardah Dhoon and reduce the Fort of Nahun (Jyetuck) the principal strong hold of the enemy in the south-east quarter of their possessions beyond the Jumna. Major-General Gillespie was instructed, at the same time, to form a separate detachment for the occupation of the city and valley of Sreenuggur; but subsequent events rendered it necessary to relinquish this plan, and measures for the reduction of Sreenuggur were deferred to a future time. The fall of Sreenuggur, it was obvious,

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obvious, must at all times depend on that of Kamaon on the one side, and the portion of Gurhwall, situated between the Ganges and the Jumna on the other. For the details of the instructions issued to Major-General Gillespie, under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the letters* from the Adjutant-General to that officer. His particular attention was directed, as your Honourable Committee will observe, to the seizure of the ferries on the Jumna and Ganges, and the occupation of posts which should most effectually preclude the enemy's retreat, and to the occupation of the town of Deyra as a central position, together with the fort of Kalunga or Nala Panee. This fort was reported to be in an unfinished state, and to be incapable of any serious resistance. Major-General Gillespie was instructed, however, to direct the officer who might be employed to seize it, not to make the attempt without artillery, if it should be found of such a description that artillery ought, on regular professional principles, to be required for its reduction. With a view to the more effectual obstruction of the enemy, communications were opened with the chiefs and inhabitants of the district lying to the north of the Dhoon, for the purpose of inviting them to guard the passes in the respective districts, and oppose the retreat of the enemy to the utmost of their power, in the event of his being obliged to pursue the northern routes. Measures were ordered to be taken for assisting and supporting them by detachments of regular or irregular troops. These communications were conducted by Mr. Fraser, the First Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, who was deputed to Hurdwar, and ultimately directed to join the division under the command of Major-General Gillespie, for the purpose of establishing the communications above referred to, of aiding Major-General Gillespie in any intercourse which he might find it necessary to hold with the chiefs and inhabitants of the country which would become the scene of his operations, and for other purposes which will be stated in a subsequent paragraph.

133. The force originally assembled under the command of Major-General Gillespie is stated in the margin.† After the death of that lamented officer, the temporary command devolved on Colonel Mawbey, of his Majesty's Fifty-third Foot, the next senior officer, and was afterwards conferred on Major-General Martindell. This division was successively reinforced ‡ by several battalions of Native Infantry and by a large body of Irregulars,§ a portion of which was stationed in the Dhoon and other parts of Gurhwall, while the remainder was employed with the army in the siege of Jyetuck. The total number of Irregulars attached to this division is inserted in the margin. The duty of raising these Irregulars devolved on Mr. Fraser, and they were embodied and placed under the command of Lieutenant Young, an officer peculiarly qualified for the charge.

134. The

* These documents are embraced in pages 157 to 166, and 179 to 183.

† *Original Strength:*

Artillery, Native and European, including gun-lascars and drivers..	247
European Infantry (His Majesty's Fifty-third).....	785
Native Infantry	2,343
Pioneers	138
TOTAL.....	3,513

Ordnance.

Two 12-pounders. | Eight 6-pounders. | Four 5½-inch howitzers.

‡ *Augmented Strength:*

Artillery, Native and European, including gun-lascars and drivers..	810
European Infantry (His Majesty's Fifty-third)	856
Native Infantry	8,492
Pioneers	164
Skinner's Horse	100
TOTAL.....	10,422

Ordnance.

Four 18-pounders. | Two 8 -inch mortars. | Two 4½-inch mortars. | Two 4½-inch
Six. . 6-pounders. | Two 5½-inch mortars. | Two 5½-inch howitzers. | howitzers.

§ *Irregulars:*—6,668 of various descriptions.

134. The force under the command of Major-General Gillespie was assembled at Seharunpore by the middle of October, and marched towards the Dhoon shortly after.

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135. An impression, derived from information which had reached me, that the permanent occupation of the provinces of Sreenuggur or Gurhwall by the British Government would be advantageous to our interests in a commercial point of view, as securing the command of the great roads of Tartary and consequently the trade with that country had induced me to except the Rajah of Gurhwall from the general resolution which I had formed, of combining with the expulsion of the Goorkas, the restoration of the ancient chiefs. Clearer information on this subject subsequently obtained, satisfied me that this object, as well as others of a political nature, would be more effectually obtained by the possession of Kamaon, and induced me to relinquish the intention of retaining Gurhwall, with the exception of such parts of it as might be desirable for us on other grounds.

136. With a view to obtain information calculated to enable me to decide on this point, I directed the Resident at Delhi to institute inquiries into the subject, and gave similar instructions to Major-General Ochterlony. I also instructed Mr. Metcalfe to make inquiry concerning the family of the exiled Rajah of Sreenuggur, and on other points of importance, with reference to our views and objects as connected with that province. In prosecution of these inquiries and other purposes, as above stated, Mr. Fraser was deputed to Hurdwar, and afterwards joined the division under the command of Major-General Gillespie. Mr. Fraser was furnished with instructions, through the Resident at Delhi, for the guidance of his conduct in the execution of the duties assigned to him, for the details of which I beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatch* addressed to Mr. Metcalfe under my order. The principal points to which Mr. Fraser's attention was directed were as follows. To endeavour to excite the inhabitants of the northern districts of Gurhwall to cut off the retreat of the Goorka army through the mountain passes, and to encourage them to exertion in our service, by holding out promise of emancipation from the Goorka yoke; to collect information which might enable me to determine whether the country of Sreenuggur (Gurhwall), or any adjacent country, would be expediently annexed to the British dominions, with reference especially to the commercial objects above adverted to; to obtain information regarding the expelled Rajah of Sreenuggur and the members of his family with reference to the possible event of it being determined to reinstate him in the whole or a part of the ancient possessions of his family; to assume the management of any territory which might be conquered by the British troops under the command of Major-General Gillespie, and to establish the authority of the British Government there, either on a temporary or a permanent footing, as might be determined; to aid Major-General Gillespie in his negotiations and communications with the chiefs and inhabitants of the country in which he was to act. Mr. Fraser was instructed carefully to avoid committing the faith of the British Government in any way, with respect to the restoration of the exiled family, or the final establishment of the British Government, while he afforded every assurance of the entire exclusion of the Goorkas in future, and the utmost regard for the rights, privileges, and usages of the inhabitants. A proclamation, framed in this spirit, was transmitted to Major-General Gillespie, to be addressed to the people of Gurhwall on the advance of the troops, or at such time as he might judge most expedient.

137. Mr. Fraser was informed, that he was not expected to assume any authority, separate or independent of that necessarily vested in Major-General Gillespie, in all points involving the successful execution of the service for which the force under that officer's command had been assembled, and the utmost cordiality and harmony of co-operation were enjoined to both in the performance of their respective duties.

138. I refer your Honourable Committee to Mr. Fraser's reports† from Hurdwar, for the information collected by him relative to the past revolutions and present state of Gurhwall and Kamaon, with his sentiments and remarks on a

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variety

* Vide pages 67 and 137.

† Vide pages 234 and 243.

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variety of interesting questions involved in the discussion, which will, I am persuaded, impress your Honourable Committee with the most favourable opinion of his zeal, ability, and industry.

139. The result of the enquiries relative to the commercial advantages likely to result from the possession of Sreenuggur having, as above stated, satisfied me that they were imaginary, I at a subsequent stage of the affair determined to relinquish the intention of annexing it to the Honourable Company's dominions, and to avail myself of the direct aid of the expelled Rajah and his family, and to reinstate him in the authority of his ancestors, if he should fulfil my expectations and his own promise of effectual assistance in the accomplishment of the war. With these views, he was invited to proceed to the British camp, and furnished with means to perform the journey. No benefit, however, resulted from his presence or from any exertions of his family. My final resolutions respecting his family and the province of Gurhwall, will be communicated in the sequel of this despatch.

140. The original objects of Mr. Fraser's deputation to Hurdwar comprehended an inquiry into the state of the province of Kamaon and the general disposition of its inhabitants; but as the conduct of all affairs relative to Kamaon was subsequently vested in Mr. Gardner, the Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, I have reserved what was stated in the previous instructions relative to that province, for the purpose of connecting it with the statement which I now proceed to submit to you, of my original plans and measures relative to Kamaon.

141. I have already stated, that the impracticability which appeared to exist of allotting a regular force for the occupation of the province in question, induced me to suspend any attempt on that province, until after some decided success in the western portion of the Goorka territory, or other favourable circumstances, should render disposable a force for service in Kamaon. This object was, however, always anxiously kept in view, till it was ultimately effected, in the manner which will be stated in a subsequent part of this letter.

142. Notwithstanding the circumstances which precluded any immediate attempt in Kamaon, it appeared to be highly expedient, even in the earliest stage of the war, to take such measures as might be practicable, in furtherance of my contemplated purpose of wresting that province from the dominion of the Goorkas. I had, with this view, at a very early period of my proceedings, directed Mr. Rutherford, the gentleman charged with the management of the commercial concerns of the Company in Kamaon, and who had acquired a considerable knowledge of the country, as well as a personal acquaintance with some of the leading inhabitants, to open communications with them in order to ascertain their dispositions. Mr. Rutherford had likewise been employed in collecting information on many points connected with intended military operations, both in that country and in Gurhwall, in which he had evinced great zeal and exertions. As the season for active measures approached, however, I deemed it advisable that the conduct of this important branch of our measures should be vested in an individual of more approved talents, judgement, and political experience and I selected Mr. Gardner for the duty, as possessing all the requisite qualities in an eminent degree.

143. While I contemplated the annexation of Sreenuggur to the British dominions, the possession of Kamaon (regarding which province my information was defective) did not appear to offer any advantage, further than as a portion of it might have been advantageously united to Sreenuggur, with a view to the possession of a good frontier, and to the greater security of a commercial communication with the countries at the back of the Snowy Mountains. The obvious proceeding, therefore, on the principles adopted elsewhere, would have been the restoration of the ancient family of the Rajahs of Kamaon. Rajah Loll Sing, the person generally recognized as the representative of the house, was not however the legitimate heir, his father, though a member of the ruling family, having obtained the Government by usurpation, and having put to death many of his nearest relations to secure his authority. These acts, combined with a defective title, had, it was understood, alienated the regard of the Kamaonese from this branch of the ruling family; and it would neither have been just nor politic to employ our power, in order to force an obnoxious individual

or

or family on the people of that country. On the other hand, it was generally asserted that Choutra Bum Sah, who exercised the chief authority of the Nepaulese Government in Kamaon, although a Goorka, had by his mild and equitable rule acquired the good will of the people. He was moreover known to possess a disposition favourable to the British character and government, and had just cause of resentment against the present administration at Catmandoo, through whose violence and intrigues his relations and connexions had been destroyed, his influence subverted, and himself removed to an honourable exile at a distance from the capital. This state of things suggested the expediency of endeavouring to excite Bum Sah to throw off his allegiance to the Goorka Government, and to establish himself, under our guarantee, in the independant possession of Kamaon. The attention of Mr. Fraser and Mr. Metcalfe had been directed to the collection of information, which should correct or confirm the facts and opinion on which the plan above adverted to was founded.

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144. The result of their inquiries confirmed the correctness of the information and surmise, respecting the general dislike in which Loll Sing was held, though he possessed some adherents. It appeared, moreover, that there existed in obscurity nearer heirs to the Rajah of Kamaon than Loll Sing: it satisfied me, also, that the establishment of Bum Sah, a foreigner and a Goorka, would be extremely repugnant to the wishes of the people. Mr. Fraser was assured by all with whom he conferred, that the Government of the English would be infinitely more acceptable than either. Mr. Fraser's principal informant, on these and other points, was a Brahmin of Kamaon, named Hurruck Deo Jotshee, who had been an hereditary minister to the old Government of that country, had borne a distinguished share in the revolutions of Kamaon and Gurhwall, and was still supposed to possess influence in those countries. He was the decided enemy of Loll Sing and the Goorkas, and of course his opinions were to be received with the apprehension that they might be somewhat tinged with his prejudice and his personal views. Upon the whole, however, there was abundant reason to give credit to the facts and the state of public opinion in Kamaon, which were confirmed from other sources and by subsequent experience. Having, moreover, now become satisfied of the inability of retaining the whole of Gurhwall or Sreenuggur, and being convinced that the possession of Kamaon would secure all the advantages contemplated by the other arrangement, besides being more valuable in itself, and possessing peculiar advantages in a political and military point of view, I determined to occupy this country, with the intention of annexing it permanently to the dominion of the Honourable Company. This resolution violated no right of the ancient rulers, or of the inhabitants in general. The conquest of the Goorkas had annihilated the political rights of both, and the expulsion of the former conquerors by our arms, placed the country at our disposal by the right of conquest. The nearest heirs had neither hopes of recovering the dominions of their family nor the means of attempting it, while the representative of the other branch was unacceptable to the body of the people, whose general disposition was decidedly and eagerly favourable to the British Government.

145. My instructions* for the guidance of Mr. Gardner, then, were framed on the basis of this resolution. Although I had determined not to establish Bum Sah in Kamaon, it appeared nevertheless to be highly probable that he might be induced to surrender the province, on being assured of an asylum, and a permanent provision for his family, from the British Government; and Mr. Gardner's early efforts were directed to the opening a communication with Bum Sah, and commencing a negotiation with him for this purpose. Hustee Dull Sah, the brother of Bum Sah, was Governor of the adjoining province of Dootee, and there was some reason to believe that he participated in the supposed disposition of his brother. A very expedient mode, both of contracting the limits of the Goorkas and providing for the family of Bum Sah and his brother, presented itself, in allotting to them a part or the whole of the province of Dootee. Other modes of providing for them, either in or without the limits of Kamaon, were adverted to; but it was desired that, if possible, any pledge as to the particular mode of provision should be deferred until the province should actually be occupied.

146. In

* Vide page 138.

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146. In the existing difficulty of sending a force into the country, sufficient to overcome opposition, it suggested itself to me that a corps might be moved towards the frontier, the appearance of which, together with a corps of irregulars which I had determined to raise for service in that quarter, might give a sufficient degree of countenance, to enable Bum Sah, if so disposed, to declare in our favour and overturn the Goorka authority. This arrangement, however, could not conveniently be adopted; while, on the other hand, the practicability of allotting a regular force, adequate to the reduction of the country against opposition, diminished daily by the necessity of reinforcing the divisions of the army employed to the westward of the Ganges, and of maintaining at least the appearance of a force on the Southern frontier.

147. In the event of an arrangement being made with Bum Sah for the transfer of the province, it was my intention that Mr. Gardner should advance into Kamaon, accompanied by a force sufficient for its unopposed occupation, and assume the Government in the name of the Honourable Company. If however, it should become necessary to reduce it by force of arms, I intended that Mr. Gardner should accompany the force to be employed for that purpose as soon as it could be assembled, in a capacity similar to that assigned to Mr Fraser in Gurhwall, and that he should in like manner assume charge of it, and establish the British authority after it should be occupied by our arms. Mr. Gardner proceeded to Moradabad, with a view to the more ready communication with Bum Sah and collection of information. My further proceedings and final resolution respecting Kamaon, together with the result, will form the subject of a subsequent part of this despatch.

148. The division intended to act in the direction of Bootwul and Palpa, as stated in the one hundred and tenth paragraph, was ordered to be assembled at Goruckpore, and placed under the command of Major-General John Sullivan Wood. The objects to be obtained by the advance of this division, as stated in general terms in a former paragraph, were to recover the Terraie of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and afterwards to menace the enemy's frontier, with the view of creating a diversion in favour of the division advancing on Catmandoo, and of penetrating, if practicable, the hills, so as to occupy Palpa and Tonsein, the principal station and dépôt of the Goorka in that quarter. His attention was to be subsequently directed to Reree gaut, an important position on the Gunduck, commanding the principal line of communication between the capital and the western provinces. After securing these objects, the further movements of this division were to be regulated by circumstances,

149. The division under Major-General Wood's command was of the strength and composition stated in the margin,* and it was intended that its operations should

* *Original Strength :*

Eighth Regiment Native Cavalry	114(a)
Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers ...	457
European Infantry (His Majesty's Seventeenth)	958
Native Infantry	2,875
Pioneers	90
TOTAL.....	4,494

Exclusive of European officers.

Ordnance.

Four 6-pounders. | Three 3-pounders. | Three 4½-inch mortars. | Two 4½-inch howitzers.

Strength after alterations subsequently ordered :

Eighth Regiment Native Cavalry	564(b)
Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers....	712
Native Infantry	3,332
Pioneers	90
TOTAL.....	4,698

Exclusive of European officers.

Ordnance.

Two 18-pounders. | Eight 6-pounders. | Three 4½-inch-mortars. | Two 4½-inch howitzers.

*Irregulars :—*A Hill Corps, consisting of 900 men.

(a) Afterwards joined Major-General George Wood's division.
(b) Subsequently withdrawn and replaced by Gardner's Horse.

should commence about the 15th of November, the climate of the Terraie antecedently to that period being unfavourable to the health of the troops. Major-General Wood was furnished with detailed instructions* for his guidance in the execution of the proposed service. A general latitude of discretion was necessarily left to him, but the specific objects of his advance, as well as the mode in which, according to the best judgment, I was able to form from the information before me they were to be accomplished, were indicated and recommended in the instructions with which he was furnished by the Adjutant-General. After clearing the Terraie and re-establishing the British authority in the usurped lands, the object to which Major-General Wood's attention was pointed was to force or turn the defile of Niakote (above the town of Bootwul), and advance to Tonsein, the principal military station and dépôt of the Nepaulese in Palpa, and the Head-Quarters of the Goorka commander in that quarter; and after attacking any force which might be in that direction, to establish himself at Palpa and at Reree Gaut. The occupation of these positions, it was observed, must have a very powerful influence on the general operations of the war, and the consequences would not be confined to the immediate advantage of obtaining a footing in the central possessions of the enemy, and not very distant from Goorka Proper, the original seat of his power, but extend their influence to the more remote operations of the British troops east and west.

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150. A large body of information respecting the roads, the passes, and the general features of the country intended to be the scene of the operations of the division, had been obtained from the magistrate of Goruckpore and other public officers, whose attention had been directed to the collection of such information. This, together with the result of the inquiries set on foot by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw during his deputation to Bootwul, and by Lieutenant Pickersgill, the Surveyor, as well as information obtained from Dr. Buchanan and Mr. David Scott, formerly stationed in Goruckpore, was communicated to Major-General Wood, and conditional instructions and authority, relative to the most advantageous points for penetrating the hills, were also addressed to him, with reference to the information derived from those sources, subject, of course, to the correction from further inquiry and personal examination. Major-General Wood was furnished with authority to make such disbursements as he should find necessary for procuring accurate intelligence, and every practicable arrangement was made for placing his division in a state of the utmost efficiency in every branch of its equipments. It was with some regret that I found I could not augment its numerical strength; but in the actual condition of our military establishments, it was impossible to allot a greater force to this service, without drawing from other quarters where the urgency for it was still greater. It was necessary, at the same time, to make provision for the defence and tranquillity of the populous city and province of Benares; which could not be with safety altogether demanded of irregular troops. Indeed, in order to render the corps composing Major-General Wood's detachment as complete as possible, every practicable reduction had been ordered to be made in station guards and troops employed in local civil duties, for which purpose Burkundauzes were ordered to be substituted, in every case that would admit of it with safety to the public interests. Major-General Wood arrived at Goruckpore on the 15th November, his division having been assembled there about the same period.

151. I deemed it expedient to commit to Major-General Wood the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements to be combined with the operations of this division; and I proceed to state the substance of the instructions with which he was furnished, for his guidance in the execution of this duty. In conformity to the resolution already explained to your Honourable Committee, the basis of these arrangements was the restoration of the ancient line of the Hill Chiefs of those countries which might be wrested from the Goorkas by our arms, under our guarantee for the perpetual exclusion of the Goorka power and influence. Instructions were therefore issued to Major-General Wood, corresponding in spirit with those addressed to Major-General Ochterlony, subject, of course, to such modifications as variations of circumstances might suggest.

[8 T]

Major

* Vide page 136.

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Major-General Wood was furnished with the draft of a proclamation to be issued by him at a proper time, inviting the co-operations of the chiefs and inhabitants of the country in which his division was to operate, and declaring the intentions of the British Government in their favour, on condition of their exerting themselves in the manner desired. Major-General Wood's attention was particularly directed to the situation and circumstances of the exiled Rajah of Palpa and his family, residing in Goruckpore. Much information had been obtained from the uncle and manager of the Rajah, and there was no reason to doubt that the utmost exertions of this family would be employed in aiding the operations of our troops. It was my intention that Rajah Ruttun Sing should be reinstated in the original possessions of his family, to which, according to his conduct, I proposed to unite some of the petty principalities of which the chiefs might have become extinct. It was my belief, and I am still disposed to think it the case, that many of these families had been extirpated by the barbarous policy of the Goorkas. In this circumstance their possessions would, on the expulsion of the Goorkas, be of course at the disposal of the British Government, and would have been open to such arrangements as might appear to be most conducive to the general interests. On all these points Major-General Wood was directed particularly to report, in order to enable me to determine on the exact procedure to be ultimately adopted. Major-General Wood was desired to signify to Rajah Ruttun Sing distinctly, that the low lands of Bootwul would be excepted from the general restoration, as it would be necessary for the interests of the Company that it should remain in the exclusive possession of the British Government. Directions were further given to Major-General Wood, to consider any report on the expediency of our retaining the town of Bootwul and the pass and fort of Niakote, situated immediately above it, with a view to the security of the frontier and the possession of a certain access to the hills. No plea could be urged by the Rajah against their appropriation by the British Government, since his restoration to any part of the former territory of his family would be perfectly gratuitous.

152. Major-General Wood was likewise authorized, if he should deem it expedient, to encourage Rajah Ruttun Sing to enroll and embody a number of his followers, with a view to their being employed in the species of warfare for which such troops were adapted, and in which it appeared probable their services would be useful. He was empowered to make such disbursements to the Rajah, as should enable him to bring forward and arm his followers, with a licence to the Major-General to take them into the pay of the British Government at proper and reasonable rates.

153. Measures were taken, through the agency of the Resident at Lucknow, for obtaining the aid of Rajah Don Behadur, the expelled Rajah of Nahn, who had retired into Toolseypore in the dominions of the Vizier, where he resided under the protection of the Government of Oude. Toolseypore was supposed to offer a very practicable route into the Hills, and Major-General Wood's attention was afterwards turned to this quarter. No effort was made, however, by the Rajah of Toolseypore, in aid of our cause against the Nepaulese. Major-General Wood was apprized of the duties assigned to Mr. Gardner and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on the right and left of the line of his own operations, and was instructed to correspond with those officers, and to refer to them any overtures which he might receive from chiefs, whose local position, or other circumstances, might place them within the sphere of their correspondence. The Governor-General's Agent at Benares, and the local officers of Government in Goruckpore, were instructed to afford Major-General Wood every practicable support and assistance in the execution of the political duties assigned to him.

154. The principal division, and that on the operations of which I necessarily calculated for making the more effectual impression on the enemy, was, as above stated, destined to march directly on Catmandoo, by the routes lying through Muckwanpore.

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155. This division consisted of the force stated in the margin,* and was placed on a footing of very superior efficiency, in every branch of its equipments and establishments. Major-General Marley, who possessed in the general estimation the character of an efficient and respectable officer, was appointed to the command of this division. I had, indeed, nominated to the command of each division, the officer already commanding in the district where it was to be assembled, a procedure recommended by obvious fairness, where no presumable incapacity could be urged against the General.

156. This force was principally assembled at Dinapore, and the troops at that place were to cross the Ganges as soon as possible after the 15th of November, marching to the position allotted to the division on the frontier, from whence it was to commence operations without the smallest delay. Major-General Marley was directed, as soon as he should be prepared, to march from Dinapore, to push forward a reinforcement to join Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who, as stated in the seventy-second paragraph, occupied a position in the disputed lands on the frontier, with instructions to that officer to advance the line of his posts, and if practicable, take possession of the whole of the Terraie, previously to the advance of Major-General Marley's division, but supported by its approach, and to establish the British authority throughout that tract. The accomplishment of these objects would not only facilitate the operations of Major-General Marley's division, but render any material detention of it in the Terraie unnecessary, and enable him to proceed at once to effect the ulterior purposes of the expedition.

157. The first point to which the attention of Major-General Marley was directed, at which his corps was to be finally assembled, was the occupation of the position of Hetowrah or Hetounda, the reduction of the Forts of Hurryharpore and Muckwanpore, and the occupation of the village of Muckwanpore.

158. All the information regarding the routes and passes into Nepaul which had been collected and arranged, was communicated to Major-General Marley, and the roads by which it seemed probable that the positions above named, and ultimately the valley of Nepaul, and the capital, could be most easily and securely approached, were especially designated to him, without, however, restricting his choice of them : a point which, in any circumstances, but more especially under the obscurity which unavoidably hung over a great deal of the information collected at Head-Quarters, must necessarily have been left to the discretion of the General commanding. It was on the spot alone, and from actual examination, on a comparison of relative advantages and difficulties, satisfactorily substantiated, that a wholesome determination on such a question could be formed. The whole weight of evidence and authority being, however, in favour of the routes lying between the Baugnatty on the east and the Rapti on the west, including the channels and both banks of those rivers, Major-General Marley's advance was directed to be confined to the line comprehended within the limits above designated. To this there was one exception, in the case of it appearing (as it was conceived might happen) that the Chooreaghatty range of hills might be turned by a route which was supposed to lead, in a north-western direction, from the valley of Rapti to Chitlong, in Lahoree Nepaul or little Nepaul.

159. After providing by suitable arrangements for the security of his dépôts and the general protection of the country in his rear, by the force† to be placed

at

* Artillery, European and Native, including gun-lascars and drivers	868
European Infantry (His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment)	907
Native Infantry	5,938
Pioneers	276

TOTAL 7,989

Ordnance.

Four 18-pounders.	Four 3-pounders.	Eight 4½-inch howitzers.	Two 4½-inch mortars.
Four 6-pounders.	Two 8-inch howitzers.	Two 5½-inch mortars.	

† Detachment of the Honourable Company's European Regiment, 400.

First battalion 18th Native Infantry.

First battalion 12th Native Infantry.

First Grenadier and 1st Light Company.

First battalion 25th Native Infantry.

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at his disposal for that exclusive service, Major-General Marley was instructed to detach a force for the reduction and occupation of Hurryharpore, while with his principal column, or in two columns, as might be found expedient, he advanced directly to Hetowra, and proceeded to the reduction of the Fort of Muckwanpore and the occupation of the valley of that name, opening a communication with the column directed against Hurryharpore, the advance of which was to be determined by the period of his own arrival at Hetowra. The opening and securing of a communication between Muckwanpore and Hurryharpore, and the establishment of a post on the Baugmuttery in advance of Hurryharpore, and as nearly as might be in a line with Muckwanpore, the establishment of a fortified post and dépôt at Hetounda, and the formation of dépôts in Muckwanpore and Hurryharpore, were the next objects to which Major-General Marley's attention was directed. It was distinctly stated to him, that the establishment of a fortified post at Hetowra, and the occupation of Muckwanpore and Hurryharpore, were considered as indispensable objects to be obtained, previously to any attempt being made to advance from the valley of Muckwanpore into Nepaul. The solid basis which the occupation of these positions would give to the line of his operations against the valley and capital of Nepaul, would afford every security to his advance, and render retreat safe and easy, should retreat become necessary. I had no reason to suppose that Hurryharpore or Muckwanpore were in a condition to offer any material resistance to our arms, but in stating this belief to Major-General Marley, I distinctly cautioned him not to make any hazardous attack, and desired that nothing should be left to chance, which could be rendered secure by patience and skill; adding, that our advantage, in point of artillery, both as to means and science, should never be out of his contemplation, in any measure which he might direct.

160. The forts of Muckwanpore and Hurryharpore reduced and occupied by adequate garrisons, so as to have been made, together with Hetowra, dépôts for the supply of the army during and after its further advance, it was my intention that Major-General Marley should advance by such route as the certain information he would now have the means of acquiring would enable him to select with confidence. Various routes, east, west, and north of Hetowrah, were understood to diverge from that position and reunite at Catmandoo. The principal northern route was over the mountains of Cheesapanee, and was known to present great difficulties, but their nature and extent were fully ascertained, that having been the route of the missions both of Major-General Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox. Should none of the routes east or west appear to be practicable, or should the difficulties or disadvantages attending any of those routes appear to be greater than those known to belong to the Cheesapanee route, it would become necessary to attempt the latter, and to employ all the resources that exertion, precaution, and skill could supply, to overcome the obstacles which it was known to offer to the advance of troops. As soon as Major-General Marley should be joined by the column which was to advance by Hurryharpore, after leaving an adequate garrison there, I signified my desire that the Major-General would advance into the valley of Nepaul by whatever route he might prefer, and march directly with his collected force and the whole of his artillery upon Catmandoo, or the enemy's principal military position. To these general heads of instructions were added various observations and remarks, tending to explain the nature of the service, the difficulty to be expected, the means of surmounting them, the magnitude of the objects to which the operations of the troops were to be directed, and the vast importance to the national interests and reputation of their early and successful accomplishment. It will not be necessary to recite the details of these observations, nor of my instructions on the several subordinate branches of this important subject; a reference to the instructions,* and to the several documents therein specified, will put your Honourable Committee in possession of every detail, and will, I trust, evince to you that no practicable effort was left untried, nor any arrangement omitted, which might render this division of the army fully adequate to perform what was expected from it, and to triumph proudly over the arduous, but certainly not insuperable difficulties with which it would have to contend. In corps and officers, and in all the important department of staff, both military and medical establishments

* Vide page 214, et seq.

establishments and supplies, it was in a state of the most complete efficiency in which a body of troops could stand, and it was at least fully adequate to meet and overcome any force which the widest calculation could deem likely to be opposed to it. Every arrangement was made for securing to the native troops, both with this and the other divisions, all the means of comfort which could be devised, to enable them to bear, without injury to their health, the exposure and hardship which it was foreseen they might have to encounter, in a climate new and uncongenial to their constitutions and habits. By a well-arranged system of dépôts, the means were secured of providing abundantly for all the wants of the troops which could not be supplied from the resources of the country, while the communications in the rear of the army were destined to be kept open by a further body of troops allotted to the purpose, though unavoidably to be drawn from distant quarters. It has been a great satisfaction to me, to find the accuracy of the principles on which was founded the plan of operations for Major-General Marley's division, above detailed, fully confirmed by the result of the inquiries pursued by the Guide and Intelligence Department with that force. For the particular information of your Honourable Committee on this subject, I beg to refer to the paper containing a series of questions put by my orders to the Deputy Quarter-Master General of the Army, who served in that capacity with Major-General Marley's division, and had those departments under his direction, together with that officer's replies.*

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161. When the equipments of this division were first under consideration, the impression which I had received of the nature of the roads leading into the valley of Muckwanpore, led me to believe that battering guns could not be conveyed into that valley, while the supposed condition of the forts appeared to render them of little utility. Further information presented a more favourable view of the practicability of the road; and the early events of the war to the west suggested the advantage of placing a battering train in a position in the rear of the line, by which Major-General Marley was to advance into Nepal, so that if required, and it were found practicable to move it, he might have it in his power to bring it forward. A train composed as stated in the marginal note on paragraph one hundred and fifty-five† was accordingly sent from Cawnpore, by the direct route to Bettiah, Major-General Marley's principal dépôt.

162. In the one hundred and fifty-ninth paragraph, I have adverted to the arrangement to be made for the defence of the frontier, after the advance of Major-General Marley's division into the Nepalese territory. The consideration of a plan for this purpose had been referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, while he held the command on that frontier, and he submitted two distinct plans for my approbation. One of these appeared to me to present several advantages not included in the other, and I intimated my preference of it, but left the decision of the question to Major-General Marley. Subsequent events rendered unnecessary any recurrence to an arrangement calculated to meet the circumstances, the contemplation of which suggested the original reference. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had proposed the organization of an armed peasantry, as an expedient arrangement in the absence of regular troops in any considerable number. After consulting the Vice-President in Council and the legal officers of Government, this proposition was rejected, as inadequate to the object in view, and inconsistent with the habits and character of the people, and the general policy of the British Government.

163. A suggestion of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw for raising two corps of one thousand Bakardwaries, one for Tirhoot and the other for Sarun, was approved, and orders given for the purpose. No success attended the attempts of the Magistrate of Tirhoot to raise the corps for that district; and the other, which the Rajah of Bettiah was employed to raise, and which was speedily collected, proved so entirely inefficient that it was disbanded at an early period.

164. I have stated in the one hundred and twelfth paragraph, that a separate provision was made for the protection of that part of our northern frontier which lies to the eastward of the river Koosi. The defence of this line of frontier

* See the documents in the early part of this collection.

† Four 18-pounders. | Two 8-inch howitzers. | Two 5½-inch ditto

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frontier was entrusted to the charge of Captain Latter, commanding the Rungpore Battalion, and was to be effected by that battalion with the addition of the regular force noted in the margin.* It was my intention to place at Captain Latter's disposal a body of Kerauts, a hill tribe formerly subject to the Rajahs of Muckwanpore, but reduced to subjection by the Goorkas. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been directed to encourage the expelled Rajah of Muckwanpore to raise and arm a thousand men of this tribe, and send them with his brother and Dewan to join Captain Latter. The plan did not, however, succeed, and the few who were raised proved of no use.

165. Although Captain Latter's command embraced the whole extent of frontier, from the Koosi eastward to Juggergopah on the Burrampooter, the line to which his attention was particularly directed was that comprehended between the Koosi and the Teistah, which latter river forms the eastern limit of the Nepaulese possession. Eastward of the Teistah our frontier joins that of the territory of the Deb Rajah, and further east that of Assam; but as we were on terms of peace and amity with those powers, there was no apprehension of disturbance from them, unless the intrigues of the Nepaulese should induce them to take up arms against us, a circumstance not deemed probable. Captain Latter's instructions were therefore framed on the supposition, that that portion of our frontier only would be annexed which bordered on the Goorka territories. The arrangements entrusted to Captain Latter's conduct were in principle defensive; but not so exclusively so as to preclude him from attacking any of the enemy's posts within his own frontier, from annoying him by frequent alerts, and forcing him to respect our frontier by any well-concerted enterprizes, according as Captain Latter's means and relative position might enable him to plan and execute them, with a view to effect the main purpose of the employment of his detachment. The selection of proper posts, and the principles on which that selection should be made, were pointed out to Captain Latter as primary objects of his attention. Captain Latter was also instructed to connect the extreme of his posts to the west with the right of the line to be taken up for the defence of the frontier of Tirkoot, after the advance of Major-General Marley's division. The importance of keeping his regular troops as much collected as possible was particularly inculcated. Captain Latter's instructions further embraced directions for his conduct, in the event of his posts being turned by the enemy, and the country in his rear thus exposed to their depredations. Arrangements were also made for the punctual and ample supply of his troops. For the details of these instructions, I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the letter from the Adjutant-General to Captain Latter.†

166. Captain Latter, notwithstanding his limited means and the disadvantages under which he laboured, in consequence of events to which I shall draw the attention of your Honourable Committee in a subsequent part of this despatch, has not only fulfilled the expectations I had formed, but greatly exceeded them, as I shall hereafter state.

167. I now proceed to lay before you a view of the political arrangements which it was my desire to combine with the contemplated advance of the division under the command of Major-General Marley to Catmandoo. I determined to commit the conduct of these arrangements, which in the event of a successful campaign would have included the negotiation of a peace between the two States, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who was directed to advance with Major-General Marley's division into Nepal, in the character of Political Agent, as soon as he should be relieved by Major-General Marley's arrival on the frontier from the military command hitherto exercised by him.‡

168. Lieutenant

* Artillery, including gun-batteries and dragoon	501
Regular Infantry	726
Rungpore battalion	1,391
	2,618
Additional Detachment of second battalion Twenty-first	
Infantry, subsequently added to the above	505
TOTAL	3,123

† See page 168.

‡ See page 254.

168. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed, as soon as the Terraie should be occupied, either by the advance of Major-General Marley's army or by the previous operations of his own detachment, to publish proclamations, inviting the inhabitants to consider themselves as the subjects of the Company, and to pay their revenue to the officers of the British Government. As hostilities would have actually commenced, and as I contemplated no terms of peace with the Goorkas which should include the restoration of the Terraie to that power, it appeared to me to be advantageous to declare, at the earliest possible period of time,* the permanent annexation of that territory to the British dominions. Such a declaration would, I conceived, serve to tranquillize the minds of the inhabitants, by assuring them of their ultimate destination, and would unite them to perform the duties of good subjects to us, and take a decided part in our favour. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed, as soon as this arrangement should be effected and the army prepared to advance, to make over the charge of these lands to the Magistrates and Collectors of the adjoining districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, who were furnished with general instructions for their guidance. It was obviously impracticable to frame any precise rules for the management of the territory which might thus be acquired; but the local officers above-mentioned were desired to report on all the points on which it was necessary for me to be informed, with a view to the future adoption of permanent arrangements.

169. In pursuance of the general system of restoring the exiled chiefs to such of the territories conquered from the Goorkas as it might not be necessary or expedient to retain in the hands of the Honourable Company, I determined to combine with the reduction of the forts of Muckwanpore, and the expulsion of the Goorkas from that country, the restoration of the ancient ruling family in the person of Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing, its legitimate representative. This young man and his brother, with some of the faithful retainers of the family, had resided for some years in Betteeah, on the profits of a village granted them by Rajah Beer Kishore Sing. By the extinction of the other branches of the family, among whom the territories of the Raj of Muckwanpore had been divided, Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing had become the heir of the whole of these possessions, which had originally comprehended the lower ranges of hills, from near the Gunduck eastward almost to the Teista, including in the lowlands the Terrais of Muckwanpore and part of Morung. Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing had joined Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp, and professed the utmost desire to employ the active exertions of himself and his former subjects, whom he uniformly represented as detesting the Goorka Government and anxious for the restoration of their native sovereigns. The long period of time since that dynasty had been deprived of its sovereignty, might make the existence of any zealous feeling in its favour doubtful. The general tenor of my information led me, however, to believe that a spirit of insurrection against the Goorkas would be roused by the advance of our troops, combined with the appearance of the representation of their ancient rules among them. Under this impression, I had previously authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to signify to Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing my intention to reinstate him in the territory in the hills formerly possessed by his ancestors, and to excite him, by this promise to exert himself, both in raising the corps of Kerants above referred to, and in other ways calculated to promote the common object. I now communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw more precisely my views and intentions with respect to this family. I observed, that it was my intention to restore to them the whole of the mountainous tract originally possessed by them, reserving for future decision, whether any or what portion of the low lands should be added to that boon. I remarked that as their restoration to any portion of their territory was an act purely gratuitous on the part of the British Government, and must far outweigh the value of any assistance they might be able to render, they could have no pretence to urge against our excepting from such restoration any portion of it that we might think proper; and that if it should be necessary, with a view to strengthen the new Government of Muckwanpore, to restore a portion of the low lands, it would probably be expedient to confer it in the form of Jaggoer, rather than in sovereignty, so that there might be but one paramount authority throughout the low lands. Among the advantages resulting from the establishment of the
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ancient family in Muckwanpore, besides the degree in which the exertions of the Rajah and his adherents might be useful in the progress of operations, I considered as prominent the interposition of a friendly and independent power between the British territory and that of Nepaul.

170. I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's attention to the employment of the Rajah's agency, in drawing from the Goorka army such of the inhabitants of Muckwanpore as might be in his ranks; a measure which would at once tend to weaken the enemy, and give us the services of a species of troops which might be eminently useful, from their habits and knowledge of the country. The publication of a proclamation similar to that transmitted to Major-General Ochterlony, and the conclusion of corresponding engagements with the Rajah of Muckwanpore, were enjoined to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, if circumstances should render those measures expedient. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was authorized to make such pecuniary advances as he might find necessary for enabling the Rajah of Muckwanpore and his adherents to act with effect. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw actually concluded a preliminary agreement with Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing in the spirit of the instructions, but the events which followed prevented it from being acted upon. The conduct of any further negotiation with the Kerauts I consigned to Captain Latter, whose position would be more favourable for the performance of that duty than Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's, especially after the latter should advance to Catmandoo.

171. The situation of Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing of Ramnuggur, and the means by which he might be rendered useful, formed the next subject of instruction to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. This person was the representative of the family which formerly possessed the hill territory of Tanhee or Tanahung. Expelled from that country, this family retired to Ramnuggur, on the banks of the Gunduck, in the territories of the Honourable Company, where they continue to reside. Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing also held lands within the Nepaulese territories, and this circumstance, together with the exposed situation of what he possessed within the Company's limits, and the defects of his personal character, produced a wavering and undecided conduct, which frequently assumed the appearance, and unavoidably excited the suspicion of deceit and duplicity. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was directed to watch his conduct strictly, and the procedure to be observed towards him was to be regulated by his behaviour. There was reason to suppose that Ramnuggur presented a favourable access to the hills, and the position of Tanhee containing the roads of Goorka Proper, rendered the Rajah's friendship of some moment. I determined, therefore, in the event of his pursuing a line of conduct which should merit approbation and reward, to reinstate and confirm him in the possession of the ancient dominions of his family. It was necessary, however, to leave to his own exertions, and those of his adherents in the country, the actual occupation of those territories, since it was not probable that a force adequate to afford him any direct aid could be spared for that service. The advance of Major-General Marley's division would, however, create a powerful diversion in his favour, and it might be presumed that the danger threatening the capital would induce the Goorkas to concentrate their forces for its defence. The arrangement to be made for Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing, and the engagements to be concluded with him, were to be framed on the same principles as were presented relative to the Rajah of Muckwanpore.

172. During Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's residence on the frontier, he had held communications with Rana Ram Bahadur and his brothers, the nephews of the late Rana Bahadur, who formerly possessed a distinguished share of power and influence in the administration of Catmandoo, was the leader of the revolution by which Rajah Rana Bahadur was dethroned and expelled, and lost his life on the return of Rana Bahadur to power. These persons had proposed, with the assistance of their relations and adherents, to endeavour to effect the overthrow of the power of Boon Sing, and eventually the deposition of the Rajah. Without reposing implicit confidence in their declarations regarding their remaining influence in Nepaul, it appeared sufficiently probable that their exertions might be productive of benefit, and that if they succeeded in obtaining a share

a share of power, it would be exerted in favour of maintaining friendship with the British Government; I therefore authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to conciliate and encourage those persons, under an assurance of protection and reward proportioned to the services they might perform. Their suggestion for dethroning the reigning Rajah and elevating another member of the family was, of course, not entertained, and could only have become a subject of deliberation, in the event of the persevering obstinacy of the Goorka Government rendering it expedient to overthrow the Government of that State, an extremity which I did not contemplate.

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173. After some observations relative to the valley of Nepaul and the territory of Goorka Proper, which under any issue of the war, leaving Nepaul a substantial State, would naturally remain in the possession of the Goorkas, and after recurring to the proposed appropriation of the southern line of hills stretching easterly from the valley of Nepaul, I proceeded to draw Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's attention to the situation of the Rajah of Sikim, with whom it appeared to me to be extremely desirable to establish a good understanding and correspondence. This chief had maintained a spirited resistance to the Goorkas; and though they ultimately possessed themselves of the greater portion of his territory, he still saved a part, and they found it convenient to admit him to a sort of joint possession of some particular posts, among others of the fort of Nagpore near the frontier of Morung, to which I shall have occasion to refer in the sequel.

174. The Rajah of Sikim is connected closely with the Lamas of Lassa and Bootan, from the former of which places his family derives its origin. There could be no doubt that his restoration to his former territory would be acceptable to the people both of Lassa and Bootan, and would induce them to regard our proceedings with satisfaction. With respect to Lassa, in particular, it would be advisable, I conceived, to conciliate that Government, as a means of evincing to the Chinese, whose authority predominates there, the moderation of our views, and to shew that they were directed to no object of aggrandizement in that quarter. The distance of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's position, and the occupation of his time by the other arduous duties of his office, suggested to me the expediency of employing Mr. David Scott, the Magistrate of Rungpore, in the proposed negociation with Sikim, and the corresponding communication which I proposed to open with Lassa and Bootan. The Rajah of Sikim having subsequently made a spontaneous overture to Captain Latter, before Mr. Scott was enabled to act on my instructions, the management of the negociation, thus accidentally begun with him, was transferred to that officer, as will be more particularly stated in the sequel. My instructions* to Mr. Scott were, that he should endeavour to open a communication with the Rajah of Sikim, and invite him to attempt the recovery of his possessions from the Goorkas, favoured by the approaching invasion of their country by the British troops. He was further to urge the Rajah's efforts to prevail on any other Hill Chiefs or tribes over whom he might have influence to exert themselves for the same purpose. Such a movement, on their part, would add to the distraction of the Goorkas, arising from the variety of points in which they would be assailed, and must contribute, as I hoped, to the success of the campaign. I authorized Mr. Scott to assure the Rajah of Sikim, and through him the other Chiefs who might be roused to activity, of the support of the British Government, as far as might be practicable, and that a stipulation for their future independence would be inserted in any treaty of peace which the British Government might make with the Nepaulese.

175. I further directed Mr. Scott to endeavour to open a channel of communication with the administration of Lassa; and if he should succeed, to convey to that Government such a statement of the origin and objects of our proceedings with reference to Nepaul, and of the encouragement it was proposed to afford to the Rajah of Sikim, as should produce the desired impression in our favour. I directed Mr. Scott to convey a similar statement to the Deb Rajah. Neither of these communications were to be made with the formality of a regular mission; but Mr. Scott was desired to depute a discreet person, properly informed and instructed, who without the parade of a public character should be known to be sent on the part of the British Government. Mr. Scott did not succeed in communicating with Lassa; but Captain Latter has since found the means of doing

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so,

* Vide page 265.

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so, through the Rajah of Sikkim. Further consideration and acquaintance with the state of the court of the Deb Rajah led to a change of proceeding with relation to him, and a correspondence ensued between the Deb Rajah and the Vice-President, which terminated in the deputation of a Vakeel on the Deb Rajah's part to Rungpore: a measure suggested by the Vice-President in Council, as preferable to the proposed mission on the part of the Magistrate to Bootan, on account of its marking more decidedly the friendly disposition of the Deb Rajah. This transaction will be again adverted to in the sequel. Mr. Scott and Captain Latter were directed to correspond with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on all points relating to the duties respectively assigned to them, as stated in the preceding paragraphs.

176. With regard to the other countries in the possession of the Goorkas, lying between the valley of Catmandoo and Bootan, and between the valley and the Snowy Mountains on the north, I did not consider any particular measures to be necessary, since excepting in the event of a war of extremity with the Goorkas, no communication or connexion with those countries could apparently become necessary or advantageous.

177. In my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, I deemed it proper to advert to the possible case of an interference, on the part of the Chinese Government or its officers, and to direct him how to act in such an event. A loose rumour prevailed, that the Rajah of Nepaul had applied to the Chinese Government for support, on the ground of his being nominally a dependent on that empire; and it seemed just possible, that an army might be met by a Chinese officer, stating that Nepaul was under the Emperor's protection, and requiring that we should desist from our enterprise. In this event, I desired that the answer to be returned by Major-General Marley should be to the following effect: That under the uncertainty which existed, whether such an intimation came from a Chinese officer or was an artifice of the enemy, he could not suspend operations, and that, deeply as he would lament doing any unintentional injury to any Chinese troops, whatever opposed him in the field must be considered as a Goorka force, and treated accordingly. Major-General Marley was then to refer him to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw for any further communication. The language which I instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to use in such an event was, after addressing him to the same effect as Major-General Marley, to add, that if the sender of the message were really a Chinese officer empowered to make such a communication, he had nothing to do but to stand aside, and let the chastisement of the Goorkas take its course; and to convey to him the most distinct assurances, that we had no design of appropriating territory to ourselves in that quarter, our sole object being to punish the insolent aggression of the Nepaulese. I desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, if information should reach him of a Chinese force having joined the Goorkas or entered their territory, to address its leader to the same effect; but not to seek a communication with the officer commanding on the Chinese frontier, should he have remained within his own boundaries.

178. Such was the general scope of my political views and arrangements, connected with the immediate operations of Major-General Marley's corps. From the advance of that division, combined with the calculated success of the other enterprises, I cannot conceal my having formed the highest expectation of a brilliant and rapid termination of the war: an expectation which I continued to cherish, notwithstanding the disasters attending its commencement in other quarters. The Goorka Government, flattered itself that the artifice which had succeeded with them innumerable times might be equally effectual for once more, relied that its offer of sending a Vakeel to treat would soothe the just indignation of our Government. In this hope, and deluded by not perceiving the preparations which we were making with secrecy, they thought they might delay the expense of a War Establishment, and they were thus really in a most unprovided state when our troops marched against them.

179. Anticipating the submission of the enemy, and having been able to determine in my own mind the conditions on which I was prepared to grant him peace in such an event, I transmitted in the same despatch the terms on which I was willing to conclude it, and my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw

show on that important subject. Had the positive occurrence of war been averted, by the early acquiescence of the Nepaulese in that formal atonement which was deemed indispensable to the satisfaction and honour of the British Government, and was distinctly brought under the Rajah's view by the letter, the substance of which is stated in the one hundred and fourth paragraph of this despatch, I should have been disposed to accede to terms of accommodation, perhaps too favourable; but as hostilities had actually commenced, and as a great charge had been incurred in preparations, the sacrifices to be demanded were necessarily to be proportioned to the inconvenience and expense imposed on the British Government, by the injustice, violence, and insolent obstinacy of the Nepaulese. The basis of any pacification which could now be admitted, must be indemnity for the charges of the war and security against further aggression, together with such specific atonement as it might be deemed advisable to exact, for the outrages which immediately led to hostilities. This atonement, I thought at the time, should be the surrender of the officers who perpetrated the outrages into our hands, with a view to their being tried for deliberate murder, and if found guilty, punished. The remaining objects I have conceived would be all attained by the cession of the low lands throughout the whole extent of the common frontier; the perpetual exclusion of the Goorka influence, power, and authority, from the countries west of the Gogra or Kali; the exclusion of Europeans of all nations, and Americans, from Nepal; the establishment of a British Residency at Catmandoo; and the eventual payment of a sum of money towards defraying the charges of the war. To these were added other stipulations, calculated for the attainment of the several objects, and for the fulfilment of the obligations we might have entered into with the several chiefs who might have risen against the Goorkas. A special article was drawn to meet this object. It also occurred to me, that the renewal of the Commercial Treaty concluded in 1791 might be advantageous, and a stipulation to this effect was introduced; but Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was authorized either to modify or omit it altogether, as he might find the disposition of the Goorka Government to learn, there being a better chance of beneficial dealings in trade through habitual intercourse, than through any article to which the opposite party should submit with reluctance. The provisions in question were reduced into the form of a treaty, and the draft was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with suitable instructions and explanations.*

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180. In the course of the operations, when the early conclusion of peace seemed to me of greater importance than the attainment of some of the objects which, under other circumstances, I should have been unwilling to relinquish, I authorized a certain relaxation in the terms above referred to. The conditions on which I have ultimately determined to insist do not, however, differ in any great degree, and in no article of any consequence, from those originally contemplated. Both these alterations, and those previously referred to, will however be brought under your more particular observation in a separate despatch; and I have adverted to the subject now, merely to shew your Honourable Committee the views and intentions which I entertained on this head, at the time when I was engaged in devising and preparing that plan of military operations and arrangements, by means of which the objects of the war were to be accomplished. For a detailed statement of my sentiments and instructions on this important question, I have the honour to refer you to the despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.†

181. I trust that, on a full view of that system of operations, your Honourable Committee will honour it with your approbation. I have already stated the considerations which were chiefly present to my mind in framing it. From the number and variety of attacks which the plan of operations comprehended, aided by the insurrections against the Goorka Government which might be expected to follow the first successes of our arms, there appeared to me strong ground for hope, that an early impression should be made upon the power and resources of the enemy, such as to induce him to seek for a speedy renewal of peace on the only terms on which he could now obtain it. According to every reasonable calculation, the success of the plan must have produced such distraction and embarrassment, as rapidly to have exhausted their limited resources and compelled them to submit. The connexions proposed to be formed with the

* Vide page 262.

† Vide page 254.

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the expelled chiefs, and the use to which the exactions of those chiefs, and their subjects were expected to be converted, appeared to offer the most useful species of co-operation which could well be devised. With respect to the scheme of military operations, it was formed after most mature deliberation and laborious investigation into the nature of the country, and the genius and character of the enemy with whom we had to contend, the supposed strength and quality of his military force, and all other concomitants appertaining to the peculiar warfare contemplated. With reference to these, I was satisfied my projected measures were well adapted and efficiently combined. The several divisions were, in numerical strength, fully equal to any opposition which the resources of the enemy could subject them to encounter, and were, I may venture to say, on a footing of efficiency in every branch of equipment unknown in former wars. In the important article of supplies, for which it appeared probable that the troops would be obliged to depend upon our own dépôts with little assistance from the country, the most able arrangements were made by the Commissariat, and every article of necessary consumption provided on a scale of the utmost amplitude. On this subject I deem it proper to submit to you * *Statements of the Stores in Dépôt* along the line of frontier on which the troops were to act, with a * *Memorandum* explanatory of the system on which they were arranged and kept up. In a subsequent part of this despatch, or in a separate address, I shall have the satisfaction of proving to your Honourable Committee, that these arrangements have been no less conspicuous in point of economy than efficiency.

182. The concurring tendency of all the information received by me, relative to the condition, population, and resources of the enemy's country, precluded the supposition that they could long successfully oppose the efforts of our arms, if directed with energy, ability, and skill. The mountainous and rugged nature of the country, while it constituted the main foundation of their strength, offered on the other hand irresistible evidence of a limited number of inhabitants, and scarcity of means compared with its extent. An accurate account of their military force was, of course, not attainable; but the tenour of all my information, combined with what appeared well-founded deductions from the circumstances just referred to, satisfied me, that their regular force did not exceed an establishment of twelve thousand men, probably not kept up to its nominal rate at the time of the rupture. Whatever force they possessed beyond this, was a rude and hastily collected militia: brave, indeed, and hardy, but ill-trained and without discipline. Of this sort of force I have no doubt the number was very considerable; and I know that every means were adopted by the enemy, to circulate the belief in the low lands that these were trained troops habituated to service.

183. The regular force was distributed, as I believe, in the manner stated in the margin,† and was for the most part armed, clothed, and disciplined in imitation of our Sepoys, the Goorkas being sedulous in copying our military system and institutions. Their soldiers were known to be courageous, active, robust, obedient, and patient under great privations, as well as intelligent and quick of apprehension; but their principal advantage consisted in the natural strength of the country, their aptitude for that species of warfare in which the necessity of individual exertion deprives discipline of its accustomed superiority, and in the choice of positions, which their occupation and knowledge of the country about to become the scene of war enable them to make with judgment. Whatever disadvantages our troops might labour under from constitution and habit, and from the novelty of the service, I was justified in reposing the most perfect

* * These documents do not appear to have been sent.

† West of the Jumna	4,000
Between the Jumna and Kali	2,000
East of the Kali	6,000

TOTAL..... 12,000

These numbers were, of course, augmented in some degree as hostilities became inevitable; and it would appear, that as troops were detached from districts in which they were usually stationed, their places were supplied by new levies: but allowing for this, the number could not, in any period of the war, have amounted to 16,000 men.

perfect confidence in their bravery, zeal, and devotion, and in relying that their unremitting exertion of those qualities, supported, directed, and animated by the example of their European officers, combined with our superior resources and skill in every branch of the art of war, could not fail to enable us to overcome all the difficulties presented by the ruggedness of the country, and the physical and moral energies of the enemy with whom we had to contend. Possessing so decided an advantage as we did in point of science and military provision, it was my strict and positive injunction to the officers charged with the execution of my orders, to avail themselves of that advantage, and on no account to hazard the doubtful issue of a contest of strength and courage, when the object could be securely, though less rapidly attained, by the patient application of superior skill and resource.

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184. In the course of the following narrative, your Honourable Committee will perceive that the correctness of my information regarding the actual amount of the enemy's force was repeatedly questioned, and that their numbers were swelled far beyond that which I have stated to be in my belief its greatest extent. I shall not anticipate the observations which I may have to state on that subject, further than by observing, that experience has satisfied me of the general accuracy of my original conceptions, and the exaggerated statements alluded to proceeded from a too easy reception of the vague and idle reports of hircarrahs and spies, and the designed reports of the enemy (with whom it is a well-known and often practised trick), uncorrected by any attempt to ascertain the truth by personal observation, or to sift the accuracy or probability of statements so obviously wide of either. On the whole, I feel myself justified in ascertaining, that no possible means which the resources of this Government enabled me to command were left unapplied to the exigencies of the crisis, and that no practicable effort was omitted, as far as depends on the liberal, and according to my judgment, the correct application of those resources, for bringing to an early, honourable, and successful issue, the arduous contest in which we were about to be engaged.

185. Entitled, as I regarded myself, to reckon on early reduction of the enemy's power, and his being compelled to accept of peace on the terms above contemplated, I felt satisfied that a peace, founded on those principles, would fully accomplish all the objects of the war. Such a peace following a successful struggle, could not fail to circumscribe the power and resources of the Goorkas so materially, as to prevent them from becoming afterwards troublesome and dangerous to the British Government. The re-establishment of their former power would obviously be hopeless, under circumstances of tarnished military reputation, narrowed territory, and diminished resources. After the experience which the Chiefs and people of the hills had of their oppressive and tyrannical sway, it was not to be conjectured that the Goorkas would be able again to take advantage of the feuds and jealousies of those Chiefs, for the purpose of extending their influence and gradually rescuing their dominions; projects which would, on the other hand, be detected and defeated by the British Government, while its power would quickly repress any attempts of open violence. The territorial cession which the conditions of peace involved, would, it might fairly be hoped, constitute an indemnification for a considerable part of the expenses of the war; while the access to the vast regions lying beyond the Snowy range offered a new incitement to the enterprize of our merchants and the extension of our commercial relations.

186. I am led to indulge myself in the repetition of these subjects of my anticipations, at the time when my mind was occupied in the preparations and arrangements described in the preceding paragraphs, as notwithstanding the temporary depressing of my hopes, the favourable change in our situation and prospects warrants the most confident expectation of realizing all the advantages which I have attempted to sketch, combined with the enhancement of our military reputation, and the consequent increase of solidity to one of the main foundations of our power in India.

187. Before I proceed to solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a narrative of the operations of the war, I beg leave to submit to you a statement of the several transactions which occurred, and the communications which

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letter been before me at the time when I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to decline receiving him, it was not calculated to lead me to the adoption of a resolution different from that actually taken. It would be a fruitless demand on the time and attention of your Honourable Committee, to occupy them by offering any observations on the extraordinary and unparalleled perverseness, insolence, and obstinacy, indicated by the continued professions of friendship, and a desire for the amicable adjustment of all depending questions, employed by the Nepaulese Government, and the total silence in which they pass over the distinct and solemn warning of the consequences of their proceedings, which they had repeatedly received. It is manifest, however, that their resolution was taken, if the attempt to lead us into another delusive negotiation should not succeed, to rest the decision of the question on the issue of the war.

195. In pursuance of the system on which the Government of Nepaul had acted, and which it was the object of his mission to enforce, Chunder Sekher Opadeea persisted in asserting his conviction, and that of his Court, that the differences might be adjusted by amicable negotiation, on the footing of that which had taken place in the preceding year; and stating himself to be now convinced of his own error, solicited Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's permission to address the Rajah, with a view to remove the misconception under which he laboured, and prevail on him to adopt a conduct more suitable to the actual state of the question. With Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's permission, he accordingly addressed a letter to the Rajah, reporting the circumstances attending his own capture, pointing out to the Rajah the perilous situation in which he had placed himself, and concluding by suggesting that Bheem Sing Thappa should meet Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, for the purpose of negotiating for peace, as the only means of saving the State. The reply to this letter was of a nature wholly unsatisfactory; but as the tenour of it, and the consequent proceedings, will be more conveniently included in the separate report which I propose to address to your Honourable Committee, relative to the negotiations for peace, I shall refrain from adverting to them more particularly in this place. Chunder Sekher remained in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp until he was allowed, at the request of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, to proceed with him to Catmandoo, as will be reported in its proper place.

196. It is requisite to advert here to the charge brought against the British Government and its officers by the Government of Nepaul, of seizing and plundering Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom they affect to consider as clothed with the character of Vakeel, contrary to the laws and usages of nations, and to the observances of courtesy usual between Governments, even in a state of war. This charge is repeated in various letters from the Rajah and the officers of his Government. The sum of the charge is, that Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom they affect to style the constituted Vakeel of the Rajah, while awaiting on the frontier the authority of the Governor-General to proceed to the Presidency or the Governor-General's Head-Quarters, was attacked by our troops, and plundered of the presents destined for the Governor-General, and of his letters and credentials, as well as of his private property; and from this act it is argued, that the British Government has thrown obstacles in the way of the preservation of good understanding which it was the object of Chunder Sekher's mission to effect, and that it has discouraged the deputation of Vakeels by its treatment of that person. Now, with respect to the real nature of Chunder Sekher's mission, the instructions of that person, above referred to, prove abundantly that they were not calculated to enable him to accomplish the professed object, and that they were directed to a purpose altogether unsatisfactory and delusive. Even in the letter from the Rajah to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, announcing the mission of Chunder Sekher, the object of it is stated merely to convey presents and congratulatory messages to the Governor-General, and in the most general terms to promote the reciprocal friendship between two States; a species of communication totally incompatible with the relations in which the Nepaulese had placed themselves towards the British Government. Chunder Sekher was therefore informed, as above stated, that he could not be admitted into the Honourable Company's territories, unless he were furnished with powers to adjust all depending questions on a permanent and satisfactory basis, and was informed that he might return to Catmandoo. With the excep-
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tion of his attempt to obtain the permission of the Magistrate of Tirhoot to enter that district, no other step was taken, that could indicate his conceiving himself to be still acting in a diplomatic character. Instead of retiring to Catmandoo, however, or to any other secure place, he remained in the neighbourhood of Perseram Thappa's quarters at Burhurwa, on the very frontier, during twenty-three days which intervened between the period of his being denied admittance by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and the attack on Perseram Thappa's post in which he was made prisoner. It is evident then, that he had forfeited all claim to the privileges and immunities of the representative and diplomatic character in which he arrived on the frontier from Catmandoo, and that by delaying his departure, and remaining on the frontier at a military post, the two countries being, as he knew, in a state of war, instead of retiring to his court, or to some distant and secure quarter, for which abundant time had been afforded, he wilfully exposed himself to the consequences which ensued. The only attempt to oppose this statement which was conveyed by me in a letter to the Rajah, and also by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw through one of the Goorka officers on the frontier, is an assertion, that the officers of the British Government knew, or ought to have known, that Chunder Sekher was waiting there for the receipt of an answer to the Rajah's letter to the Governor-General, of which he had been the bearer. This feeble attempt to weaken the force of the above statement is completely destroyed, by a reference to the fact, that the letter had not been despatched to the Governor-General, and that it was in reality among the papers in Chunder Sekher's possession, which fell into our hands at the capture of Burhurwa. But had the fact been otherwise, it would not have altered the case, as affecting our procedure, after the notice which Chunder Sekher had received under my express direction.

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197. I now proceed to state the substance of certain communications * which passed between Major-General Ochterlony and Ummer Sing Thappa, ostensibly and perhaps really, on the part of the latter, for the re-establishment of the relations of amity, before actual hostilities should commence, and of a correspondence which ensued, under a belief that his real object might be the accomplishment of an arrangement for his own advantage, such as is hinted at in the one hundred and twenty-eighth paragraph of this despatch.

198. The first communication to Major-General Ochterlony, from Ummer Sing, was accompanied by an arzee from the latter to my address, in which, as well as in his letter to Major-General Ochterlony, he enters on a defence of the conduct and proceedings of his Government, founded on their alleged right to the disputed lands, and renews all the sophistical arguments and groundless pretensions already so often refuted and exposed, and offers the same inadmissible terms of compromise which had been previously rejected. I stated to Major-General Ochterlony this opinion of Ummer Sing's propositions, which were obviously, as it appeared to me, dictated at the court of Catmandoo, and informed him, at the same time, that I should not, under any circumstances, have deemed it fitting to render Ummer Sing the channel of negotiations, which had hitherto been conducted either by direct correspondence between the two Governments, or by the agents of each, regularly constituted for the purpose; and that I did not, therefore, deem it necessary to return any answer to Ummer Sing's arzee. A short time after, Major-General Ochterlony received another letter from Ummer Sing, stating that he had received orders to depute an agent to meet the Governor-General with presents, &c., on his arrival in Hindostan, and hinting that it might be the means of bringing about a reconciliation. To this letter Major-General Ochterlony replied, that he could not indulge hope of such a result, and referred to Ummer Sing's former arzee being unanswered, in proof of it being the intention of the British Government, that negotiations for a general adjustment should be conducted through agents appointed directly by the Rajah. In the discourse held by Ummer Sing and his son, Ranjore Sing, to a Hircarah despatched to Ummer Sing's residence at Irkee by Major-General Ochterlony, with the reply to the letter mentioned at the commencement of this paragraph, their language was to the same effect as the arzee addressed by Ummer Sing to me, and the same language was employed by a Gossain deputed by Ummer Sing to Ludiana. On both occasions, too, the strongest pretensions were made of a desire to maintain peace; and they alleged, that Ummer Sing

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and

* Vide pages 292, and 325 and 326.

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and Runjore Sing, confiding in this result, had made no preparations for war: an assertion which Major-General Ochterlony knew, from his own sources of information, to be unfounded. They also stated, that the Government of Nepaul was ready to punish the perpetrators of the outrage in Bootwal. The Gossain added, that Ummer Sing had received a letter from the Rajah, directing him to depute his son, Runjore Sing, to the Governor-General, and that he was prepared to do so; but desired, in the first instance, that Runjore should visit Major-General Ochterlony. Major-General Ochterlony replied, that as he was not authorized to negotiate, no advantage would arise from Runjore Sing's proceeding to Ludiana, and that it would be more advisable for Ummer Sing to direct him to repair to Delhi, where he would receive, through the Resident, the Governor-General's orders.

199. When these circumstances were reported to me by Major-General Ochterlony, it was evident to my apprehension that there was no sincerity in the overture. It was not likely, supposing the Government of Nepaul to be sincerely disposed to treat on those terms which they knew to be alone admissible, that they should have employed only a circuitous channel like that of Ummer Sing, and have abstained from any direct communication. It was my belief, therefore, that these proposals were designed, merely to throw us off our guard, and induce us to relax our preparations, by holding out a hope of accommodation. I stated this opinion to Major-General Ochterlony, informing him, at the same time, that while I was prepared, and cordially disposed, to receive any propositions comprehending that degree of atonement and submission which the British Government was entitled to require, I would not be diverted from pursuing the means of enforcing it, by any attempt at negotiation through an indirect and irregular channel. I signified to Major-General Ochterlony my approbation of the tenour of his communications to Ummer Sing, and his reference of Runjore Sing to the Resident at Delhi; and I stated, that the latter office would be furnished with instructions adapted to the case, as soon as there should appear to be any real intention of Runjore's proceeding thither.*

200. Before Major-General Ochterlony received any reply to his late communication to Ummer Sing, he had commenced his march to Nalagurh, during which he received a letter from Runjore Sing, stating his readiness to repair to Delhi. Major-General Ochterlony replied, by expressing his regret that the measure had been so long deferred, and declined complying with Runjore's declared desire, that all operations should cease till his (Runjore's) return to Nahun from Delhi. Runjore Sing addressed a letter to Mr. Metcalfe about the same time, transmitting copies of his last letters to Major-General Ochterlony, and expressing his surprize at the invasion of the country of the Goorkas, who were considered as disciples of the English, and observing that no good would result to either party from the war. These concurrent communications from Runjore Sing led me to suppose, that he would speedily depute an agent to Delhi, with the view either to negotiate an accommodation of the differences between the two States, or to effect an arrangement for his own and his father's interests. Any propositions with a view to the former object, I conjectured, would be of a nature not to be admissible; but I desired Mr. Metcalfe to receive and communicate them to me, whatever might be their tenour. The latter appeared to me to be a much more probable object of any such deputation, and I did not doubt, that whatever might be the ostensible purpose of the mission of a Vakeel, it would have that for its concealed and real one; I therefore furnished Mr. Metcalfe with instructions suited to such a supposition. A recent despatch from Major-General Ochterlony afforded ground for believing, that the inhabitants of the country between the Sutledge and the Jumna, and their hereditary chiefs, would display the expectations we had formed of their active and zealous assistance against the enemy; and although I was satisfied that this would be the case, or that time or events had not enabled them to display their real feelings, I determined, if the result should prove, as Major-General Ochterlony predicted, and that we should then be released from the conditional obligations of the proclamation, to propose to guarantee Ummer Sing and his family in the independent possession of their territory, subject to the following exceptions; provided he should separate himself from the Goorka State, and enter into engagements with us, corresponding in principle with those

* See pages 292 and 3, and 326 and 7.

† See page 200.

those proposed to be concluded with the restored Chiefs, as stated in the one hundred and twenty-fifth paragraph of this despatch. The exceptions just adverted to were, first, any part of those lands which it might be expedient to retain in our hands; secondly, the former possessions of any Chief who might afford us active and zealous assistance, and thus entitle himself to the benefits of the proclamation.

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201. If it should appear, in the progress of operations, that the people of the hills, and their hereditary Chiefs, obeyed the call and entitled themselves to the advantage of the proclamation, I then proposed, in addition to such lands as would probably, under any circumstances, be at our disposal, to confer on Ummer Sing and his family a jaggeer in some other quarter, or a pension in money. These were the principles on which were founded my instructions to Mr. Metcalfe; but no opportunity occurred of their being carried into execution: and it subsequently appeared, that no design, of the nature attributed to Ummer Sing or Runjore Sing, was ever entertained by them, or that, if ever entertained, it had been abandoned. The instructions,* of which the substance is stated above, were communicated to Major-General Ochterlony. It was particularly remarked, that his operations were not to be suspended on account of any depending negotiation, and Mr. Metcalfe was directed to refuse his assent to any such stipulation.

202. On the receipt of the above instructions, Mr. Metcalfe intimated to Runjore Sing his readiness to receive an agent, should he think proper to depute one; and Ummer Sing having apprized Major-General Ochterlony of the receipt of this communication, a correspondence ensued, which terminated in Ummer Sing intimating his intention to send an agent immediately to Delhi, and from thence to me. Not deeming it advisable, however, that the agent should proceed to my camp, I directed Mr. Metcalfe, who was then at Head-Quarters, but was about to return to Delhi, to desire the agent to proceed thither and await his return. It was not possible to furnish Mr. Metcalfe with any instructions, in addition to those of which he was in possession, until the tenor of Ummer Sing's propositions should be known. I at the same time stated to Major-General Ochterlony, that if it should appear that, notwithstanding the deputation of the Vakeel, Ummer Sing was desirous of a personal communication, he was at liberty to meet him; and I referred to the instructions already transmitted to Major-General Ochterlony, and to his general knowledge of my views and sentiments, as furnishing a rule for his guidance, under any probable direction which Ummer Sing's discourse or propositions should take. In any other case, he was desired to refer for instructions. Other directions, on collateral points, were added, which it is not necessary to detail.

203. In the interval between the despatch of my instructions* of the 21st November, referred to in the two hundred and first paragraph, and the receipt, by Major-General Ochterlony of the communication from Ummer Sing Thappa just referred to, Ummer Sing addressed a letter to me, which he transmitted through Major-General Ochterlony, stating that he had received authority from the Rajah to depute an agent to me for the adjustment of the boundary disputes, and expressing his own earnest desire for their speedy settlement. I instructed Major-General Ochterlony to state to Ummer Sing, in reply, that the questions now depending between the two States no longer referred to boundary disputes, but involved interests of the greatest magnitude: that however the British Government entered reluctantly into the war, it was willing to re-establish the relations of peace, on terms consistent with its interests, dignity, and honour: that the agent whom Ummer Sing might depute would be received, and his propositions heard, and if admissible, they would duly be discussed; and that if he would direct his Agent to proceed to Delhi, the Resident would be prepared to receive the communications with which he might be charged.†

204. Before any report reached me of the execution of the instructions of which the substance is stated in the preceding paragraphs, I was informed by Mr. Brooke,‡ the agent at Benares, that a Bramin, named Basdeo, had made a communication to him to the following effect, on the part, as he alleged, of

Rundoz

* See 198 and 200.

† See page 292.

‡ See page 344.

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Rundoz Sing Thappa, the son of Ummer Sing Thappa, and the principal Minister for Civil Affairs of the Rajah of Nepaul and Keeper of the "Red Seal." The tenour of Rundoz Sing's proposal, as stated by Basdeo, was that he and his father should unite in putting the British troops in possession of Nepaul, on condition that they should be continued in the enjoyment of lands to the value of Rupees 30,000 per annum, which they held from the Government of Nepaul, and receive an allowance of Rupees 2,000 per mensem; and the Rajah should be confirmed in the Government. Rundoz's motive for this overture was stated to be his desire to overthrow the power of Beem Sing Thappa, the principal minister, with whom he was at enmity. Adverting to the previous reports of Ummer Sing's disaffection, I was disposed to believe that this communication might really have proceeded from Rundoz Sing; and I so far acted on it, as to furnish Major-General Ochterlony and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with instructions for their eventual guidance, and I desired Mr. Brooke to direct Basdeo to inform Rundoz that I was willing to meet his proposal, and to recommend to him to open a communication with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who would be empowered and instructed to enter on the discussion, and adjust the details of any arrangement that might be agreed upon. Authority and instructions to that effect were accordingly given to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who was desired to receive any overture of the nature contemplated from Rundoz, and engage in the name of the British Government, to fulfil the terms proposed by Basdeo, on his performance of the conditions specified. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was desired to be guided by the result of Major-General Ochterlony's communications with Ummer Sing Thappa, with regard to the expediency of making any overture, in the first instance, to Rundoz Sing, founded on the eventual agreement of the former to the arrangement in question. I signified to Major-General Ochterlony my readiness to pledge the faith of the British Government to the following terms, on the condition of Ummer Sing's surrendering his army, and the country in his possession, and of his son performing the promises conveyed through Basdeo.—1st. To establish the Rajah of Nepaul in the Government of the whole of that country east of the Gogra, with the exception of such parts as, by our engagements with the exiled chiefs and others, we might be bound to secure to them.—2dly. To confirm to Ummer Sing and his family the lands held by them, to the value of Rupees 30,000 per annum; and 3rdly, to settle on him and his family an annual sum of Rupees 24,000 or even to exceed that sum, in such proportion as might be deemed reasonable with reference to their services and condition. It is not necessary to state the details of my instructions, nor to advert particularly to the several subsidiary points which they embraced, as they were attended by no practical result. Basdeo proceeded to Catmandoo, with the avowed intention of delivering to Rundoz Sing the message imparted by Mr. Brooke; but it would seem either that Rundoz's views had altered, in consequence of the untoward events that had occurred to us, or that he never entertained those ascribed to him, as Basdeo shortly after returned to Benares, accompanied by another Bramin named Neelkunt Jotshee, with a letter to my address from the Rajah, and letters addressed jointly by Beem Sing and Rundoz Thappa to Mr. Brooke, with the professed object of opening a negotiation for peace. To these letters and my consequent proceedings, I shall request the attention of your Honourable Committee, in the separate despatch which I proposed to address to you on the subject of the negotiation for peace. I now revert to Major-General Ochterlony's proceedings, under the instructions referred to in the last and preceding paragraphs.

205. Major-General Ochterlony had received the instructions of the 21st of December, at a time when he perceived the movement which compelled Ummer Sing to change his position on the banks of the Gogra, and he deferred making any communication until the effect of the movement should be known. After the repulse of the enemy's attack on the British post near Deboo, on the 26th December, Major-General Ochterlony, deeming the time favourable, addressed a letter to Ummer Sing, intimating that he had received my authority to communicate on the subject of the propositions which Ummer Sing might desire to offer. The tenour of Ummer Sing's answer was boastful and exulting in the highest degree, and was evidently the effect of our recent failures before Jyetuck, which had come to his knowledge, and the general ill success

* See pages 345 and 347.

† See page 326.

success which, with the exception of Major-General Ochterlony's own movements, had attended our operations. Ummer Sing made no reference whatever to the supposed views of his son, as connected with his own, nor did he express any inclination to renew negociation on the part of his Government. He, on the contrary, declares his firm intention, as well as that of the other Goorka Chiefs, to oppose us to the last extremity. Major-General Ochterlony naturally supposed that this letter would terminate their correspondence; but on the following day he received a letter from Ummer Sing, stating his wish to send a confidential person, who was accordingly received by Major-General Ochterlony, and read to him a paper bearing the red seal of the Rajah, purporting to be instructions to Ummer Sing for negotiating peace. The terms proposed were the cession to the British Government of the lands in Bootwul lying on the left bank of the Terraie, and the twenty-two villages of Nunnore. Major-General Ochterlony informed Ummer Sing's agent, that these terms should be communicated to me, but gave him no hope that they would be listened to, and discouraged a proposition that the agent should be deputed to Delhi.

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206. To the proposal contained in the paper communicated by Ummer Sing no answer could be given, but that it was totally unsatisfactory and inadmissible, having been rejected before the hostilities commenced; and Major-General Ochterlony was instructed to make a communication to this effect to Ummer Sing. I still felt disposed to think, that notwithstanding the confident style of Ummer Sing's language, he must consider his situation to be one of some peril, and that he would be disposed, especially if it should be rendered more difficult by the success of Major-General Ochterlony's operations, to make terms for himself; I therefore adopted a suggestion of Major-General Ochterlony's for eventually placing him in possession of the remote district of Bussahur lying between the Sutleje and the borders of Gurhwall under the Snowy Mountains, with some adjacent tracts of lands; and I furnished Major-General Ochterlony with instructions accordingly. There seemed reason to suppose, that although Ummer Sing had not availed himself of the openings given him to bring forward any proposition relating to personal objects, he would not scruple to accept an offer made distinctly to him; and advertng to the importance of bringing this service to a conclusion, I might perhaps have authorized such an offer, had I not been deterred by the apprehension that it might be attributed by him to a consciousness, on our part, of inability to continue the contest, and to the dispiriting effects of our recent disasters, both at Jyetuck and on the frontier of Sarun, the latter of which he would have just learned, and with great exaggeration. I did, however, authorize Major-General Ochterlony to avail himself of any opportunity which his success might afford of making an overture to Ummer Sing, without the risk of it being imputed to such motives; and to his discretion, governed by advertence to Ummer Sing's actual and relative situation, I left the nature and extent of the terms to be granted to him, with a reference to the general tenour of my previous instructions.

207. Before his receipt of the despatch in which the foregoing remarks and instructions were conveyed, Major-General Ochterlony had, on the success of the movement which compelled Ummer Sing to take up his position on the heights of Malown, opened a new communication with him, through the medium of that chief's son, Rumdoz, in the hope that it might lead to a negotiation concerning his personal views, but no such result ensued; and with this, and the communication of my rejection of the terms specified in the two hundred and sixth paragraph, which was made at the same time, all correspondence with Ummer Sing, referring either to peace between the two States or to his private interests, ceased.

208. I have thought it necessary to submit the foregoing statement to your Honourable Committee, although the correspondence and transactions which form the subject of it terminated in no practical result, in order to shew that no opportunity was suffered to pass by, of enabling the enemy, if so disposed, to put an end to the war, by making the necessary concessions, or of effecting the early conclusion of the service in the western division of the Goorka dominions, without bloodshed, by meeting the supposed personal objects and interests of the enemy's commander in that quarter.

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209. In order to preserve the continuity of the narrative, I have extended the statement, both of these negotiations and of the transactions in which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was engaged, beyond the period stated in the commencement, and have, with the same view, included what passed between Ummer Sing and Major-General Ochterlony, concerning the restoration of peace between the two States. As these inconclusive communications did not affect the negotiations subsequently pursued, it will not be necessary to revert to them in my proposed separate address, further than by a general reference to the spirit in which they were conducted on the part of the Goorkas.

210. I now proceed to lay before you a statement of the military operations and events of the campaign, and of such of the transactions connected with them as will properly find a place in this part of the narrative.

211. When the preparations were advanced, and my orders were issued for the march of the several divisions, at the periods and according to the plans determined on, I judged it proper to transmit to the Residents at foreign courts, and to the several Political Agents, and also to publish for general information, a Declaration* of the origin and causes of the war, calculated to place the subject in its proper light, and to satisfy those to whom it was addressed, of the justice and moderation of our conduct and the unavoidable necessity of the war.

212. The campaign commenced by the seizure of the Timley Pass into the Deyra Dhoon, on the 20th October, by Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, who was detached for that purpose by Major-General Gillespie. Major-General Gillespie entered the Dhoon on the 24th by the Kerree Pass, and marched on Kalunga or Nala Pance, while detachments occupied the passes and ferries of the Jumna. It will not be necessary for me to impose on myself the unpleasant task of detailing the circumstances which attended the unfortunate failure of the attempt to carry Kalunga by assault on the 30th of October. The details of that melancholy affair are already before your Honourable Committee.†

213. The regret occasioned by the failure and the loss of lives with which it was attended, was deeply aggravated by the untimely death of Major-General Gillespie, who was shot at the wicket of the fort, while gallantly cheering his men, and encouraging them by his language and example to advance to the walls. The loss of this gallant and heroic officer will have been deeply felt by your Honourable Committee; as it was deplored by me, and by the officers and troops under his command and the whole army, whose confidence and respect he possessed in an eminent degree. Every demonstration of sorrow for his loss, and respect for his memory, has been shewn by the Government of this country, and it has been resolved to erect a public monument in commemoration of his services and his fall.

214. The unfortunate issue of this first attack on the enemy could not fail to produce the most disheartening effect on the operations of the war; and the discomfiture of our troops in another attempt, on the 27th November, to carry the place after a practicable breach was made in the wall, tended to discourage our own troops, while it raised the spirit and augmented the hopes and exertions of the enemy extravagantly. The last attack was made under the direction of Colonel Mawbey, of his Majesty's Fifty-third Regiment of Foot, who had succeeded to the temporary command of the division after the death of Major-General Gillespie. The extraordinary circumstances of the second failure in an attempt to carry a place, certainly of no great strength, or extent, destitute of a ditch, laid open by a breach up which a carriage might have been driven, and defended by a garrison whose only means of resistance consisted in their personal gallantry, necessarily excited in my mind feelings of the utmost anxiety and uneasiness. The correspondence‡ which passed on the subject with Colonel Mawbey is before your Honourable Committee, and will enable you to form your own judgment of the circumstances to which it refers; I forbear, therefore, to add any observations of my own in this place, sensible that no instance of meritorious conduct will escape your notice, and unwilling to mark with unnecessary severity even a conduct which I could not approve.

215. The Fort of Kalunga was evacuated by the garrison on the 30th November, three days after the assault; a step which it was compelled to take,

* See page 443.

Do. page 436, et seq.

‡ Do. page 460 to 472 and 490, et seq.

by the effect of the shells thrown from our batteries and the interruption of their supplies of water. The garrison was pursued in its retreat by a detachment under the command of Major Ludlow, of the Sixth Regiment of Native Infantry, who had greatly distinguished himself in the first assault and the subsequent operations, and they suffered considerable loss in an attack which he was enabled to make on them.

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216. The Dhoon and the neighbouring positions being now in our possession, Colonel Mawbey, in pursuance of the original plan of operations, marched with his division for Nahun, leaving in the Dhoon, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, a force composed of regular and irregular troops, deemed sufficient for securing the immediate occupation of that tract of country. The enemy still retained possession of Sreenuggur and several strong and commanding positions in Gurhwall, some of which were seized by our troops in the course of subsequent operations; but it was not practicable to occupy that part of the province lying to the eastward of the Bageerettee, which remained in the enemy's possession until it was evacuated under the provisions of the conventions of Almora and Malown. I do not propose to embarrass this narrative with a detail of the operations of the several detachments which acted in this quarter during the campaign, but shall content myself with referring your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin, and to the published copies and extracts.*

217. After the lamented death of Major-General Gillespie, I had, as stated in the hundred and thirty-third paragraph of this despatch, appointed Major-General Martindell to the command of the division, which he assumed while it was in progress to Nahun.

218. On his approach to that town it was abandoned by the enemy, who withdrew to the lofty mountain of Jyetuck, on the summit of which stands the fort of that name, and strengthened his position, already strong by nature, by extensive and substantial stockades and breast-works on different parts of the mountain. The formidable nature of this position will be apparent to your Honourable Committee, from an inspection of the plan and drawing which accompany this despatch. The enemy's force in this quarter was commanded by Kajee Runjore Sing Thappa, the son of Ummer Sing Thappa, and amounted, after being joined by reinforcements from Gurhwall, which our detachments attempted unsuccessfully to intercept, to about two thousand two hundred fighting men. The families of Runjore Sing and the principal Goorka officers were also in the position.

219. Major-General Martindell having occupied Nahun and established magazines and dépôts there, resolved on a combined movement, with the view of seizing two important positions, situated respectively on the western and eastern sides of that of the enemy, by which means he expected to be able to cut them off from their principal watering-places, and to intercept the communications of the garrison with the surrounding country, from which they drew their supplies. Two detachments were accordingly formed, under the command respectively of Major Ludlow of the Sixth, and Major William Richards of the Thirteenth Native Infantry. The latter, after a fatiguing march by a circuitous route, arrived at the point of his destination on the morning of the 27th of December, and seized the position which he was ordered to occupy. Major Ludlow with his column advanced on the same morning to the destined point of attack on the west side of the fort, and after repulsing the force of the enemy opposed to him, and driving him from height to height to a stockaded position in their rear, unfortunately failed in an attempt to carry the stockade; and the enemy rallying and renewing the attack, under these circumstances, our troops were compelled to retire with considerable loss. The failure of the attack conducted by Major Ludlow, induced Major-General Martindell to send orders to Major Richards to return to camp from the position occupied by him, in which he had sustained during the whole day, with the utmost resolution, the repeated and vigorous assaults of the enemy, who was enabled, after Major Ludlow's defeat, to turn his whole force against the other detachment. At the

* Those documents will be found in various preceding pages of this collection.

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the close of the day, after the whole of his ammunition was expended and the troops had been obliged to employ stones in their defence, Major Richards received the orders to retire, which were executed under cover of a gallant charge made by the Light Company of the first battalion of the Twenty-sixth regiment under Lieutenant Thackeray. A retreat by night through an unknown and difficult country, and in the face of an enemy flushed with success, was necessarily attended with much confusion and heavy loss. For the details of the operations of these detachments, the causes assigned for their failure, and the explanations furnished of those causes, and the measures adopted by me in consequence, I must beg leave to refer you to the documents noted in the margin.*

220. Your Honourable Committee will perceive with deep concern, that Major Ludlow has been compelled to ascribe his failure mainly to the backwardness of a part of his own battalion. I have, in another place, attempted to account in part for a circumstance almost unheard of in the Bengal army, and which I trust, under the influence of the steps which have been taken to preserve the spirit and discipline of our Sepoys, will not occur again. No such defection from duty occurred with Major Richard's division, where, on the contrary, the utmost zeal and bravery was displayed by all the troops; and it is my duty to state, that the gallantry and spirit of the two commanding officers, and of all the European officers of both divisions, entitled them to my warmest approbation and thanks, which they accordingly received. The enemy's account of this affair, contained in a letter intercepted by our partizans, is enclosed in a despatch from Mr. Frazer.

221. I have stated these two affairs with some particularity, as they mark the nature of the warfare in which we were engaged, the character of the enemy, and the feelings of our own troops at the time; and because their unfortunate result appears to have influenced the subsequent conduct of Major-General Martindell in the direction of the siege of Jyetuck, in a degree which might have proved highly injurious.

222. Major-General Martindell determined to attempt no further operations against the enemy's positions until the reinforcements which were proceeding to him should arrive. Those reinforcements, chiefly drawn with great embarrassment from a quarter menaced by another enemy, joined him early in February.

223. With the respectable regular force under his orders, and a body of irregulars amounting to about four thousand men, subsequently increased, I entertained a confident expectation that the enemy, notwithstanding the strength of his position, would shortly be compelled to surrender or to endeavour to retire. The early reduction of Jyetuck was an object in my estimation of the highest importance, as it would have at once rendered disposable a force which might act in Kamaon and Sreenuggur, and reinforce Major-General Ochterlony's division, so as materially to accelerate the fall of Ummer Sing, and consequently to secure the success of the campaign to the westward of the Gogra.

224. When his reinforcements joined him, Major-General Martindell, after seizing an advanced position in front of Nahun, and opposite to the enemy's principal stockades, directed his attention to the preparation of a road by which he might convey his battering guns to a point where they might effectually bear upon the enemy's principal advanced stockade. Major-General Martindell's plan was to reduce successively that stockade and two others in its rear, from the last of which he would be able to batter the fort itself. The plan appears to have been judicious, and I lament the abandonment of it, entertaining no doubt that it would have been completely successful. To my severe disappointment, I learned that after the first stockade was levelled with the ground by the fire of the eighteen-pounders, Major-General Martindell adopted an opinion that an assault could not be attempted with a prospect of success, and determined to relinquish active operations against the fort, and to effect its reduction by blockade.

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* See pages 324, 502 to 506, and 634.

225. In pursuance of this plan, Major-General Martindell, after some days, detached a force, under the command of Major Richards, to occupy a position on the eastern side of the fort, near to that which he had seized on the 27th of November, in order to interrupt the enemy's communications with the country on that side. Major Richards, on his approach to this position, encountered a body of the enemy's troops which had been sent to oppose him, and after a sharp and gallant action, routed the enemy, and pursued him from height to height with considerable loss, finally establishing himself in the intended post. The commander of the enemy's party and several other prisoners fell into our hands. Major-General Martindell successively occupied other positions on different sides of the fort, and gradually effected, in a great degree, the purpose of straitening him and cutting off his supplies, and there is no reason to doubt that he would have compelled him ultimately to submit. A negociation was, indeed, opened by Runjore Sing, through the Goorka commander who had been opposed to Major Richards and made prisoner; but the surrender of Jyetuck was finally accomplished by circumstances totally unconnected with the prosecution of the siege, as will be stated in the sequel.

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226. I shall now beg leave to offer a few observations on the foregoing statement. The selection of Major-General Martindell for the command was founded on the general character which he had acquired in a long course of service, the hope that the occurrences attending his command in Rewa, in the year 1813, would have stimulated him to exert himself in regaining the ground he had lost in the public estimation on that occasion, and more than all, the difficulty of finding any other unemployed officer of rank sufficient to exercise so large a command. The unfortunate issue of Major-General Martindell's first operations before Jyetuck, seems to have induced him to regulate his subsequent conduct by an excess of caution, which did not appear to me to be calculated to ensure success. A proper caution had, indeed, been strongly inculcated in my instructions to Major-General Martindell,* as well as to all the other officers commanding divisions; and I had particularly expressed my desire, at the time when Major-General Martindell assumed the command of the division dispirited by recent failures at Kalunga, that he would not risk an assault under those circumstances, but rather reduce the small fort and town of Nahun (then the position of the enemy), by straitening the garrison, and harassing it and the inhabitants by the effect of our artillery and our shells in particular. But had these cautionary orders, which only sought to prevent useless waste of blood, in a case where the facility of investing a confined place ensured its reduction by patient measures, been thought capable of adaptation to the circumstances of Jyetuck, the operations against this latter place ought, from the outset, to have proceeded on this principle. In that view, the object of the detachments under Major Ludlow and Major Richards, which was a judicious one if enterprize were thought necessary, would become inapposite. The prodigious labour also expended on getting up the heavy guns to batter the stockades, would be inconsistently and uselessly applied. The plan of Major-General Martindell, however, had originally no reference to those orders. He justly felt them not to be applicable to the extended position of Jyetuck, and he resorted to measures of better promise than an attempt to starve the garrison of that fortress. The well-conceived project of seizing two points, either of them material towards carrying on a siege, failed at one of the positions destined to be occupied. Possession of the other was gained, and gallantly held with little loss, till the unfortunate order for evacuating it was received by Major Richards. The unfavourable issue of the enterprize in the other quarter seems only to have added a greater importance to the maintaining the acquired post; and the sending a reinforcement, with due supplies of provisions and ammunition, appeared a more natural procedure, than the transmitting orders to the detachment to retreat, without knowing the extent of peril to which such a manœuvre might expose it. Equally erroneous seems the conduct of Major-General Martindell, in opening batteries on the enemy's advanced stockade, if he had not resolved to profit by the expected effect of his artillery. That effect was complete. The front of the stockade was levelled, and then the Major-General adopted the opinion, that it would be unprofitable to occupy the work. Whatsoever may have been the justness of that opinion, it is to be regretted that it occurred so late; for when the storm of the breached

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outwork was in the eyes of both parties; the natural consequence of having destroyed the defences, it could not be forborne, without being attributed to a fear of the enemy: an appearance calculated to raise the confidence of the Goorkas mischievously, and to depress the spirits of our troops. It was then that the Major-General came to the resolution of endeavouring to reduce the fort by blockade. It is to be lamented, that this resolution, supposing it judicious, was not adopted earlier, and before so great a loss of time and toil, and so heavy an expenditure of stores and ammunition, which were entirely thrown away in the previous operations; and I feel warranted in asserting, that no grounds existed for the adoption of that resolution at the time when it was taken, which were not, or ought not to have been known to Major-General Martindell, when he first determined to batter and storm the stockades. His resolution to reduce the fort by blockade was not taken till the 26th of March, just three months after he sat down before Jyetuck, and thirty-six days after the junction of his reinforcements, up to which time the enemy's communication with the whole surrounding country, except on the sides towards Nahun, had been free and uninterrupted, though I repeatedly enjoined the cutting off of the enemy's means of maintaining correspondence and introducing supplies, and consequently the whole of the latter period, at least, was absolutely lost to every useful purpose. When Major-General Martindell at length decided on the plan of blockade, I was entitled to expect that it should be pursued with energy; but it is with concern I state, that I cannot deem the tardy measures adopted by Major-General Martindell for the purpose to have partaken of that character. In the course of these proceedings, I became apprehensive that Runjore Sing would evacuate the fort and stockades, and endeavour to withdraw across the Ganges and Jumna; a measure which would have greatly embarrassed us in the actual state of our operations in Kamaon: and not perceiving any measures to be taken with a view to guard against such a result, I directed Major-General Martindell to be prepared, if Runjore Sing should make the attempt, to send a corps in pursuit of him through the hills, while other steps should be taken for intercepting his progress and for throwing reinforcements into Kamaon. At a later period, and when the operations before Malown appeared to be drawing to a successful close, I deemed it absolutely necessary to direct Major-General Ochterlony to proceed as soon as Malown should be reduced to Nahun, to assume the command of Major-General Martindell's division. The course of events did not require the execution of either of these measures.

227. I have deemed it my duty to lay before you the preceding detail. I am far from wishing to subject Major-General Martindell to your censure; but it is incumbent on me to afford the grounds for a clear judgment on my own measures, and to account for the languor of an operation, to the success of which I attached the greatest importance. On the speedy reduction of the force under Runjore Sing depended the ulterior project of mastering Kamaon, and tardiness of progress before Jyetuck might be the extinction of that hope. Having detailed the facts of the case, I leave the decision on the proper combination of the plan to your Honourable Committee. My sentiments were stated distinctly to Major-General Martindell, and will be found together with his explanations in the correspondence.

228. As connected with these operations, I take the liberty of referring your Honourable Committee to the correspondence with Mr. Fraser.*

229. Your Honourable Committee will learn from that correspondence, the little degree of exertion which was shewn by the inhabitants of the country, and the circumstances to the influence of which their apathy is, in Mr. Fraser's opinion, to be ascribed. With the exception of the inhabitants of Joobul, an independent district lying to the north of Sirmore, and of Jounsar, a district of Gurhwall, no instances of that zeal in the cause, on which we had been taught to calculate, was displayed. But it is impossible to deny that this inertness was to be attributed, in a great degree, to the character which the war had assumed, as well as to the habitual dread of the merciless vengeance of the Goorkas. I authorized Mr. Fraser to assure the chiefs of Joobul, that their independence would be guaranteed to them by the British Government; and I determined to secure, by suitable arrangements, the rights of the people of Jounsar, which

has

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has since been effected in the manner to be stated in a subsequent part of this despatch. I have already stated, that the duty of raising the irregular troops to act with Major-General Martindell's Division was assigned to Mr. Fraser, and he was vested with a general superintendence and controul over them, and in concert with Major-General Martindell (and in subordination to him in all matters of a military nature) with the direction of their conduct. In particular, this authority was vested in Mr. Fraser, with respect to the defence of the more northern passages of the rivers, and the execution of an apparently judicious plan suggested by himself, for hemming in, and obstructing the retreat of the enemy, on which he was directed to consult with Major-General Martindell and Major-General Ochterlony. Mr. Fraser proceeded into Joobul, in prosecution of measures connected with this arrangement. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to perceive in Mr. Fraser's conduct a high and laudable spirit of zeal, with an ardent activity, directed by an intelligent mind; and you will, I am persuaded, honour it with your approbation and applause.

230. Within a few days after Major-General Gillespie entered the Dhoon, the Division under the command of Major-General Ochterlony penetrated the hills in the direction of Nalagurh, and opened batteries against that fort, which surrendered on the 5th of November. Its surrender was followed by that of Tarragurh, a small hill-post in the neighbourhood. They were garrisoned immediately by small parties of troops, and a dépôt was established at Nalagurh, which became the means of keeping Major-General Ochterlony's communication with the plains open and undisturbed.*

231. Ummer Sing, in pursuance of the plan which he now appeared to have adopted, of defending the territory under his authority, instead of attempting, as had been once supposed, to retire upon the eastern provinces, moved with his whole force from Irkee, and took post on a lofty and almost inaccessible ridge of mountains, where he strongly stockaded himself, with his right resting on the Fort of Ramgurh and his left on a high and fortified hill. The ridge on which he was posted extended to the right beyond Ramgurh, and was defended by several forts of considerable strength, and abounded in formidable positions easily secured by stockades. In the rear of this range, and running in a direction nearly parallel, was another lofty and rugged ridge of hills, on which stood the Forts of Malown, of Ruttungurh and Soorujgurh. Between these ridges flowed the River Gumber, which falls into the Sutleje near Belaspore; and in the rear of the Malown Ridge, and close at its base, runs the Gumoorá Nuddee. The Plan and Drawings which accompany this despatch will give your Honourable Committee an idea, though probably an inadequate one, of the country in which our troops were to act.

232. Ummer Sing, leaving garrisons in Irkee, Subbatoo, and other forts in the interior, concentrated his force on the heights of Ramgurh, to the number of about three thousand, the flower of their army. He derived the greatest assistance from the Rajah of Belaspore or Rahloor, who possesses lands on both sides of the Sutleje, and whom, together with his leading minister, Ummer Sing had bound to him by a strong sense of obligation and gratitude as well as interest, having saved him from the enmity of the Rajah of Hindoor, between whom and the Belaspore Rajah, as well as between their respective subjects, the most bitter hatred subsisted, and having conferred other great benefits on him. Ummer Sing now derived the most essential assistance from the Rajah of Belaspore, which became more valuable as his communication with other quarters was cut off, and he drew most, if not the whole of his supplies from Belaspore. The possession of the ridges of Ramgurh and Malown, enabled him to preserve his communications with Belaspore: a body of Belaspore troops also acted under his orders.

233. Major-General Ochterlony, after establishing his dépôts in Nalagurh, advanced to the enemy's position at Ramgurh; but finding it to be utterly inaccessible in front, he moved to the rear, where he took up a secure position, and applied himself to intercepting the enemy's communication with the country, and to seeking the means of operation against his position.

234. The extraordinary ruggedness of the country, and the difficulty of making a road passable even for elephants, with the consequent impediments to

* See page 452 et seq.

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to the transportation of ordnance and stores, rendered this movement, though unopposed, one of uncommon labour. Previously to this movement, Major-General Ochterlony had formed a plan for attacking the left of the enemy's position, which was not yet completely stockaded, and from which he thought the other posts of the enemy could be enfiladed and successively carried; but on further information and close examination of the ground, he relinquished the plan as too hazardous. On his arrival on his new ground, he speedily selected a spot from which he conceived he might be able to bring his guns to bear on one of the enemy's stockades. A battery was erected there, but was found too distant, and the elevation of the work at which the guns were to be directed too great. It became necessary to choose a more advanced position. On examining the ground, Lieutenant Lawtie, the field-engineer, and the escort with him, were attacked by a party of the enemy, which brought on an affair between the detachment in our battery and a considerable body of the enemy, who sallied from their stockades. The result of this unequal contest was, that our party was driven back with some loss. A degree of triumph was, of course, felt by the enemy; but it was, in other respects, an affair of no consequence. Major-General Ochterlony soon after projected another attack on the enemy's posts in front of his right, but the intelligence of the failures of Jyetuck justly leading him to think that an attempt, without greater certainty of success than he could promise to himself, might involve consequences eminently disadvantageous to the public interests, at a moment when our disasters elsewhere had occasioned a high degree of confidence in the enemy and despondency in our troops, and correctly estimating the vast importance of preserving his force entire and its spirit unbroken, he wisely determined to forego the attempt, until his means and hopes of success should be improved. An additional battalion was on its march to join him, and he determined to await its arrival, and that of the eighteen-pounders, which had been delayed by the extraordinary difficulties of the road, before he made any further attempt on the enemy's position. His attention was occupied in the meanwhile in straitening the enemy as much as possible, in improving the road for the guns, and in collecting and embodying irregular troops, which, as stated in the 116th paragraph, I had about this period authorized with a view to give him a decided numerical superiority over the enemy.

235. The second battalion of the Seventh Native Infantry and the eighteen-pounders joined Major-General Ochterlony on the 27th of December, and on the same evening, as soon as it was dark, the reserve, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, moved to attack a chosen point in the enemy's position, which after a march of excessive fatigue and difficulty he reached on the morning of the 28th. Having established himself on the ridge, on which was the position intended to be occupied, he found it necessary to employ artillery against it, and his field pieces accordingly played upon it, but without much success, during the day. Early the next morning he was attacked in his position by the enemy in considerable force. They were completely repulsed, and immediately afterwards abandoned the stockade which was taken possession of by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson. The object of this movement was to effect a lodgment on the ridge between the principal position of the enemy and Belaspore, so as to cut off his communication in that quarter. The enemy, however, speedily perceived the object, and suddenly evacuating all his positions on the left of Ramgurh, took up a new one on the opposite side of the fort, which by a change of front was still on his right. Although the principal object of the movement was thus baffled, a considerable point was obtained by the enemy's being compelled to contract his limits, while the establishment of the reserve on the ridge gave us a decided advantage in executing any ulterior operations against his position. The result of the attack on Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson was also a circumstance of no little benefit in its influence on the mind both of the enemy and of our own Sepoys. In the plan of the attack, and in all the preparatory measures and arrangements, Major-General Ochterlony displayed great judgment and ability, and on this occasion, as well as in the course of his previous proceedings, merited and received my high approbation. It is difficult, indeed, to estimate the great importance of measures so judicious and prudent, and at the same time, when opportunity offered or the occasion required, so vigorous.

vigorous, as those pursued by Major-General Ochterlony. Whatever difficulty he found in effecting any thing against the enemy, he never permitted the latter to obtain advantage of any real consequence over him. By keeping his force entire and unbroken for favourable opportunities of action, and by a steady prosecution of the system above described, he finally surmounted every obstacle to success.*

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236. Major-General Ochterlony still kept his attention fixed on the means of intercepting the enemy's supplies, and especially of destroying his direct communications with Belaspore, whence, as above stated, they were chiefly drawn. He now meditated a movement which would apparently have that effect, or at least greatly tend to it, and would compel Ummer Sing to change his position or risk an engagement. In pursuance of this plan, he marched with the reserve of his division on the 16th of January across the Gumber river, to a position on the road to Irkee, and near the southern extremity of the Malown Range. He had previously detached a strong body of irregulars, under Lieutenant Ross of the Sixth Regiment, by a circuitous route, with directions to take up a position on the heights above Belaspore. In the expectation that the movement of the reserve would induce Ummer Sing to quit his actual position, and move in a direction to cover his supplies, Colonel Arnold, commanding the brigade, received orders for his guidance, framed on the supposition of Ummer Sing either moving upon Belaspore or upon Malown, or falling back from his position at Mungooka Dhar on Ramghur, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper was left with a battalion and with the battering guns at Major-General Ochterlony's former position at Nehr, strongly stockaded. The effect of Major-General Ochterlony's movement was, as he foresaw, to compel Ummer Sing to quit his position, and he marched to Malown with his whole force, except the small garrisons left in Ramghur, Tarraghur, and the other forts on the Ramghur Range. Colonel Arnold, on this occurring, proceeded according to his orders to occupy the principal stockades evacuated by the enemy, and was then to march in the direction of Belaspore, and establish himself in a position in that vicinity. The inclemency of the weather occasioned some delay in the execution of this movement; but it was ultimately performed with success, and without material opposition, though it was not accomplished without extraordinary difficulty and labour, which were cheerfully and zealously encountered by the troops. Colonel Arnold took up a position at Ruttungurh, directly between Malown and Belaspore, and commanding the principal line of communication: Lieutenant Ross had also occupied the position destined for him, and had sustained an attack from a considerable body of the Belaspore troops, whom he repulsed and defeated with loss. These movements being effected, Major-General Ochterlony, with the reserve, took up a position on the right bank of the Gumrora, nearly opposite the centre of the range on which the enemy was posted, and with his usual activity and judgment proceeded immediately to occupy such posts around the enemy, as were best adapted to promote the object of cutting off his communications. This was more effectually accomplished by the successive reduction of the forts on the Ramghur ridge, which was performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper and the force left at Nehr. By dint of extraordinary exertion and labour, the eighteen-pounders were carried up to the ridge and opened on Ramghur, which speedily surrendered on terms. The other posts being successively reduced by the persevering gallantry and exertions of the troops, and Ramghur having been converted into a principal dépôt, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper's detachment became disposable, for the purpose of aiding in the investment of the enemy's position, which was now almost completely effected. These operations, owing to the difficulties presented by the nature of the country, occupied a period of about six weeks of incessant exertion; and Major-General Ochterlony did not deem it advisable to adopt any active measures against the enemy's position, until the forts of the Ramghur range should be reduced, and his new dépôt established and secured. It was not till the 1st of April that Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper's detachment was placed in the position assigned to it before Malown.†

237. After the movement of Ummer Sing to Malown, the country of Belaspore was left entirely at the mercy of our troops, and Major-General Ochterlony experienced the greatest difficulty in retaining the followers of the Hindoor

[9 C]

Rajah

* See page 473 et seq.

† See page 591 et seq.

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Rajah from gratifying their spirit of plunder and revenge at its expense. He however offered terms to the Rajah, with whom he had previously corresponded; and after some negotiation, an agreement was entered into, by which the Rajah engaged to withdraw from all connexion with the Goorkas, and to place himself under the protection of the British Government; which on its part was to guarantee to the Rajah his possessions on the left bank of the Sutleje, on the condition of the Rajah's fidelity and obedience; engaging, at the same time, to demand no tribute or pecuniary payment whatever from him. These terms received my entire approbation, and I confirmed them by a sunnud under my signature and seal. Major-General Ochterlony mentioned in terms of high approbation the conduct of Lieutenant Ross in the course of these proceedings, especially his exertions and address in restraining the enmity and violence of the Hindooree troops.*

238. I shall here suspend the narrative of Major-General Ochterlony's operations and proceedings, the details of which will be found in the despatches, purposing to resume it in a subsequent part of this despatch, and shall lay before your Honourable Committee a statement of those of the other divisions and detachments employed against the enemy.

239. Major-General John Sullivan Wood arrived, as stated in a former paragraph, on the 15th of November at Goruckpore, where his division was assembled. In consequence of the difficulty and delay which he represented himself to have experienced in procuring carriage and bearers, he did not advance in the direction in which he was to act until much later than the period originally contemplated. I owe it as an act of justice to his Excellency the Vizier, to state to your Honourable Committee the zeal and alacrity with which his Excellency afforded the aid of his establishments and authority, to complete the equipments of Major-General Wood's force, and also that under Major-General Marley. The Resident's report of his Excellency's proceedings, and the letters which I judged it proper to address to him, expressive of my acknowledgments of his zeal and friendship, are recorded on the proceedings.†

240. Considerable aid in elephants and bearers having been obtained from his Excellency, and the other difficulties being in a great degree surmounted, Major-General Wood advanced; and having occupied the Terraie, and made such arrangements for its defence as circumstances and the amount of his force enabled him to form, he proceeded to endeavour to penetrate the hills in the direction of Bootwul. During his march, Major-General Wood received information which induced him to change the point of attack, and to resolve on forcing a pass to the westward, which he saw reason to think would afford a favourable route into Palpa, and enable him to turn the forts by which the Bootwul pass was defended. Through the ignorance or treachery of his guides, Major-General Wood found himself unexpectedly close to a stockade of the enemy, at a post named Jeetgurh, which commanded the pass: a good deal of firing took place; and in some movements of our troops, which had no other object than to drive back the enemy sufficiently for Major-General Wood's obtaining a clear view of his situation, the bodies of the enemy opposed to them were put to flight with severe loss. It is probable the post might have been carried, had not Major-General Wood, apprehending that the superior force of the enemy would have prevented him seizing the hills beyond it, without the possession of which Jeetgurh could not be maintained, determined to desist. He accordingly directed the troops to return and abandoned the enterprize, after sustaining considerable loss in officers and men, though not to equal amount with that of the enemy. Major-General Wood then pointed his attention to a pass to the eastward of Bootwul, which however he did not judge it advisable to attempt, in the face of so considerable a force as that which he conceived the enemy to have to oppose him. Having placed his wounded in security, and disencumbered himself of as much of his baggage as could be dispensed with, and provided for the defence of the eastern portion of the district as well as circumstances would permit, Major-General Wood proceeded in a westerly direction, with the view of creating the diversion of the enemy's force, which was one of the objects of the operations of the division, and in the expectation of being able to penetrate into the hills by the passes of Toolsepoore. After moving for a short distance in that direction, Major-General Wood

* See page 604.

† See page 395 et seq.

Wood was induced to return towards the central part of the district, by the information which he received, that the enemy, encouraged by the failure at Jeetgurrh and the absence of his force, had made incursions into the Honourable Company's territory, and were plundering and ravaging the country, and even menacing Goruckpore. This state of things and the small amount of his force, with his opinion of the great numerical superiority of the enemy, induced Major-General Wood to determine to relinquish all offensive operations, and to limit his views to the protection of our own territory.

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241. The apprehensions excited of incursions on the part of the enemy were not confined to Goruckpore, but extended to the neighbouring territories of the Vizier; such precautions as were practicable were taken to provide against any eventual danger to his Excellency's territory, and a portion of the troops stationed there was placed at the disposal of Major-General Wood. With the view of rendering his means of defence as efficient as possible, and of enabling him to destroy the enemy's resources, I directed the Eighth regiment of Native Cavalry to join his force, and it was afterwards replaced by Gardner's Irregular Horse, which was collected for the purpose.*

242. Major-General Wood having represented to me the difficulties and embarrassments which appeared to him to belong to his situation, I deemed it proper to explain to him distinctly the error into which he appeared to me to have fallen, by adopting a system purely defensive, and to state my opinion of the course of conduct which he ought to have pursued. I stated to him, also, the impracticability of furnishing him with precise instructions for the guidance of his conduct, under circumstances so liable to daily change, as that the same state of things would probably not exist when those instructions should reach him. I request the attention of your Honourable Committee to the letter addressed to Major-General Wood on this occasion, and to those received from him to which it refers.

243. Under the resolution adopted by the Major-General, of relinquishing all active operations, and unable, at my distance from the scene of action, to prescribe any definitive object which might be attainable by the division under his command, I determined to withdraw from it His Majesty's Seventeenth regiment of Foot, hitherto a part of it, and that corps was accordingly directed to join the forces assembled on the frontier of Sarun, the resolution having been taken, for reasons to be stated in a subsequent part of this despatch, to strengthen that division to the utmost practicable extent.

244. The importance of depriving the enemy of the resources which they might draw from the Terraie of Bootwul and Sheoraj, and the declared inability of Major-General Wood to prevent them from availing themselves of those resources, induced me to adopt a policy which I embraced with reluctance, and only under a firm conviction of its expediency; I mean the destroying the crops on the ground, and preventing the country, which would have become the granary of the hills, from being cultivated the following season, in the event of the war being protracted to another campaign. With this plan was connected an arrangement, by which I hoped to combine the means of effectually distressing the enemy with those of relieving individual suffering, namely, the settlement of such of the Tharoos (as the inhabitants of the Terraie are called) as were disposed to accept the offer, in lands to be assigned to them in a more southern tract of country. Other advantages connected with the improvement, and increase of cultivation in our own territory, were expected to result from the measure. Proclamations were issued by Major-General Wood, inviting them to withdraw into the district of Goruckpore, and assuring them of a provision; and an arrangement is now in progress, under my authority, for that purpose, with the details of which I do not deem it necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee on the present occasion.

245. The Eighth regiment of Cavalry was employed in destroying the crops and villages in the Terraie, from which the Tharoos had agreed to migrate in the manner proposed, and was afterwards relieved by Gardner's Horse, which have continued to form a part of the force under Major-General Wood's command.

246. Towards

* See page 510 et seq. and 524 et seq.

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246. Towards the close of the season in which it is practicable for troops to remain in the Terraie without suffering from sickness, Major-General Wood marched again upon Bootwul with his collected force, but without producing any effect, the object of this movement being, as he stated, to reconnoitre the enemy's positions, and to create a diversion in favour of the operations of the other divisions of the army on his right and left. Major-General Wood now retired towards Goruckpore, and having, under my instructions, made the necessary arrangements for the defence of the frontier during the rainy season, and stationed the troops destined for this duty in the positions assigned to them, the division broke up, and the corps not so stationed retired to their ordinary cantonments. All establishments not required were discharged, the extra staff reduced, and every measure directed to the reduction of expense, which could with safety and propriety be resorted to, was adopted in all departments.

247. It is with much regret I add, that the prevalence of sickness in this division, twelve hundred men being at one time in hospital, compelled Major-General Wood to separate his force before my final orders reached him. I am happy to say, however, that it was not of long duration and attended with few fatal cases.

248. With the exception of the arrangements connected with the removal and settlement of the Tharoos, the proceedings of Major-General Wood, in the execution of the political duties assigned to him, were not of such importance as to require to be especially reported to your Honourable Committee. Those proceedings, and my orders and instructions on the subject, are contained in the correspondence noticed above.

249. The failure of the principal objects of the formation of this division, precluded the adoption of any measures connected with the proposed re-establishment of the exiled Hill Rajahs. Rajah Ruttun Sing and his uncle accompanied Major-General Wood, and were instrumental in raising a corps of Hill Soldiers, which was found to be useful, and which I therefore sanctioned. The correspondence will apprize your Honourable Committee of the details connected with the formation of this corps.

250. The foregoing narrative, and the observations which I have stated, supported by the details contained in the correspondence referred to, preclude the necessity of any additional remarks, further than the expression of my unfeigned regret at the entire failure of the principal objects contemplated from the operations of this division, and of my hope that it will appear to you, that no effort on my part was wanting to effect their attainment.

251. My regret at this disappointment was deeply aggravated, by the utter and more signal abortiveness of the sanguine hopes which I entertained of the success of the division under the command of Major-General George Wood, his successor in the command.

252. Major-General Marley, as stated in the one hundred and fifty-sixth paragraph, was to pass the Ganges about the 15th November, and all the corps proceeding from Dinapore, and destined in the first instance to form his division, had actually crossed by the end of November.

253. Major-General Marley had previously detached the six companies of the Ramgurrh Battalion, under the command of Major Roughsedge, to reinforce Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and enable him to occupy the Terraie, pursuant to the plan indicated to Major-General Marley, as stated in the one hundred and fifty-sixth paragraph of this despatch. On the advance of Major Roughsedge's detachment, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having instructed that officer to move forward and possess himself of the Terraie of Tirhoot, proceeded with the troops under his immediate command to attack the enemy's position at Burhurwa.*

254. Notwithstanding the relations of declared hostility which has subsisted between the two States since the month of June preceding, and the distinct intimation on that subject recently conveyed both to the Court of Catmandoo, to Chunder Sekher Opadessa, and to Purseram Thappa himself; Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was enabled, through the unaccountable supineness of the Goorka commander, by a rapid movement to surprize his post, and after a very short

* See page 307 et seq. and 479 et seq.

short contest to rout and nearly destroy his force. Purseram Thappa himself having been killed in the action, in a personal encounter with Lieutenant Boileau, commanding Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's escort. The effect of this affair was to give us immediate possession of the Terraie of Sarun; and the impression made on the enemy and the inhabitants in general was such, that had the success been rapidly followed up, I am persuaded the valley of Muckwanpore, and perhaps the forts, would have been occupied without opposition. Major Roughsedge, about the same time, possessed himself of the Terraie of Tirhoot, having met with no resistance from the enemy, who withdrew as he approached. For the details of this operation, and the terms of approbation in which I deemed it to be proper to announce it to the army, I refer your Honourable Committee to the documents noted in the margin.* Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, after making such a disposition of his small force as appeared best calculated to defend the country thus acquired, applied himself to making arrangements for the security and realization of the revenues and the civil government of the country, until he should be relieved by the local officers of the adjoining districts of Tirhoot and Sarun, who were instructed to assume charge of it on the advance of Major-General Marley's army into Nepaul. On that officer's arrival on the frontier, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw surrendered the military command with which he had hitherto been vested, and devoted himself to the duties assigned to him in his capacity of Political Agent.

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255. Major-General Marley had arrived on the frontier with nearly his whole force on the 11th December, and I entertained a confident expectation that, notwithstanding the inexpedient delay which had occurred, he would now proceed immediately to execute the orders he had received. No obstacle to their immediate execution, or at least to the attempt, existed. The corps and all their equipments were, as I have already represented, in a state of complete efficiency, and the strength of the division was fully equal to any force that could be brought against it.

256. Major-General Marley was in possession of all my views and intentions, and furnished with precise and detailed instructions † for his guidance, while he was vested with that latitude of discretion with regard to their application, which cannot securely be withheld from any officer entrusted with an important command at a distance from the seat of authority. Major-General Marley unfortunately formed the resolution of not advancing until he should be joined by the battering train, which could not reach Betteeah till towards the end of December. It had been specifically stated in his instructions, that the battering train was to be placed in a position in his rear, which would enable him to bring it up if necessary; and it was not intended, at any time, to have it accompany his first advance into the enemy's country. This delay, unaccountable and injurious in every point of view, had the inevitable consequence of encouraging the enemy to undertake enterprizes, their success in which relieved their apprehensions and elevated their spirits. What was still worse, the fatal influence of the events on the mind of Major-General Marley paralyzed the operations of the British Division, and, aided by circumstances which will be hereafter stated, occasioned the total failure of every object of its formation.

257. Major-General Marley had taken up a position near a place called Lohatun, about twenty-five miles from two of his advanced posts at Pursah and Sum-mundpore. These posts, nearly forty miles asunder, were established by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, together with an intermediate one somewhat retired at Barra Gurry, about equidistant from the two, and were selected by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw as the best adopted for securing the frontier immediately after the occupation of the Terraie, until Major-General Marley should advance. Whatever may have been the propriety or inexpediency of this arrangement at the time, it is impossible for me to acquit Major-General Marley of the grossest neglect, in not satisfying himself on the subject, and correcting it if faulty, or at all events in not taking measures for rendering them of strength sufficient to resist an attack, or for ensuring their support in such

* See page 479.

† See page 214 et seq.

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such an event. Both these posts, left naked of any defence from entrenchments, though close to the fortress of the enemy, were simultaneously attacked by considerable bodies of the Goorkas on the morning of the 1st January, and after some resistance, completely overpowered and driven in with great loss, the commanding officer of each being killed. An attack appears to have been intended on Barra Gurry at the same time, but was relinquished. These disastrous events produced, as might be expected, an entire change in the state of affairs on that frontier, the enemy being roused to the highest degree of presumption, while dismay pervaded our own troops. The subsequent proceedings of Major-General Marley contributed to confirm these impressions. Instead of endeavouring, by some active and vigorous enterprize, to restore confidence in his own army and check the arrogance of the enemy, or by carrying into effect at least a part of my original orders, which would occupy the enemy's attention and prevent his making incursions of any consequence into the British territories, Major-General Marley, after moving in the direction of Pursa, turned his march towards Betteeah, for the declared purpose of favouring the junction of the battering train. The very declaration of such a motive assumed that the enemy were strong and confident enough to quit the forest, and to place themselves in the heart of the plain: a strange instance of exaggerated apprehension. After effecting this purpose, and moving in different directions on the frontier, without any apparently definite object, the Major-General returned to the vicinity of his former position.*

258. The consequence to be expected from the march towards Betteeah, which necessarily was interpreted into a retrograde movement, produced by the affairs at Pursa and Summundpore, and from the ineffectual movements which followed the junction of the battering train, was the enemy's entertaining a belief that we were unable to act offensively, and to invite them to invade our territories. Such, indeed, was the actual consequence, as far as the means of the enemy enabled him to pursue that system; and with the exception of the country immediately protected by our posts, the whole of the Terraie again fell into the enemy's hands, and their incursions were extended even into our own territories. Measures for their protection were resorted to, under the authority of Major-General Marley, by endeavouring to raise bodies of irregular troops, under a general authority to that effect which he had received, in the contemplation of its being applied under very different circumstances; but these hasty and irregular levies not only were inadequate to the object proposed, but betrayed the spirit of apprehension and alarm in which they were adopted. The effect of this alarm was less felt in the district of Sarun, which was covered by Major-General Marley's army, than in Tirhoot, which was more exposed; and I regret to add, that the crisis was not met by the Magistrate of the latter district with a suitable spirit of energy and exertion. The mischievous effect of this laxity appeared to me to require that the Magistrate should be removed to a situation not demanding, in so peculiar a degree, the exercise of those qualities; but it is an act of justice to Mr. [] to declare, that this defect alone is imputable to his public conduct. The correspondence which took place respecting the several measures here adverted to is recorded as per margin † and to which I beg leave to refer you for the details which it cannot be necessary to state in this place, though a general reference to the subject appeared to be required.

259. On the receipt of Major-General Marley's report of the affairs of Pursa and Summundpore, I lost no time in stating to him my view of that event, and of his own conduct in leaving them exposed to such a danger. It appears that, independently of the peculiar vigilance required by the original error of the disposition, reports had been prevalent of an intended attack, and that no measures were even then adopted for securing the detachment, either by a forward movement of the army or by strengthening the posts. A party of two hundred men had, indeed, been detached to Pursa on the day preceding the attack, but without any instructions of a nature to mark urgency, and the party which might have reached Pursa in time, to have probably averted the unfortunate results, was at a distance of several miles when it occurred. After pointing

* See page 513 et seq.

† See page 526 to 547.

pointing out my sense of the neglect attributable to Major-General Marley, and my regret at perceiving that he did not seem to be aware of the unfortunate and extensive consequences of the disasters, I expressed my hope that he would speedily repair them, by a vigorous effort to carry into effect the orders which he had received.

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260. Measures were taken for reinforcing the division to the utmost practicable extent, both under my orders and under those of the Honourable the Vice-President in Council, who with a zeal and promptitude demanding my warmest acknowledgments, put in motion for Dinapore every corps that could be drawn from the Lower Provinces at that moment: a measure which was carried to a still further extent, by calling from the northern Sircars two battalions of Madras Native Infantry to occupy Cuttack, and relieve the Bengal troops stationed in that province. I have already mentioned my having directed his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment to join this division; and in addition to this, his Majesty's Fourteenth Regiment, which had been ordered to march up the new road, with a view to an arrangement for the defence of the frontier of South Behar against eventual predatory incursion, was ordered to pass the Ganges and join this division of the army. The strength of the division after the reinforcement joined is stated in the margin.*

261. I had intended to direct the Eighth Regiment of Native Cavalry to join this division, as soon as it should be relieved in Goruckpore by Gardner's Horse; but the subsequent turn of affairs, and the advanced period of the season, induced me to countermand this arrangement.

262. Apprehensive that nothing might be concluded in the Western Hills before the rains should set in and put a stop to operations, made it infinitely desirable that some material impression should be made in this quarter. I was thence induced to supply this great addition to the force to be employed against the centre of the enemy's possessions, not from any belief in my own mind that the original force was insufficient, but from a desire to restore that confidence in others, which had been lost by the disastrous events of the campaign, and by the gross and extravagant exaggerations of the enemy's numbers which had become current in Major-General Marley's camp. In the correspondence relative to these transactions, and in the rumours which were circulated and too easily believed, the numbers of the enemy were made far to exceed any amount that the population of the country, on the largest scale of computation, could supply. I have already stated my opinion, founded on information received and a calculation of probability relative to the extent of the enemy's regular force, and that opinion has been confirmed by events and further information. That the enemy was able to shew numbers is not denied; but that they were, as stated in a former paragraph, a hastily-collected and ill-armed militia, is an undoubted fact. Still it would not have been prudent, whatever might be my own belief, to neglect wholly the opinions and impressions formed on the spot, or to leave untried every means of placing our army on a footing, in point of numbers and quality of troops, such as might restore that confidence of its adequacy to its destined service, which late events had diminished.†

263. On Major-General Wood's advance towards Janikpore, and its being ascertained that the enemy had withdrawn from the plains, Major-General Wood and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw signified to the Magistrates and Collectors at Tirhoot and elsewhere their opinion, that the Terraie might be made over to the charge of those districts, which was accordingly done, and it was declared to be permanently annexed to the British Dominions. The Vice-President in Council

Artillery (including gunners and drivers)	944
European Infantry	3,205
Native Infantry	8,802
Pioneers	273
Dromedary Corps	200

TOTAL..... 13,424

Ordnance.

Four 18-pounders.	Four 9-pounders.	Two 5½-inch howitzers.	Two 5½-inch mortars.
Eleven 6-pounders.	Two 8-inch howitzers.	Eight 4½-inch howitzers.	Two 4½-inch mortars.

† See page 537 et seq.

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Council having earnestly recommended that these lands should be temporarily administered by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw until some final arrangement could be made for their management, I adopted this suggestion, and directed that they should again be transferred to his charge, and I have furnished him with instructions for his guidance in the execution of this duty, to which I beg to refer your Honourable Committee for more particular information. I have not yet received any report from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the probable resources of these lands since he has last assumed charge of them. A statement formerly transmitted by him, exhibiting their annual revenue at Rupees 1,65,800, is, I am persuaded, remarkably erroneous. The concurring testimony of all who have visited the Terraie in favour of its soil, climate, and production, and the information, though not precise, which has reached me from various quarters, satisfy me that it is a most valuable and improvable possession. In the expectation, however, of being able to furnish more correct statements before this letter can be dispatched, I shall defer any further observations on this branch of the subject. The country has continued in a state of perfect tranquillity, and no force of the enemy has shewn itself in any quarter of the Terraie.

269. The arrangements formed for the defence of the northern frontier of the British possessions east of the Koosi have, under the able and judicious conduct of Captain Latter, been not only successfully pursued with reference to their immediate and primary object, but have been attended with further advantages of no immaterial amount. He has not only effectually protected the frontier committed to his charge from injury and insult, but has wrested from the enemy a considerable portion of the valuable province of Morung, and by the prudent and cautious conduct of his negotiations with the Rajah of Siccim, and his judicious direction of the exertions of the Siccim force, he has laid the foundation, and in some degree advanced the accomplishment of an arrangement which cannot fail to be beneficial, whether the war be protracted, or an early peace concluded on the terms in my contemplation.*

270. The details of the military operations on this frontier are contained in the correspondence recorded on the proceedings; and creditable as they are, both to the judgment of Captain Latter and to the activity and spirit of the officers by whom they were executed, are not of a nature to require to be stated with particularity in this despatch. The attention and approbation of your Honourable Committee will be drawn to the conduct of Lieutenant-Latter, in the gallant repulse of a superior force of the enemy which attacked his post at Medway on the 3d of February, and to the operations of the detachment under the command of Captain Cook, of the Twenty-first Regiment, especially on the successful attack on the enemy's stockaded posts at Cooteah and in the measure connected with it.

271. The effect of Captain Latter's operations was, as I have already said, to secure our own frontier, and to deprive the enemy of a considerable portion of Morung. In conformity to the arrangements proposed with regard to the Terraie, and the suggestion of the Honourable the President in Council, the purgunnahs conquered from the enemy were placed under the charge of Captain Latter, who was furnished with instructions for his guidance in the discharge of this duty.

272. I have stated, in the one hundred and fourth paragraph, that in consequence of a spontaneous overture made by the Rajah of Siccim to Captain Latter, the conduct of the negotiation with that Chief, which formed a branch of the political arrangements originally contemplated by me, devolved on Captain Latter. That officer's despatch will apprise your Honourable Committee of the circumstances attending this overture; and the sequel of the communications, which passed between the Rajah and his officers and Captain Latter, will appear from his successive reports.

273. The principle on which Captain Latter's negotiations with the Rajah of Siccim and his adherents were conducted, and which cannot fail to receive the approbation of your Honourable Committee, was to abstain from inciting them

to

* See page 389 et seq. 406 and 408.

to any efforts against the Goorkas, which might involve them in hazardous consequences, but to afford them every practicable degree of support in any measures which they might spontaneously resolve to undertake, and in that event, to point out to them the manner in which he conceived that their exertions might be most beneficial to the common cause. Acting on this principle, Captain Latter, when he found the people of Siccim determined and anxious to make efforts to recover their former possessions from the Goorkas, recommended to them an attack on the Fort of Naggree; an enterprize facilitated by his own operations in the plains. Naggree, as stated in a former part of this despatch, was occupied jointly by a Goorka and a Siccim garrison, and the Dewan of the Rajah, who resided there, proposed by a sudden attack to overpower the Goorka garrison and seize the fort. Owing to a premature attempt, however, this plan failed; and the Goorka garrison, after suffering some loss, succeeded in shutting itself up in the fort, which was immediately blockaded by the troops of Siccim. Captain Latter did not deem it prudent to advance a body of his troops to such a distance from his principal positions; but he furnished the Siccim troops with ammunition and a small supply of money and provisions, and encouraged them to prosecute the blockade. They were not able, however, to force the garrison to surrender, when the approach of the rains obliged them to relax in the strictness of the blockade. Considerable advantage was, however, gained, and the fidelity of the Rajah of Siccim, and his enthusiasm against the Goorkas fully ascertained. The conduct of the Rajah entitles him to the support and protection of the British Government, and his security, and the restitution of a portion of his former possessions, including Naggree, will be a stipulation of the proposed treaty of peace with the Goorkas; an arrangement which, I have reason to believe, will create an effectual obstacle to the extension of the Goorka power in an easterly direction.

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274. Captain Latter's proceedings relative to the Kerauts, the negotiations with whom were committed to his charge as stated in the one hundred and seventieth paragraph, are reported in the despatch dated the 11th January 1815.*

275. I have already adverted, in paragraph one hundred and seventy-five, to the communications held by the Honourable the Vice-President in Council with the Deb Rajah, and the deputation of a Vakeel by the Rajah of Rungpore. I am not yet apprized of the result of that mission; but it is not my intention to form any more intimate political connexion with the State of the Deb Rajah, the relation of simple amity being that which appears to me to be best suited to the actual condition of the parties. The correspondence to which the preceding remarks refer, is noted in the margin.†

276. As the rainy season advanced, arrangements were made for cantoning the troops which had been collected under Captain Latter's command, for the details of which I have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the documents recorded on the Proceedings. It is with much concern I am to inform your Honourable Committee, that Captain Latter has been compelled to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, which suffered materially from the combined effects of climate and laborious occupation; but I trust that I shall have the benefit of his able and valuable services in the ensuing cold season, should the war be protracted to another campaign.

277. In the one hundred and forty-first and following paragraphs of this despatch, I have stated the views which I entertained relative to the province of Kamaon, and the circumstances which compelled me to suspend at the time any active measures for the subjugation of that province.

278. The occupation of Kamaon had been no less an earnest, than an early object of my attention. The local advantages of that extensive province were of a nature to be turned by us to important account, and there were circumstances which rendered its fortified passes less formidable than they appeared to a cursory view. Through the address of the Honourable Edward Gardner, a secret correspondence was opened with the leading men of the country. They professed their disposition to facilitate our progress if we would invade the territory,

* See page 408.

† See page 410 et seq.

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territory, and to contribute such aid as might be in their power towards the expulsion of the Goorkas; but they made the precise stipulation, that the family of their ancient Rajahs should not be restored, and they spontaneously bargained to be retained under the Company's Government. My assurance was communicated to them, and they waited in impatient expectation of our approach. Deficiency of means prevented my making an effort against Kamaon, simultaneous with the operations against Ummer Sing and Runjore Kajee, and it is obvious that when only one of the objects could be undertaken, the destruction of those armies which would otherwise have hastened to contest Kamaon with us, must have the preference. It was intended that, as soon as Jyetsuek (and with it the force of Runjore Kajee) should have fallen, the chief part of the division employed against it should proceed to Kamaon; but it has been seen that the protraction of operations under Major-General Martindell kept the whole of those troops still engaged. The season was wasting fast. Our correspondents in Kamaon were terrified lest their negotiations should be discovered, and urged us to their delivery with anxious representations. Beyond all, the frustration of hopes to the eastward, and the doubtful appearance of affairs west of the Jumna, held forth a discreditable issue to the campaign as probable: a hazardous effort was thence expedient. Should we succeed, we divided the enemy's territory, we cut off the communication between the Capital and the western armies, and we dispirited the latter by closing against them the possibility of reinforcement.

279. Under the difficulty which existed at that moment, of allotting any regular troops for this service without rendering other points too vulnerable, I was driven to the experiment, whether a body of irregulars well commanded, eventually accompanied by guns and aided by the co-operation of the inhabitants, might not be sufficient to effect the expulsion of the Goorkas; I therefore determined to make the attempt with a force of that description. For the command of it I selected Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, formerly in the service of Jeypore, and commanding the police corps of irregular horse in these provinces, an officer of known ability, and peculiarly qualified for the management of irregular troops; and I proposed that he should act under the general direction and superintendence of the Honourable Edward Gardner, who was to advance into Kamaon with the force, in the capacity already assigned to him by my instructions. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner was accordingly directed to raise a body of irregulars, consisting of three thousand men, to which some additions were afterwards made, and the corps of Nujeebs which had been levying and forming by Captain Hearsey, were also put under his orders. Four six-pounders were placed at his disposal, and every practicable arrangement was made for such equipment and supply of the force, as should render it thoroughly efficient. For the detailed instructions issued to Mr. Gardner and to Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the letters addressed to those gentlemen by the Secretary in the Political Department and the Adjutant-General, respectively, under dates the 14th, 21st, and 22d of December 1814.*

280. Owing to unavoidable delay in collecting and preparing the force, and to the occurrence of bad weather after it was prepared, it did not enter the hills before the 15th of February. Having occupied the Chilkees pass, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner advanced by a route lying chiefly along the bed of the Cos-sillah river, which though not the most direct route to Almora, offered fewer impediments to an invading force, was supposed to be in a great degree left unguarded by the enemy, and was favourable to the plan of turning his positions. The enemy withdrew from his frontier posts as Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner advanced, and appeared to intend to concentrate his force and make a stand in some position between the frontier and Almora. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner having occupied such of those posts as were useful in securing his rear and keeping up his communication with the plains, continued to advance as fast as the nature of the country would allow, and by a rapid movement forestalled the enemy in obtaining possession of an important post which the Goorkas speculated on occupying at leisure. Having here collected his force and got up his guns and baggage, which from the rapidity of his advance had been left in the rear, he pursued his march, and established himself in a commanding position

on

* See pages 301, and 327 to 334.

on a hill called Kompore, in front of which he found the enemy's retiring troops, reinforced from Almora by nearly the whole strength of the garrison, strongly stockaded.

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281. In the course of this advance several skirmishes had taken place with the enemy, in which our irregulars behaved well and always gained the advantage. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, aware, however, of the uncertain dependence to be placed on troops of this description, and feeling that he ought not to risk the advantages already gained, and even the entire success of the enterprize, by attacking in front an enemy so strongly posted, determined, with the same judgment which had distinguished his conduct in the preceding advance, to turn their position, and by a sudden movement of a part of his corps, combined with a demonstration of an intention to assault his position, either place himself between the enemy and his capital, or force him to break up and retire, to prevent the completion of that manœuvre. To secure the success of his operation, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner awaited the junction of a body of one thousand irregulars, which had been raised in the Doab and had been ordered to proceed to Kamaon to reinforce him. Immediately after their arrival he carried his intention into effect with complete success, and almost without opposition. The enemy hastily broke up and abandoned his stockade, leaving a part of his arms and baggage behind, and withdrew to a strong position in front of Almora, called Kataar Mul, which however they abandoned on the approach of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's main body, and posted themselves on the ridge on which stands the town of Almora. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner took possession of their stockades, and on the 29th of March occupied the position which the enemy had abandoned.

282. While Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner advanced on Almora from Chilkeea, by the route of the Cossillah, Captain Hearsey was directed to penetrate the hills with his battalion of Nujeebs by the Timley pass, near the Sardah or Gogra, with a view to create a diversion in favour of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, and to obstruct any attempt of the enemy to bring a force across that river. Captain Hearsey having secured the Timley pass and the forts which commanded it, advanced and occupied Chumpawut, the capital of Kali Kamaon, and laid siege to a strong fortress near it, called Kuttoolgurh, the possession of which was necessary to the success of his enterprize. While engaged in these operations, and in conciliating the inhabitants and securing their attachment, and in laying up supplies in Chumpawut, a force of the enemy's crossed the Sardah and attacked one of his posts. The Goorkas were repulsed with great loss, and retired across the river. Husteh Dul Sah, the enemy's commander in Dootee, speedily again crossed in greater force at a gaut somewhat higher up than Captain Hearsey's position. On hearing of this movement, Captain Hearsey advanced with all the force he could collect to attack him, leaving his Adjutant to prosecute the siege of Kuttoolgurh. The enemy's force being superior in number, and Captain Hearsey's troops failing in their duty, he was overpowered, and was wounded and taken prisoner. Husteh Dul immediately attacking the party before Kuttoolgurh, dispersed, and nearly destroyed it. The remainder of our Nujeebs having hastily abandoned the posts they occupied, fled to the plains. The object of this expedition being thus completely frustrated, Husteh Dul then advanced with his force to Almora, carrying with him Captain Hearsey, who was released on the subsequent fall of the place.

283. Another party had been sent up the Burohene pass, a central one between those of Chilkeea and Timley, and lying on the most direct route from the plains to Almora. This detachment occupied some of the posts evacuated by the enemy, and created in some respects an useful diversion. It had been proposed, also, to send a small force into Dootee, to endeavour to excite the inhabitants to rise and keep Husteh Dul in check; but the early discomfiture of Captain Hearsey prevented this from being carried into effect.

284. The operations referred to in the foregoing paragraphs are detailed in the despatches noted in the margin.*

285. Not-

* See page 572 et seq.

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285. Notwithstanding Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's successful advance, it became very doubtful whether, with a force of the composition of that under his command, he would be able to reduce the Capital. The people had shewn a clear disposition in our favour, and had rendered such services as they had the means to afford; but their efforts could not be very effectual, and a failure, or perhaps a protracted defence of the Capital, might discourage their expectations of permanent emancipation from the yoke of the Goorkas, and deaden their zeal in our cause. No hopes remained of effecting an arrangement with Bum Sah or any of the chiefs in Almora. Mr. Gardner had, on the advance of the irregular force, addressed a letter to Bum Sah, conveying to him a proposition to return with his troops across the Kali, and pointing at an arrangement for his benefit, but it was not encouraged. On the other hand, the importance of occupying the Kamaon became every day more apparent. The advance of the irregulars had already had the effect of preventing reinforcements and supplies for the armies to the westward from proceeding; and this object would acquire greater importance, now that the cessation of active operations on our part to the east of the Gogra had relieved the Goorkas from all apprehension of an attack on the capital or the principal sources of their power, and would enable them to send large additions of strength to their western armies.

286. Impressed with those sentiments, I determined to waive other considerations, howsoever weighty, and to make an effort to collect a regular force, for the purpose of supporting and completing the operations so happily commenced by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner. The state of affairs in the opposite frontier fortunately enabled me to accomplish this object, without that imminent hazard that would not many weeks before have attended any reduction of the force in that quarter. A detachment of about two thousand regular troops was accordingly formed, and composed as stated in the margin.*

287. The juncture was too critical, to allow that a stake so important should be intrusted to the management of any but a tried officer, if such could be procured. On that principle, I fixed upon Colonel Nicolls, of his Majesty's Fourteenth Foot, Quarter-master-General of the King's troops in India, an officer of experience, energy, and proved ability, who proceeded without delay to carry my orders into execution. The instructions with which Colonel Nicolls was furnished for his guidance, and those addressed to Mr. Gardner on the occasion of this change of system, are recorded on the proceedings, but do not contain any thing necessary to be stated to your Honourable Committee in the body of this despatch. Measures were taken for reinforcing Colonel Nicolls with two additional native battalions, viz., the second of the Eleventh from Agra, and the First Grenadier Battalion from Meerut. Other corps were also placed at the eventual disposal of Colonel Nicolls; but the conquest of the province was effected by the original detachment and Colonel Gardner's irregulars.

288. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, as already reported, had established himself at Katar Mul, before Almora, and with the prudence and judgment which marked his conduct throughout the previous proceedings, determined to suspend any active operations of doubtful success against the enemy's position, and to await the arrival of Colonel Nicolls. The addition of the regular troops placed the issue of the contest upon fairer terms than those on which it previously stood. I should fall in an obligation of my public duty, if I omitted to bring under the particular notice of your Honourable Committee the distinguished merit of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner in the conduct of the service entrusted to his charge, especially in his so generously spurning the temptation

* Second battalion Fourth Native Infantry	761
Second battalion Fifth Native Infantry	764
First battalion from the Dhoon	369
TOTAL	2,025

Ordnance.

Four 6-pounders.	Two 8-inch mortars.
Two 12-pounders.	Two 41-inch mortars.

of assaulting the city before Colonel Nicolls should come up, and availing himself (though at the hazard of the public interest) of what might have proved a brilliant opportunity for himself. By the prudence, caution, and circumspection of his measures, he succeeded, as has been seen, in baffling the enemy's plan of defence, and in opening the way to their Capital for the advance of the regular force which was now destined to complete the service so auspiciously commenced. The quality of the force which Colonel Gardner commanded, composed entirely of new levies of irregulars, enhances the merit of his conduct; and your Honourable Committee will not fail to remark the judgment with which he adapted his operations to the character of the troops by which they were to be performed, and secured, as far as was practicable with such means, the success of the expedition.

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289. After Colonel Nicolls's assumption of the command, Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner continued to render the most essential services, which have been honourably testified by Lieutenant-Colonel Nicolls, and have received my public acknowledgments.

290. Colonel Nicolls arrived at Katar Mul on the 8th of April, and while his force was coming up employed himself in examining the position and forming his plan of operations. As soon as the regular force was assembled, Colonel Nicolls sent out a detachment, under the command of Major Patton, of the Fifth Regiment of Native Infantry, to a position situated to the north-west of Almora, in which direction he had received information of a body of the enemy, under the command of Husteh Dul, having proceeded. Major Patton having come up with the enemy, instantly attacked him in his position; and after a conflict, in which our troops behaved with the utmost gallantry, completely routed and dispersed the enemy with considerable loss. The execution of this service reflected the greatest credit on the conduct of Major Patton, and the officers and troops under his command. Husteh Dul was mortally wounded, as was also the second in command, and several other Goorka officers were killed and wounded in this affair.

291. This defeat, and the loss of their principal military commander, produced an impression on the mind of the enemy's troops in Almora, of which Colonel Nicolls resolved to take advantage; and he accordingly, on the following day, the 25th of April, attacked and carried by assault, in the most rapid and brilliant manner, the fortified heights and town of Almora, and commenced operations against the forts which were still held by the enemy. On the night of that day an attempt was made by the enemy to recover the positions from which they had been driven; but although the attack was made with extraordinary resolution, and was partially successful for a moment in one of their points assailed, the enemy were completely repulsed with great loss. It is impossible to state, in terms of too high praise, the conduct of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops under his command, in the course of these operations. The principal column of attack on the 25th was formed of a part of the first battalion of the Fourth, under Captain Faithful, and the flank battalion under Captain Leys, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Native Infantry, and carried the stockades on the left of the enemy's position; while a column of Irregulars, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, moving at some distance in a parallel direction, was equally successful. The conduct of the troops, both regular and irregular, in the repulse of the enemy's night attack, was equally meritorious. Our loss was less considerable than might have been expected, and only one European officer was killed.

292. This rapid and decisive success convinced the enemy of the hopelessness of further resistance to our troops. Escape from the necessity of surrendering prisoners at discretion, was only to be purchased by Bum Sah, and the garrison of Almora, by conditions relative to other posts, which might make it worth our while to forbear urging our advantages on the spot; and an offer was received from the Goorka Chiefs to surrender all the forts, and wholly evacuate the province, on their being permitted to retire unmolested with the troops, and with their public and private property, across the Kali. Colonel Nicolls and Mr. Gardner, justly conceiving that after the decisive success of our arms, the proposed terms by which the objects of the expedition would be entirely accom-

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plished might be properly granted to the enemy, a Convention, framed on the foregoing basis, was signed by those officers and the principal Goorka Chiefs on the 27th April. It was carried into effect, with no further delay than was occasioned by the difficulty of transporting the baggage of the Goorka troops, and much frank intercourse arose from the perfect reliance which the enemy placed on our liberal construction, as well as strict observance, of the articles protecting their interests. The forts of Almora were immediately surrendered to our troops, and orders sent, which were punctually obeyed, for the surrender of the other fortresses in the province. Thus was the authority of the British Government completely established throughout the territory of Kamaon. The despatches from Colonel Nicolls and from Mr. Gardner, in which the preceding transactions are detailed, are noted in the margin;* and a reference to those documents will evince to your Honourable Committee, that I have not exceeded the just limits of commendation, in expressing my opinion of the distinguished merits and services of Colonel Nicolls, and the officers and troops by whose animated valour and patient endurance of toil this truly important conquest was achieved. In the General Orders which I published to the army,† I endeavoured to express my sense of their merits, and to those documents, I beg leave to refer your Honourable Committee for more particular information on this subject. The further operations and arrangements of Colonel Nicolls for the occupation and security of the provinces are detailed in his despatches noted in the margin,‡ but do not present any particulars which it is necessary to state in the body of this despatch.

293. It would be injustice to distinguished merit, were I to omit this occasion of drawing the attention of your Honourable Committee to the eminent services of Mr. Gardner, both in the direction of the original expedition, and in the discharge of the duties which he continued to perform, after Colonel Nicolls's assumption of the military command. Mr. Gardner has surpassed even the expectations which my previous opinion of his judgment, talents, and prudence, had led me to form, and has established a solid and honourable claim to the approbation and applause, both of this Government and of the Honourable Company. I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to a letter addressed, under my orders, to the Vice-President in Council,§ for the purpose of placing on record the expression of my sense of Mr. Gardner's extraordinary merits.

294. As soon as Almora was in our possession, Mr. Gardner published a proclamation, declaring the province of Kamaon to be permanently annexed to the British dominions, and proceeded to enter into engagements with the principal Zemindars and inhabitants, and to make such other arrangements as circumstances would allow, for extending our authority over the province. I am happy to inform your Honourable Committee, that the introduction of the British Government appears to have given universal satisfaction to the inhabitants, who have most eagerly plighted their allegiance.

295. On learning the occupation of Almora, and the consequent submission of the province, I appointed Mr. Gardner to be Commissioner for the affairs of Kamaon, and Agent of the Governor-General in that province, authorizing him to draw an allowance of Rupees 1,500 per mensem, and to charge his expenses to the public, and I desired that this arrangement might take effect from the time when the expedition to Kamaon was set on foot. Mr. Gardner has not, however, been finally removed from his situation in the Residency of Delhi. Mr. G. W. Trail has been appointed Assistant to Mr. Gardner, with a salary of seven hundred rupees per mensem.||

296. The negociation and conclusion of the Convention led to intimate and confidential communications between Colonel Nicolls and Mr. Gardner on the one hand, and the Goorka Chiefs, especially Bum Sah, on the other; in the course of which the latter expressed an earnest desire to become the instrument of restoring peace between the two States, and in proof of it, proposed that he should address Ummer Sing Thappa and Runjore Sing,¶ recommending as the most effectual service they could render to the Rajah, to withdraw with their

* See page 567 et seq.

† See page 585.

‡ See page 617 et seq.

§ See page 583.

|| See page 570.

¶ See page 610 et seq.

their troops across the Kali, preparatory to the prosecution of negotiation for a peace. Colonel Nicolls and Mr. Gardner having accepted this offer, letters were expedited accordingly. Bum Sah also proposed, that the Goorka forces in Sreenuggur should be admitted to the terms of the Convention of Almora; a proposition which was also acceded to, and was accepted by those troops on being made known to them. They have accordingly since retired into Dootee. Bum Sah and his troops were accompanied across the Kali by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, whose communication with the Choutra (Bum Sah) led to a correspondence and negotiation of considerable interest. But I shall reserve a statement of those communications for the separate despatch, which I propose to address to your Honourable Committee, on the subject of the negotiations for peace.

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297. It may be proper to mention in this place, that in consequence of an invasion of that part of the pergunnah of Khyreeghur in our possession by a Goorka force from the usurped portion, aided by some rebel Zemindars of our own and the Vizier's, and some convicts who had escaped from the gaol of Bareilly, it became necessary to detach a force into that pergunnah, to restore order and expel the enemy. This force was composed of a detachment of Native Infantry and a strong body of Lieutenant Roberts's Rohillah Horse, the whole under the command of Captain Dickson of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, who performed the service with success, and in a manner highly creditable to himself and the officers and troops under his command. The Goorkas and rebels having been driven into the usurped lands, were followed by our troops and compelled to return to the hills. The strong holds having been destroyed, the detachment was withdrawn on account of the approaching sickly season. The details of these operations are contained in the correspondence of the Government.

298. I now resume the narrative of Major-General Ochterlony's operations before Malown. After the fall of the forts of the Ramgurh range, and the detachment of Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper becoming available for other service, Major-General Ochterlony continued, as I have above stated, to straiten Ummar Sing in his position, by establishing posts which should command all the avenues to it. This operation had been checked for a moment by a successful sally made by the enemy against a body of our irregulars, who occupied a strongly stockaded post. This party was found off its guard, and suffered severely; but the enemy having destroyed the stockades, retreated again to their position, and the disaster was speedily repaired. Major-General Ochterlony having now obtained an accurate knowledge of the whole of the ground, and having discovered the points in which the enemy's chain of positions could be most easily penetrated, concerted a plan of combined attack on it, which was carried into effect with the most complete success on the 14th and 15th April. For a statement of this masterly plan, and of the admirable skill, energy, and valour, with which it was executed by the troops, I must refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches from Major-General Ochterlony, noted in the margin.* The object of this movement was, by a combined attack on different points of the enemy's position, to distract his attention, and obtain an opportunity of establishing ourselves on the height, in such a manner as to break the continuity of his chain of posts, and force him to confine himself to the fort of Malown and its immediate outposts, while the footing obtained by the British troops on the ridge should afford means of operating directly against the fort. The plan, as already stated, was completely successful. After a desperate attack made on the morning of the 16th by nearly the whole of the Goorka force, headed by the principal commanders, Ummar Sing and Bugtee Thappa, on the post occupied by the reserve under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, in which they were repulsed with a very severe loss, the enemy withdrew from all his posts to the left of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson's position, and concentrated in Malown and the detached works which formed a part of its defences.

299. Major-General Ochterlony's public despatches bear the most honourable testimony to the excellent conduct of the troops in the original attack, and to the distinguished intrepidity which they displayed in the repulse of the enemy on the

* See page 591 et seq.

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the morning of the 16th. In this attack, the enemy suffered severely in killed and wounded; among the former of whom was Bugtee Thappa, whose loss diffused a serious gloom throughout the enemy's battalions.

300. So decisive and brilliant a victory against an enemy of remarkable courage and resolution, could not have been expected to be obtained without considerable loss on our part; and your Honourable Committee will perceive with regret, that many brave officers and men fell on this memorable occasion. Severe as the loss was, however, it cannot be considered disproportionate to the difficulty of the enterprize, and the obstacles to success offered by the obstinate valour of the enemy and the strength of his position. Major-General Ochterlony mentions with peculiar applause the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Thomson, of Captain Showers, who fell in the action, and of the late Lieutenant Lawtie of Engineers, whose services, not on this occasion only, but throughout the campaign, were of transcendent merit and utility, and had obtained the repeated acknowledgments of Major-General Ochterlony and the Commander-in-Chief. The untimely death of this promising young officer, by an illness occasioned by excessive fatigue in the execution of his duty, has been deplored by the Government and by the army. Many other officers are mentioned with applause by Major-General Ochterlony; but instead of enumerating them in this despatch, I will beg to refer your Honourable Committee to that officer's official reports, and to General Orders which I published to the army on this occasion.*

301. The effects of this success were soon perceived, in the increasing distress of the enemy, and in numerous desertions, which spoke the depression of spirit suffered by the garrison. Ummer Sing, however, still continuing to hold out, Major-General Ochterlony pushed his operations against the fort, and having obtained possession of one of the outworks, the whole of the remainder were abandoned by the enemy, who came over in a body to Major-General Ochterlony's camp, leaving Ummer Sing confined to the body of the fort, with a garrison reduced to about two hundred men.† All the outworks, stockades, and redoubts were occupied by our troops, and the early surrender of Ummer Sing and the remnant of his garrison became inevitable. The importance of combining with this the surrender of all the other strong holds within the range of Ummer Sing's command, and the evacuation of the whole of the Goorka territory west of the Kamaon, induced Major-General Ochterlony to listen to terms of capitulation, which had the surrender of Malown alone been the object contended for, would have been extravagant and inadmissible. Adverting, however, to the slow progress of operations against Jyetuch, the number of posts still occupied by the enemy, and the near approach of the rainy season, when operations must necessarily have ceased, Major-General Ochterlony justly conceived an early termination of the campaign to be a subject of far greater importance, than any advantage which the enemy could derive from the proposed terms of capitulation, while our military superiority had been decidedly manifested, by the distinguished success of our arms, and the condition of distress to which the enemy was reduced. Acting on this view of the subject, and under the general sanction of my previous instructions, which have been already detailed to your Honourable Committee, Major-General Ochterlony, after some negociation, in the course of which he continued his preparations for battering the fort, and brought his eighteen and twelve-pounders to a spot within a short distance of the walls, granted to Ummer Sing the following terms of capitulation:—

1st. That all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas, west of the Jumna, should be immediately surrendered to the British troops.

2d. That orders for the evacuation of all the forts and possessions of the Goorkas in Gurhwall should be immediately despatched to the Goorka Commanders in that quarter, and that the troops should be permitted to retire by the Kamaon route across the Kali.

3d. That Ummer Sing, with the remaining garrison of Malown, should be permitted to retire across the Kali, with their arms, private baggage, and families, and with two guns.

4th.

* See page 591 to 605

† See page 606 et seq.

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4th. That Runjore Sing should be permitted, in like manner, with two hundred men of the garrison of Jyetuck, and with one gun, and three hundred unarmed followers, to retire across the Kali. A similar option was given to a certain number of persons in the other forts, who were allied by blood or marriage to Ummer Sing and his son. These terms were afterwards strictly performed; and I have lately received advices of the arrival of Ummer Sing and Runjore Sing and their followers in the province of Dootee. The whole of the Goorka garrisons of Malown and Jyetuck, with the exception of those who marched away with Ummer Sing and his son, under the foregoing terms, have taken service with the British Government, and have since been joined by the garrisons of most of the forts of the interior. The total number amounts to not fewer than five thousand men. They have been formed into corps for the service of the hill territory, to be retained under our protection, as will be more particularly stated hereafter.

302. Ummer Sing Thappa received the letter from Bum Sah, referred to in the two hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph, as he was on the point of executing the capitulation. He availed himself of it, to insert an article stating he surrendered at the instance of Bum Sah and the other Bharadars (Chiefs of Kamaon), in order to throw on them the odium which he apprehended would otherwise have fallen on himself.

303. To complete the information of your Honourable Committee on this subject, I beg to refer you to the correspondence noted in the margin,* relative to the overtures for negociation made by the garrison of Jyetuck, and my consequent instructions to Major-General Ochterlony, both on that subject and on the terms to be eventually granted to Ummer Sing. These instructions did not, however, reach Major-General Ochterlony till after the surrender of Malown and the other forts.

304. As soon as these arrangements were concluded and the forts surrendered, the necessary measures were taken for breaking up the divisions employed before Malown and Jyetuck, and sending the corps to their allotted stations; for discharging extra establishments, and reducing all extraordinary staff; and generally, for putting an end to all expenses, of a nature to be only requisite in the prosecution of active operations. All these arrangements were speedily executed; and with the exception of small detachments left in Malown and Subhatoo, and a battalion at Nahun and Jyetuck, and one in the Dhoon, the whole of the regular troops employed to the westward of Kamaon have retired to the stations designated for them by the orders of the relief of the preceding year. The whole of the irregular troops employed under the orders of Major-Generals Martindell and Ochterlony were disbanded, with the exception of the Goorka deserters, and the auxiliaries furnished by the Sikh Chiefs, who returned to their usual stations.

305. In concluding this narrative, I cannot refrain from offering my most cordial congratulations to your Honourable Committee, on the honourable and successful termination of the campaign, the expulsion of the Goorkas from the whole country to the west of the Kali, and the annexation to the British dominions of the important province of Kamaon, with an extensive, fertile, and valuable tract in the Terraie. Under all the circumstances of the spirited and persevering opposition encountered by us, the disasters which clouded the commencement of our operations, and the failure of some of the principal divisions of the army in the objects which they were intended to accomplish, I cannot but consider the progress and result of the campaign to have been not only fortunate, but highly honourable to our arms. After being marked by an uniform display of zealous and animated devotion, of patient and indefatigable constancy under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty on the part of your troops; after being signalized by acts of disciplined valour and heroic enterprize, directed by eminent military talents, unsurpassed in any period of our career in India, the active season has terminated in the loss to the enemy of half the geographical extent of his empire, comprehending the most valuable part of his possessions, with the curtailment, in the same proportion, of his military strength and resources.

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resources. It is no less a cause for exultation, that I can add the vindication of our insulted honour, the increased security of our interests, and the augmented lustre of our name.

306. In the preceding parts of this letter, and in the General Orders* published by me during the progress and after the conclusion of the campaign, I have endeavoured to convey my acknowledgments of the conduct, skill, and talents of the distinguished officers commanding the divisions by which these objects have been achieved, and of the discipline, valour, and devotion of the officers and men under their command. The best eulogium of Major-General Ochterlony and the officers and troops composing his division, is to be found in the plain narrative of the operations conducted under his orders. The extraordinary difficulties with which he had to contend, both in the ruggedness of the country, full of the strongest natural positions, and in the obstinate resolution of the enemy, guided by a commander of no ordinary talents or character, were surmounted by a combination of foresight, prudence, sagacity, perseverance, and professional ability, with energetic promptness in action, which cannot fail to excite the unqualified admiration of the Honourable Company, of his sovereign, and of his country.

307. To the same test I would refer the merits of Colonel Nicolls. His ardour, promptitude, and decision, guided by sound and correct judgment, and by eminent military skill, and seconded by the gallant devotion of his troops, whom he inspired with his own spirit, enabled him, in the short space of.....days, to vanquish an enemy flushed with recent success, to seize that enemy's fortified capital, and to reduce a valuable and important province to your authority.

308. I am persuaded that the troops composing the other divisions of the army required only an opportunity for acquiring a share of the glory of their more fortunate fellow-soldiers. I am entitled to pronounce this opinion, not only from the established and well-earned character of this army, but from the actual conduct of those detachments and corps, who had accidental occasions of distinguishing themselves.

309. The reflexions which the foregoing narrative of the operations of the campaign are calculated to excite, will so readily present themselves to your Honourable Committee, that it would be no less useless than disrespectful, to offer any detailed exposition of those which arise in my own mind on recalling them to my contemplation. I will content myself, therefore, with observing, that deeply and anxiously as I regarded the actual embarrassment and possible consequences of the untoward events attending the outset of the campaign, and the apparent uncertainty of its result, I felt no less sensible that my wisest and safest course, on every view of public duty, was to meet the evil, not by relaxing from my efforts, or by seeking such an insecure and disreputable accommodation as would merely have laid the foundation of a future war, under circumstances infinitely unfavourable, but to put forth my whole strength, in resistance to the tide of ill-success which appeared to be setting against us, and to increase my efforts in proportion to the urgency of the danger. Had the issue been ever so unfortunate, I must have remained persuaded of the soundness of the policy: but it is an honest ground of satisfaction, that the result of this determination should have proved at once prosperous and honourable, calculated equally to improve our security, augment our resources, and exalt our military reputation, as well as to lay the foundation of an advantageous and permanent peace, befitting the dignity of our national character.

310. I will not increase the already too great length of this despatch, by entering into a detailed exposition of the settlement which I propose to make of the conquered territories. Such an exposition is, indeed, unnecessary, since it is in principle precisely conformable to my original plan of political arrangement at the commencement of the war, having for its basis the restoration of the exiled hereditary chiefs, in all cases in which their own failure to perform the conditions of the proclamation, joined to some special expediency for the stability of the general system adopted, did not justify and require a departure from that principle.

311. I

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311. I propose to retain, for the present, the forts of Malown and Subathoo, with a small tract of territory around them, in the possession of the British Government, together with a portion of the Barrah-Takhoorae, of which the hereditary chief has failed to establish any claim to restitution. Some transfers and interchanges of territory may also take place for mutual convenience; but, with these exceptions, the territories west of the Jumna will revert to the hereditary chiefs, subject to the conditions stated in the hundred and twenty-fifth paragraph of this despatch, and to the eventual payment of a small contribution towards the charges incidental to our protection and guarantee.

312. A special arrangement is necessary for Sirmore, in the government of which will be placed the minor son of Rajah Kurrum Perkaush, the character of the latter rendering him unfit to govern, as stated in the hundred and twenty-third paragraph, and for whom a provision will be made out of the revenues of Sirmore. During the minority of the Rajah, the Government will be conducted by guardians selected from among the most respectable male relations of the family, acting under the special direction and superintendence of the British Government. The Kardya Dhoon will remain in our possession, and a British garrison will occupy Jyctuck and Nahun. It may further be found expedient to annex to the British dominion that part of the former possessions of Sirmore lying between the Tonse and the Jumna, including Jounsar, the inhabitants of which have entitled themselves to peculiar consideration by their conduct in the war, and who are very anxious to remain under our Government. I consider this to be a simple question of expense, and propose to be guided in my decision of it by the opinion I may be able to form, after receiving Major-General Ochterlony's report of the probable effect of our appropriation of these lands in this point of view. If Jounsar shall remain united to the Sirmore Raj, special provision will be made to secure due immunities for the inhabitants.

313. The countries lying between the Jumna, and the Sutleje, will be under the military command and political controul of Major-General Ochterlony, whom I have appointed to be Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent of the Governor-General in the territories of the Seikh and Hill Chiefs, between the Jumna and the Sutleje. I have judged it proper, in consideration of the great additional labour and responsibility which will devolve on Major-General Ochterlony by this accession of duty, to grant him a salary of Rupees 1,500 per mensem, exclusive of his military allowances. Your Honourable Committee is aware, that by his appointment to the General Staff he vacates the command of Allahabad, and foregoes the benefit of the arrangement made in his favour in the year 1806, and confirmed by the Honourable Court. I have appointed Lieutenants Ross and Murray to be Assistants to Major-General Ochterlony in his political capacity, the former with a salary of five hundred rupees per mensem, and the latter of four hundred. Captain Birch, who will retain his office of Assistant to Major-General Ochterlony, with an augmented salary of five hundred rupees per mensem, will conduct the affairs of Sirmore and the neighbouring districts, under Major-General Ochterlony's superintendence, and Lieutenant Ross those of the more western tract; while Lieutenant Murray will assist Major-General Ochterlony in the discharge of the stationary duties of Superintendent of Political Affairs and Agent of the Governor-General: but their services will, of course, be available in any manner which Major-General Ochterlony may find convenient, with reference to his general duties.

314. In Gurhwal, my intention is to retain the Deyra Dhoon and the passes of the Ganges and Jumna, at either extremity of that valley; also all the country to the eastward either of the Alucknunda or the Bageerettee, and the ferries and passes of whichever stream is determined on for the boundary. The last-mentioned tract will be annexed to Kamaon. The remainder of Gurhwal I propose to restore to the Rajah, who will hold it on the conditions already stated, and under our guarantee. It may be necessary, from the virulence of these Hill Chiefs against each other, that we should, in some instances, exercise a direct controul over the local Government; but if this can be dispensed with, without the hazard of confusion, I shall be desirous of avoiding it. I have directed Mr. Fraser to proceed to Sreenuggur, and to furnish me with a report on all points on which it is necessary that I should be informed, in order to enable me to form a conclusive judgment of the most advisable mode of settlement

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ment for Gurhwall; and on the receipt of his report I shall take my final resolution. I have desired Mr. Frazer to assume the designation of Commissioner for the Settlement of Gurhwall, and to draw a salary of one thousand five hundred rupees per mensem, exclusive of his allowances as First Assistant at Delhi, charging his actual expenses to the public. This arrangement is to have effect from the date of his arrival at Hurdwar, in the execution of the duties originally assigned to him, as reported in the one hundred and thirty-sixth paragraph of this despatch. When Mr. Fraser shall have completed his report, and have introduced the new arrangement which may be determined on, he will return to his duty at Delhi.

315. The above are the principal features of the settlement which I propose to accomplish of the conquered countries. I shall defer, until I can obtain more correct information, and until the final arrangement be determined on, submitting to your Honourable Committee a statement of the probable receipts from the tracts of country to be retained in our own hands. It is my hope that the resources of the territories westward of the Kali will defray the expense of the establishments; and it is not to this part of your acquisitions that I look for a surplus revenue, nor is this the point of view in which I contemplate their value to the Honourable Company. For my instructions to Major-General Ochterlony and Mr. Fraser, containing the details of the projected arrangements, I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the correspondence recorded on the proceedings of Government.

316. I have stated above, that detachments of British troops are stationed in Malown and Subathoo, and at Nahun and in the Deyra Dhoon. I should not think it prudent to leave these newly-acquired territories entirely without regular troops; and, indeed, I am not disposed to think it advisable altogether to disuse the native troops from the service in the hills: but I do not contemplate the necessity of retaining them there long in any force; and I conceive that the Goorka troops, on whose fidelity perfect reliance may, I think, be placed, with the addition of a very few regulars, will be found fully adequate to garrison these countries.

317. In the three hundred and first paragraph, I have stated the great defection of the Goorka troops, forming the garrisons of Malown and Jyetuck and the other forts, from the service of that State. The whole number did not fall much short of five thousand men of all classes, and I have deemed it expedient to sanction the formation of three battalions of the strength and composition stated in the document recorded on the proceedings. A certain number of these deserters, chiefly Kamaonees were transferred to the local corps which I ordered to be raised for the service of that province, and I have authorized the addition of two companies of pioneers, to be composed of men who have come over from the enemy. Your Honourable Committee will be pleased to observe, that the present extent of this establishment is only temporary. It would neither have been prudent nor consistent with good faith, to discharge from the service of the British Government any portion of the troops who came over from the enemy. Severed from their own country, they could not be practised upon to any purpose by their former commanders, therefore they are for the moment efficient for us. But were they cast adrift, they having not either habits or means of industry, must through necessity repair to their old standards, and range themselves in arms against us, or must betake themselves to predatory associations for subsistence. As they fall off, it is not proposed to supply vacancies, until the corps shall be reduced to the number which may be deemed fit for the permanent establishment. What that will be I am not prepared to state, but certainly it will be very considerably within the number actually in our pay.

318. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of my opinion of the military qualities possessed by the Goorkas. My persuasion of their fidelity to us is founded on the fact of the active, zealous, and meritorious services performed by those who were embodied by Major-General Ochterlony in the progress of the campaign. Major-General Ochterlony's despatches, especially one enclosing a report from the late Lieutenant Lawtie, will shew your Honourable Committee the sense entertained of their value by those officers.

officers. My orders on the subject of these corps are contained in the documents recorded on the proceedings.

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319. I have already stated in general terms, that Mr. Gardner was occupied, as far as the necessary attention to objects of more immediate urgency, arising out of the negotiation with Bum Sah would admit, in introducing a regular system of management into Kamaon. His despatches, noted in the margin,* will shew your Honourable Committee the provisional arrangements which he has made for the establishment of a police and the collection of the revenues of the current year. Mr. Gardner has furnished a statement of the revenues derived from the province by the Goorkas; but he is of opinion that a considerable increase may be expected, the Goorka Government having kept down the demand of actual rent, in consideration of other exactions with which it saddled the inhabitants, and which will not be continued by us. In the mean time he has necessarily for the current year taken those statements as correct, and has suffered the system which he found in force to continue for the present. Besides the revenue derived from the land, the transit duties on articles of commerce will no doubt increase with the augmenting trade of the country. Your Honourable Committee will observe with satisfaction, that the first act of authority exercised by Mr. Gardner was to abolish the tax on the sale of children, and to put an end to that abominable practice, with publicly expressed reprobation of its nature. The earliest fruit of British influence in the province has thus been of a quality in which humanity may consciously exult.

320. There are in Kamaon mines of iron, lead, and copper. The specimens which have been sent to me are of no great promise, but the mines have been miserably managed, and I am willing to hope that European skill and perseverance may render the metallic produce an important branch of profit. Hemp, of an extraordinary superior kind, is cultivated in Kamaon, and I am informed, may be furnished to any extent. My attention will not fail to be fixed upon this object. By the possession of Kamaon, your Honourable Committee is aware, that we possess a direct and not difficult road into the Oondes, or country producing the animal which bears the shawl-wool, and into the vast regions of Tartary: a circumstance which opens views of great advantage to the commercial and manufacturing interests not of this country only but of Great Britain. I merely touch on these points here, as they will properly form the subject of a more detailed report hereafter from the proper department. Finally, Kamaon is to be considered with reference to its advantages in a political and military point of view. In these respects, it is unquestionably a most important possession. The Kali forms a well-defined boundary from the Snowy Mountains to the plains, and though narrow it is deep and rapid. The Snowy range inclining towards the south, reaches its extreme point in that direction where it touches the eastern confines of Kamaon. Hence this is the shortest, and consequently the most defensible line of frontier, throughout the extent of that country over which our rule or controul has been established. These circumstances at once shew the value of Kamaon as an advanced position, and render it, if properly defended, a complete barrier against any extension of the Goorka power in a western direction, a bulwark to the whole country in its rear. Your Honourable Committee will find, in a very able and judicious report from Colonel Nicolls on the defence of Kamaon, a full confirmation of what is here stated. It is proper to add, that Colonel Nicolls, after completing the view of the frontier which enabled him to make this report, no prospect of service occurring in that quarter, resigned his command, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Adams of the Tenth regiment Native Infantry, an officer very favourably known to your Honourable Committee. I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the General Order published by me on this occasion. The several arrangements for improving the military defence of Almora and other posts in Kamaon, will be communicated to you from the military department. Besides its advantages in a defensive point of view, it will not fail to strike your Honourable Committee that Kamaon offers a ready entrance into the enemy's country, by the great road of communication from Catmandoo to the western provinces, and presents the means of turning the forts constructed by the enemy for the defence of the capital

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capital and all his principal passes and positions. In the event of the war being protracted to another campaign, therefore, great advantage will be derived from the occupation of Kamaon; and it is needless to add, that at all times it must be for us a commanding and imposing position.

321. By the possession of Kamaon, the Dhoons of Deyra and Kyarda, of Nahun, Subathoo, and Malown, and the passages of the rivers, your Honourable Committee will observe that we have in our own hands a continued and unbroken chain of communications in the hills, from the Kali to the Sutleje, while the whole of the country beyond it, as far back as the Snowy Mountains, is possessed by feudatory and dependent chiefs, enjoying our guarantee and looking up to us as the common guardian and protector. It is an advantage of no small moment, to have substituted in those regions such an order of things, instead of the dominion of a people animated with the spirit which has shone forth in the Goorkas. But we are now not only freed from that evil, but are secure from the consequences which would ensue, were Runjeet Sing, or any ambitious and powerful chief, to establish himself in the hills beyond the Sutleje. In such an event, we could not, without a commanding influence in the hills on this side of the river, and the possession of a frontier enabling us to penetrate and occupy them at any time, ever be secured against the danger of a chief of that character establishing his own power there, and thus taking in flank one of the most valuable and important positions of our north-western frontier line. From such a danger, which will perhaps not be deemed chimerical, we are now effectually secured.

322. The comprehensive details embraced in the foregoing narrative, leave me little necessity for offering any general observations in elucidation of the facts and arguments adduced: I shall, therefore, conclude, by expressing my respectful, but confident hope, that your Honourable Committee will perceive sufficient grounds for deciding:—

1st. That the war with the Goorkas was unavoidable, and forced upon this Government by a series of unjust and unprovoked aggressions.

2d. That the utmost efforts of conciliation and persuasion were employed to avert that extremity, even after the commission of the acts that immediately led to it.

3d. That every practicable effort was made for bringing the war to an early and honourable termination, by the adoption of a vigorous and efficient plan of military operations, combined with a system of political arrangement, calculated to promote the success of those operations, and to accomplish the just and legitimate objects of the contest.

4th. That the want of success in those operations to the full extent of my hopes, is not attributable to any inherent error in the plan, nor to any deficiency as to the means placed at the disposal of the officers charged with the execution of it.

5th. That notwithstanding partial failure, the campaign has, in some important branches, been eminently successful, producing results equally advantageous to our interests and honourable to our arms.

6th. That the expulsion of the Goorka power from the country between the Kali and the Sutleje, and the establishment throughout that tract either of the British authority or of friendly and dependent States, under the guarantee and controul of the British Governments, have converted a probable source of embarrassment and danger into a means of improved strength and augmented security.

7th. That the acquisition of Kamaon and the lowlands will, according to all reasonable expectation, constitute an indemnification for the charges of the war, and produce a material improvement in our political and military position on that frontier.

8th. That the plan of settlement for the countries from which the Goorkas have been expelled is framed on principles calculated to secure the genuine interests of the Honourable Company, and to extend the reputation

tion of the British name for moderation, disinterestedness, and generosity; and lastly, that by the reduction which has been effected in the power and resources of the enemy, we shall be enabled either to command and secure an honourable peace, or if the war be prolonged by his obstinacy, to prosecute another campaign with the certainty of complete success.

I have, &c.

Futtygugh,
2d August 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

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SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,

Dated the 5th August 1815.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

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Negotiations.

Honourable Sirs :

1. In pursuance of the intention expressed in my letter of the 2d instant, I proceed to lay before your Honourable Committee, a statement of my proceedings and intentions relative to a pacification with the Government of Nepaul, and of the negotiations which have actually been on foot, together with a view of the circumstances under which they have, for the present, been suspended.

2. In the one hundred and seventy-ninth paragraph of the despatch above referred to, I have stated the basis of the proposed pacification, and the outline of the conditions which I deemed it necessary, both for the interests and honour of the British Government, to impose on the Rajah of Nepaul, in the event of a successful prosecution of the war. For more convenient reference, however, I shall take the liberty of here repeating them.

“ Had the positive occurrence of war been averted, by the early acquiescence
“ of the Nepaulese in that formal atonement which was deemed indispensable
“ to the satisfaction and honour of the British Government, and was distinctly
“ brought under the Rajah's view, by the letter of which the substance is
“ stated in the one hundred and fourth paragraph of this despatch, I should have
“ been disposed to accede to terms of accommodation, perhaps too favourable;
“ but as hostilities had actually commenced, and a great charge had been incurred
“ in preparations, the sacrifices to be demanded were necessarily to be pro-
“ portioned to the inconvenience and expense imposed on the British Govern-
“ ment by the injustice, violence, and insolent obstinacy of the Nepaulese.
“ The basis of any pacification which could now be admitted, must be indem-
“ nity for the charges of the war and security against future aggression, together
“ with such specific atonement as it might be deemed advisable to exact for
“ the outrages which immediately led to hostilities. This atonement, I thought
“ at the time, should be the surrender of the officers who perpetrated the
“ outrage into our hands, with a view to their being tried for deliberate murder,
“ and if found guilty, punished. The remaining objects, I have conceived,
“ would be attained by the cession of the low lands throughout the whole
“ extent of the common frontier; the perpetual exclusion of the Goorka in-
“ fluence, power, and authority, from the countries west of the Gogra, or
“ Kali; the exclusion of Europeans of all nations, and Americans, from Ne-
“ paul; the establishment of a British Residency at Catmandoo; and the
“ eventual payment of a sum of money, towards defraying the charges of the
“ war. To these were added other stipulations, calculated for the attainment
“ of the several objects referred to, and for the fulfilment of the obligations we
“ might have entered into with the chiefs who might have risen against the
“ Goorkas. A special article was drawn to meet this object. It also occurred
“ to me, that the renewal of the commercial treaty concluded in 1791 might
“ be advantageous, and a stipulation to this effect was introduced; but Lieu-
“ tenant-Colonel Bradshaw was authorized either to modify or omit it altogether
“ as he might see the disposition of the Goorka Government to lean; there
“ being a better chance of beneficial dealings in trade, through habitual inter-
“ course, than through any article to which the opposite party should submit
“ with reluctance.”

3. These

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3. These conditions were reduced to the form of a treaty,* and the draft was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with my instructions of the 26th November 1814, to which I take the liberty of referring your Honourable Committee, for a detailed exposition of the views and principles on which they were framed.

4. In the one hundred and ninety-fifth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant I have mentioned that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw permitted Chunder Sekher Opadeea, the agent, who was made prisoner at Burhurwa, to address the Rajah of Nepaul, with a view to open the Rajah's eyes to his real situation, and persuade him to take measures for averting the peril impending over him, by effecting the restoration of peace; and I added, that the reply received by Chunder Sekher was altogether unsatisfactory. The substance of that reply, and of a letter addressed to Chunder Sekher Opadeea by his son at Catmandoo, evidently under the direction of the Court, was, that the disagreement with the British Government was occasioned by the mismanagement and precipitancy of Ragonaut Pundit and Kishen Pundit, to the former of whom they ascribe the murder of our police officers in Bootwul; that the Goorka Government was still willing to re-establish the relations of peace; and, that on Chunder Sekher's ascertaining that a similar disposition existed on our part, and "the extent and locality of the disputed lands, the cession of which would preserve the relations of amity and friendship between the two States," Beem Sing Thappa would proceed to meet and negotiate with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, when it should be known "what object was to be attained by General Beem Sing's departure, in order that no other but that might occur."

5. An answer, conceived in this reserved and unbending spirit, did not promise any satisfactory result. Before it reached me, I had received information of the unfortunate affairs of Persa and Summunpore, reported in the two hundred and fifty-seventh paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, the occurrence of which would, I apprehended, indispose the Government of Nepaul to treat on any terms which could be listened to. In the expectation, however, that the advance of Major-General Marley's division, of which I could not then entertain a doubt, might again produce a disposition to treat, I judged it advisable to furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with instructions for his guidance, in the event of his being met by Beem Sing, or any other agent empowered to treat for peace.

6. The ill success which had attended our arms in different quarters, the character which the war had assumed, and the uncertain issue of a continued prosecution of it, together with the advanced period at which the season had arrived, without any material progress having been made in attaining the objects of the campaign, all these considerations induced me to review my original plan of pacification, with the intention of determining to what extent it might be practicable to relax in those terms, without relinquishing such points as were essential to the interests, honour, or reputation of the British Government.

7. It appeared to me, on a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, that the extinction of the Goorka power west of the Kali was an indispensable condition of any pacification holding out a prospect of permanency in itself, and of security to our interests. The grounds on which this opinion rested will be apparent to your Honourable Committee, on a consideration of the importance of affecting a material reduction in the strength and resources of the enemy, an object which would be effectually achieved, by depriving the Goorkas of Kamaon, while many direct advantages to ourselves would attend our possession of that province. I was willing to forego the demand of the cession of Morung (then not overrun by us), meaning by that term, the low land possessions of the Goorkas eastward of the Koosi, rather than render a perseverance in the demand, a cause of prolonged hostilities, under our actual circumstances. Your Honourable Committee will be pleased to observe, that, at this time, I was not informed of the commencement of the negotiation with the Rajah of Siccim. I was willing also to wave the provision for the mutual reception of resident Agents, the re-establishment of the former commercial relations

* See pages 254 to 265.

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relations, and the demand for a pecuniary payment, in indemnification of the expenses of the war; not from any change in my opinion respecting the importance of these stipulations, but from a belief that an early peace, on terms consistent with our security and dignity, was, at the moment, more desirable than the attainment of those objects, however valuable in themselves, at the expense of protracted hostilities. On the same principle, I was prepared to give up the demand for the surrender into our hands of Munraj Foujdar, and the perpetrators of the murder in Bootwul. However just that demand, I did not conceive the actual surrender of the culprits necessary for the satisfaction of our reputation, when the treaty should comprehend other provisions, distinctly marking the chastisement and submission of the enemy; and I apprehended that the Goorka Government, attaching a point of honour to the refusal of such a demand, might be more intractable upon this head, than upon matters of more solid concern. As these conditions had not been communicated to the enemy, the withdrawing any part of the original instruction carried with it no air of awkward concession. The articles providing for the confirmation of our treaties with the hereditary Rajahs or other chiefs, and the securing our adherents in Nepaul against the consequences of their conduct, might, as it appeared to me, become essential to our good faith and national honour, and were therefore retained; but it was to be remarked, that they would become less operative against the interests of the Goorka Government, in proportion as peace was accelerated. I have since seen reason to think that the latter article was unnecessary, as impunity for the part taken in the war would be a necessary consequence of a peace made in the spirit of peace; and in my more recent plan of pacification, which will be hereafter adverted to, it has been omitted. The article providing for the exclusion of British subjects, and the subjects of all European and American states, from Nepaul, I deemed it proper to retain.

8. I accordingly authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in the event of a negociation for peace, under circumstances which would not warrant recurrence to the conditions originally proposed, to conclude a treaty on the terms above stated. Adverting, however, to the improbability, for reasons above stated, of any overture being made by the Nepaulese Government, I signified to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw my desire that he would confine his present proceedings to a communication to Chunder Sekher Opadeea, that we were willing at any time to put an end to the war on terms compatible with the interests and honour of the British Government, and that we required nothing from the court of Catmandoo beyond what was necessary in that point of view: that he was ready to meet Beem Sing Thappa, or any other person duly accredited by the Rajah; but that he could not disclose prematurely the terms on which he was authorized to conclude a treaty: adding, however, that they could not be so favourable if the war were protracted, as those which might be obtained at the moment. It was distinctly stated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that no negociation was to occasion a suspension of military operations; and that if, after hearing our terms, the Goorka negociator should hesitate in acceding to them, he must be desired to withdraw, and the negociation be broken off.

9. Before Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw received these instructions, he had directed Chunder Sekher to return an answer to the Rajah, for which purpose he had, as he stated, apprized him of the terms of peace which we should require. Apprehending extreme inconvenience and embarrassment from such a communication as I supposed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to have made, especially in the event of our desiring to offer more easy terms than those originally contemplated, such, in fact, as were authorized by my instructions of 19th January above referred to, I judged it necessary to point out to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw the error into which I conceived him to have fallen. It appears from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's explanation, however, that he stated the proposed conditions only in general terms, and that he mentioned specifically the proposed basis of negociation alone. I also directed him, at the same time, not finally to reject any propositions for peace which might be made to him on the part of the Goorka Government, but to receive, and refer them

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to my authority. My reason for this last instruction was, that I might have it in my power to adapt my terms to the circumstances which might arise out of any alteration in our situation, resulting from the recent occurrences with Major-General Marley's division, and the change of measures which might ensue.

10. The effect of those occurrences on the disposition of the Goorka Government to negotiation was such as had been foreseen; and the answer received from the Rajah and Beem Sing to Chunder Sekher's communication, referred to in the one hundred and ninety-fifth paragraph, was, that they were willing to treat on the former footing, meaning the investigation antecedent to the commencement of hostilities.* To this answer no reply was returned.

11. In the two hundred and fourth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, I apprized your Honourable Committee of the communication received by the Agent at Benares from Basdeo Pundit, the measures founded on it, and the return of that person from Catmandoo, accompanied by another Agent with letters from the Rajah, and from Beem Sing and Rundoz Thappa, professedly directed to the opening of a negociation for peace. The purport of the letters addressed to me and to Mr. Brooke by the Rajah, and of the joint letter from Beem Sing Thappa and Rundoz Sing to Mr. Brooke, was not calculated to promote this object. They complain, in bitter terms (as already stated in the one hundred and ninety-fifth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant), of the capture and plunder of Chunder Sekher Opadeea and the attack on Burhurwa, lament the interruption of long-subsisting friendship, which they charge to the British Government and its officers, and after giving a most untrue account of the origin and progress of the discussions which produced the war, express a desire for the restoration of peace, and add, that if the British Government is equally so disposed, and will withdraw its troops from the Nepaulese territories, a Vakeel shall be despatched to treat for peace.†

12. It was evident that the persevering misrepresentations on the part of the Nepaulese Government, with respect to the causes of the war, evinced a temper which must preclude all hopes of a restoration of good understanding, until the successes of our arms should produce a more moderate and just way of thinking in the Court of Catmandoo. The demand for our withdrawing our troops, as a preliminary to negociation, was too obviously inadmissible to deserve attention. I was quite satisfied, that whatever might be the wish of a party in the State, no desire existed in the ruling administration of Catmandoo to bring matters to an adjustment on terms to which we could listen. The overbearing and arrogant tone of their late communications, their obstinate adherence to repeatedly confuted mis-statements, and the demand of a preliminary which they knew would not be complied with, appeared to me to be so many distinct proofs of the entire absence of such a disposition; and I therefore entertained no expectation of any favourable result of the mission of Basdeo and Neelcunth, except from the influence of subsequent events. In order, however, to evince unequivocally to the Government of Nepaul my willingness to negociation on a fair and reasonable basis, but at the same time my resolution not to abandon the just and legitimate objects of the war, and to shew them the inutility of persisting in the course of misrepresentation and delusive profession of a desire for peace, in which they had hitherto proceeded, I determined to address a serious letter to the Rajah, in reply to that received by the hands of the Agents.

13. In that letter, after refuting, in the manner stated in the hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph of the letter of the 2d instant, the charge against the British Government, relative to the capture of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, I went on to point out the misconception of the Rajah, in supposing that we were at war about a question regarding extent of boundary. I reminded him of my letter of the 14th June 1814, referred to in the hundred and fourth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, in which he had been apprized of the only mode remaining to him of satisfying our wounded honour, and had been fairly warned of the consequences of neglecting it; and I placed before him what he had already sustained, and was still to endure, if peace were delayed. I assured him, that I was far from desiring to persevere in hostilities to their utmost possible

* See page 376 et seq.

† See pages 337 to 348.

sible extremity; but that I wished him clearly to understand, that the British Government never would recede from the right of compensating itself for the expenses of the war which he had forced upon us, and that on that principle I was willing to admit negotiation. It had occurred to me as highly probable, that the real state of his affairs, and especially the true merits of the question with the British Government, had been industriously concealed from the Rajah, by those in whose hands he was known to be, and that he was made to believe that we sought the entire destruction of his State. Adverting to this suspicion, I concluded by stating my hope, should he himself peruse the letter, that it would excite him to make due inquiry into his situation, so that if war were to be continued, the results of the contest might, at least, be owing to his own determination; and that having no personal estrangement, but, on the contrary, much estimation of his character, and great reluctance to accumulate distresses on him, I sincerely wished he might take the wiser course, and seek a timely accommodation. This letter was transmitted to Mr. Brooke, with instructions to deliver it to the Agents, and to direct them to proceed with it to Catmandoo, which they did.

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14. While these communications were passing through this channel, Gooroo Gujraj Misser had proceeded, with the permission of Mr. Brooke and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, from Benares to the frontier, with the hope of effecting something for the advantage of the Rajah and his country in the present unprosperous state of their affairs. This person is well known to your Honourable Committee as having borne already part in the negotiations with the late Major-General Kirkpatrick, and more recently with Lieutenant-Colonel Knox. He was the Gooroo of Rajah Run Behadur, and after the death of that personage returned to Benares, where he has since resided. His principles are known to be decidedly friendly to the maintenance of amicable relations, and even the establishment of a more close connexion between the British Government and the State of Nepaul; he is also believed to feel a warm personal interest in the welfare of the Rajah, the son of his former patron. Before the actual commencement of hostilities, the Government of Catmandoo had sent to him money and presents, and intreated him to exert himself to compose the differences; but he returned the gifts and declined interfering. Being animated, however, by a desire to save the Rajah from the consequences which he saw impending over him, Gujraj Misser had now, as stated above, solicited permission to proceed to the frontier, and had accordingly repaired to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp. While there, he formed a plan, in combination with Run Bum Pundit, the nephew of the late Damoder Pundit (whose situation and views are stated in the hundred and seventy-second paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant), for effecting a revolution in the administration at Catmandoo preliminary to the restoration of peace. This scheme, which appeared extremely visionary, was not proceeded in, as the consequence of Gujraj Misser's first communications to the Rajah, placing before his eyes the danger to which himself and his State were exposed, and the necessity of devising means to avert it, was an earnest invitation from the Rajah and Beem Sing for him to proceed to Catmandoo. Several other Sirdars having joined in this request, Gujraj Misser, relieved from apprehensions of his personal safety, and encouraged to hope much from his name and former influence, and from the general respect in which he was held, proceeded to Catmandoo, accompanied, at his particular request, by Chunder Sekher Opadcea. He did not take this step, however, till he learned the effect produced at Catmandoo by my letter to the Rajah, noted in the thirteenth paragraph of this despatch, which was an increased expression of anxiety for his early presence there. It is proper to state, that with a view to ensure the letter meeting the Rajah's eye, and also in the expectation that a more extended knowledge of its contents might be useful, I had directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to give a copy of it in the Hill language to Gujraj Misser. This copy he forwarded to Catmandoo, before the arrival of the two agents from Benares.

15. The recent successes of the British arms at Almora and Malown must have become known to the Court of Catmandoo at this time, and combined with the general pressure of the war upon the resources of Nepaul, and the hopelessness they must now have experienced of a successful issue of the contest, were calculated

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calculated to produce in the minds of the ruling ministers, as well as of the chiefs and people in general, a desire for peace. There was still reason to fear, however, and events have shewn, that the apprehension was well founded, that the Government of Nepaul was not prepared to make those sacrifices which were considered by me as indispensable to the restoration of peace.

16. About the time when Gooroo Gujraj Misser was preparing to depart to Catmandoo, those communications between Mr. Gardner and Choutra Bum Sah (referred to in the two hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant), which led to a correspondence and negotiation for peace through that channel, had come to my knowledge, and presented a new and important subject of deliberation. As it appeared to me, however, on mature reflexion, that it would not be advisable to take any step in consequence of the communications with Bum Sah, either to retard or accelerate the proceedings of Gujraj Misser and as the negotiation with the latter was pursued without interruption, I shall postpone the statement of what passed between Mr. Gardner and Bum Sah, and of the views and considerations by which I was influenced in the resolutions adopted by me with reference to those transactions, until the narrative of the negotiation and proceedings with Gujraj Misser shall be closed.

17. Gooroo Gujraj Misser returned from Catmandoo to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp on the 28th May, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and produced to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw a paper under the Rajah's red seal, empowering him to bring to an adjustment all depending matters between the two States, and declaring that whatever he engaged for should be confirmed. He delivered at the same time, a letter to my address from the Rajah, and letters from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. The powers, though not drawn with precision, were sufficiently comprehensive; and the tenour of Gujraj Misser's discourse to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in which he declared that he had no instructions to propose any terms, but that the Rajah relied solely on the generosity of the British Government, though not conclusive of a favourable disposition on the part of the Goorka Government, did not warrant any suspicion of an opposite sentiment. At the same time, it was by no means clear that that Government was prepared to make the requisite sacrifices; and your Honourable Committee will remark, that in the letter from the Rajah to my address, he treats the causes of the rupture as matters of trifling importance, and seems by no means impressed with a just sense of the situation of his affairs. On the whole, however, it appeared to me probable that Gooroo Gujraj Misser, knowing as he did the general scope of our views and expectations with regard to the concessions to be required from his Government, would not have undertaken a commission of the sort, with powers and instructions inadequate to the occasion. At all events, I thought that no backwardness to negotiate should be shewn on our part; and I therefore, on learning Gujraj Misser's arrival in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp with powers to treat, proceeded to deliberate on the terms of peace to be demanded, and to furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with instructions for his guidance. The result is stated in the despatch to that Officer, dated the 5th June, and in the draft of a treaty which accompanied it.* In order to bring the terms distinctly under your view, I shall state shortly the substance of each article of the draft, adding such observations as may appear to be necessary.

Article 1. *Restoration of the relations of Peace.*—Requires no remark.

Article 2. *Renunciation of the disputed lands.*—Requires no remark.

Article 3. *Cession of the Low Lands, from the Kali to the Teista.*—The only question arising on this was, whether the base or the summit of the lowest range of hills should form the boundary; and although, on several considerations, the latter arrangement appeared the most advantageous, I did not deem it of such importance as to be insisted on, against a decided objection on the part of the Nepaulese, and therefore authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in such a case, to agree to the base of the hills forming the boundary. I directed him, however, to consider, whether it might not be expedient to require the cession of the forts as well as the town of Bootwul, with a view to

prevent

* See page 783.

prevent marauding incursions in that quarter from the hills; and I left the decision of this point to the discretion and local knowledge of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. In discussing this Article, also, I adverted to the objections which might be made by the Goorka negociators to the cession of the Terraie, and furnished him with arguments for opposing those objections, which, however, it does not appear to be necessary to detail in this place. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that by this Article I have again extended my demand to the cession of Morung, which I had been prepared at one time to relinquish, as reported in the seventh preceding paragraph. The favourable change in our affairs appeared to me to justify and require a revival of this demand, which also became of importance with reference to our arrangements regarding Siccim.

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Article 4. Cession of Naggree and Naggarcote, heretofore forming part of the Territory of Siccim.—This article has the double object of securing a good frontier for the Rajah of Siccim, and opposing a barrier to the extension of the Goorka conquest eastward. The claim established to our protection by the Rajah of Siccim has been stated in the two hundred and seventy-third paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant. By this, and a subsequent article, to which I shall presently refer, I propose to secure the means of fulfilling our obligations to the Rajah of Siccim. Not being at the time in possession of sufficiently precise information relative to the local circumstances of his territories, subsequent information has enabled me to render this stipulation precise, and an article, declaring the Meitchie Nuddee to be the boundary between the territories of the Goorka and the Rajah of Siccim, will be substituted in any treaty of peace which may be made for the two articles now referred to. This line will comprehend in the Siccim Territory the fort of Naggree and the pass of Naggarcote, and will secure the other objects contemplated in the original articles.

Article 5. Renunciation of all claim to a connexion with the territories west of the Kali.—Requires no remark.

Article 6. Stipulation for the recognition of any treaties we might make in the course of the war with chiefs or tribes, subjects of Nepaul.—This article would not, under any circumstances, have had the comprehensive operation contemplated, when the corresponding one in the original project was drawn, as referred to in the seventh paragraph. It was now inserted with reference to the pending negociations with Bum Sah, which, it was supposed, might terminate in his seizure of Dootee, and defection from the Goorka Government: a measure which, as will be explained in the sequel, we had pledged ourselves to support: and also with reference to any engagements, expressed or implied, which might have been concluded by Captain Latter with the Hill tribes in the eastern quarter of the Goorka possessions. It appearing, however, from subsequent information, that no such engagements had been made by Captain Latter, and Bum Sah having relinquished the plan above referred to, this article became unnecessary: a circumstance of great convenience, since, from the unavoidable latitude and indefiniteness of the obligations which it imposed, it was calculated to prove a serious obstacle to the early conclusion of peace.

Article 7. Stipulation for the security of the Rajah of Siccim.—My observations on this article are anticipated by those on article 4.

Article 8. Exclusion of the subjects of European and American States.—Requires no remark.

Article 9. Reception of Resident Agents from each Government.—This article appears to me to be of the highest importance, with a view to the permanency of peace; and it was with great reluctance that I gave it up, at a time when the condition of our affairs appeared to me to render an early accommodation of greater consequence than obtaining special provisions, however desirable in themselves, that were not demanded by our honour or the security of primary interests. The present article, especially, was one to which, except under circumstances of decided success on our part, I could not expect the Goorka Government to accede. I now, however, determined to restore it, and I shall endeavour to make it a condition of any pacification which may be concluded.

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Article 10. *Revival of Commercial Treaty of 1792.*—This was only conditional, and requires no observation, in addition to those contained in the seventh paragraph of this despatch.

18. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that I have still excluded the stipulations comprehended in the original draft, but subsequently relinquished, for a pecuniary payment, and for the surrender of the perpetrators of the murder in Bootwul; and that I likewise excluded the article relative to persons who may have taken part with us in the war. I am satisfied that the Goorka Government did not possess the means of making a pecuniary payment to any amount worth stipulating for; and, for the reasons already stated, I did not deem the actual surrender of Munraj Foujdar to be necessary, after the severe punishment which the Goorka Government had already received, and which must be deemed a full retribution for their past injuries and insults. As a point of honour, too, this concession might have been resisted by the Goorkas, while it was of no moment to us in that point of view. I have already stated my reasons for not preserving the article regarding our partizans. In addition to those, there was room for supposing that such a proposition might excite jealousy and suspicion on the part of the enemy, while, if any case of the nature of those for which that stipulation was meant to provide should arise, a circumstance not probable, we should not be deprived of the right of interfering on the special merits of such a case.

19. These conditions, modified in the instances specified, being those which it is desirable to obtain, under any circumstances which shall leave the Goorka Government in the condition of a substantive and respectable State, I have thought it proper to mention them with particularity; and I trust they will appear to your Honourable Committee, on a view of all the circumstances of the case, to be, on the one hand, framed with due regard to the principles of moderation, and on the other, to promise the utmost practicable security to our interests, as connected with the permanency of peace with the Goorka State.

20. In transmitting these instructions* to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, I directed him not to impart to Gooroo Gujraj Misser the precise extent of the sacrifices to be demanded, until he should ascertain that the Gooroo was empowered and instructed to admit the principle of compensating to us for the expenses of the war, as the basis of negotiation, and to make corresponding concessions, and if the Gooroo should not satisfy him on that point, to signify to him that the negotiation could not proceed, until his Court, adopting a more correct view of its actual situation and real interests; should empower him to admit the basis, and to make the sacrifices founded on it, which were requisite for our satisfaction. In the opposite event, he was authorized to proceed in the discussion of the terms in the manner prescribed in the preceding instructions.

21. Before the receipt of my instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had held several conversations, of a general and desultory nature, with Gujraj Misser, from which no certain conclusions could be drawn with respect to the extent of his authority; and the Gooroo continued to correspond with his Court concerning what he wrote to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. On the receipt of my instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having opened the subject of compensation, and intimated, in general terms, the extent to which it would be required (a communication which, as he states, he had been induced by circumstances previously to make), was distinctly informed by Gooroo Gujraj Misser, that he did not possess authority to comply with such extensive demands, and that sacrifices of such magnitude were not contemplated by any party at Catmandoo, as justly resulting from the events or actual state of the war. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on receiving this declaration, intimated to the Gooroo that he was not authorized to proceed in the discussion. I was prepared to expect this result of the Gooroo's mission, since it was nearly certain that the Government of Catmandoo would not at once agree to such unfavourable terms, and that it would not fail to avail itself of the opening offered, through the means of Bum Sah and his party, to obtain peace on less severe conditions. This proved to be the case, as will appear from the state-

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ment I shall shortly have the honour to submit to your Honourable Committee ; and on the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch* announcing the suspension of his negotiation, I immediately despatched instructions† to Mr. Gardner, for his guidance in the circumstances which I foresaw would arise. I also directed‡ Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw not to renew the negotiation with Gujraj Misser, even if any offer to that effect should be made, assigning as his reason, the necessity for obtaining my further instructions adapted to the change of circumstances. Through a misconception of my orders, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw made an immediate and spontaneous communication to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, of his intention not to renew negotiation, which was directly transmitted by the Gooroo to his Court. Apprehensive of the embarrassments which this premature communication might occasion, I deemed it necessary to point out to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw the error into which he had fallen ; but it was obvious that circumstances did not admit of the application of any immediate remedy. I trust the apprehended inconveniences may not arise.

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22. Gujraj Misser has remained in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp since the suspension of the negotiation ; but I have received no further communication on the subject from that quarter, with the exception of the letter addressed, on the occasion of the suspension of the negotiations, by Gooroo Gujraj Misser to the Rajah, which I recommended to the attention of your Honourable Committee, as well as the observations on the state of the parties at Catmandoo, contained in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch transmitting the former, and founded on the Gooroo's communications.

23. I now proceed to lay before your Honourable Committee a statement of the transactions and proceedings in Kamaon, to which reference is made in the foregoing paragraphs.

24. On receiving Mr. Gardner's report of the desire expressed by Bum Sah to be the instrument of restoring the relations of peace, as stated in the two hundred and ninety-sixth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, I lost no time in stating my views and sentiments on that subject, generally, to Mr. Gardner, and I informed him that, as soon as Bum Sah should be furnished with powers to treat on behalf of his Government, I should lose no time in empowering Mr. Gardner to enter on a discussion of the subject of peace, and eventually to conclude a treaty. I observed, that as far as could be gathered from Bum Sah's declarations, the sacrifices to which the Court of Catmandoo limited its proposed concessions, were to the mountainous territory west of the Kali ; and I apprized Mr. Gardner, that that tract alone would not satisfy our just expectations. I observed, however, that the invitation to Gujraj Misser to repair to Catmandoo might be taken as presumptive of a disposition existing on their part to make some more extensive sacrifices for peace. I observed, also, that the communications with Gujraj Misser had not assumed the form of regular negotiation, nor had proceeded to such a length as to interfere with the commencement or prosecution of a direct negotiation through any other channel.§

25. Some days after the despatch of the above instructions, letters were received from Colonel Nicolls, enclosing reports addressed to that officer by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner,|| who had accompanied Bum Sah across the Sardah, of the substance of some confidential conversations which he had held with Bum Sah, on the subject of his own situation and affairs. It appeared now, that Bum Sah was in a state of considerable anxiety and alarm for the consequences of his recent proceedings in Almora ; that he apprehended that his enemies, among whom he reckoned Beem Sing and the whole of the Thappa party, as it was called, would avail themselves of the surrender of that province and the disasters of their arms to the westward, which would also be imputed to him, to ruin, and perhaps destroy him ; and that his only hope of safety was to obtain the conduct of the negotiation for peace with the British Government, in effecting which object he earnestly entreated the support and assistance of Mr. Gardner and Colonel Nicolls, and of the British Government itself. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, after expressing his hope that Bum Sah and his party might be able to obtain the conduct of the negotiation, besought him

* See Page 799. † See Page 800. ‡ See Page 799. § See Page 612 and 617.

|| See Page 610.

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him to consider well the danger in which he was placed, and the best means of extricating himself, or of securing himself against all consequences, should he fail in the object of his immediate hopes; and he suggested to Bum Sah, as the measure best calculated for the purpose, to avail himself of the opportunity he now had of seizing on the province of Dootee, and establishing himself there in independence, and assuming a high tone, to insist on the adoption by the Court of those measures deemed by him most conducive to the interests of his country, which his near relation to the Rajah and his rank in the State entitled him to do. In a subsequent conversation, Bum Sah expressed his confidence that the measures which he intended to propose to the Rajah, with a view to the restoration of peace, would be adopted, adding that if they were not, he should stand in need of the support of the British Government to preserve his life from his enemies, and that he doubted not that he should receive it.

26. It is proper to observe, that these conversations, on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, were unauthorized; but being urged by Bum Sah to give his opinion and advice, he deemed it to be his duty to recommend that course of proceeding, which seemed both the most conducive to the security of Bum Sah and to the interests of the British Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner was careful to mark distinctly and explicitly to Bum Sah, that what he said expressed his individual sentiments only, and that they must, in no respect, be received as those of the Government or its authorized agents. Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner's conduct throughout these conferences was distinguished by his usual judgment and address; and I signified to him, through Mr. Gardner, my entire approbation of it.

27. The tenour of this communication appeared to me to be of considerable importance, and to demand the adoption of early but mature resolutions. On considering the subject, I felt all the advantage likely to result to our interests, from fixing the conduct of the expected negotiation in the hands of a party, whose general views and principles were favourable to peace and good understanding with the British Government, and whose hopes of regaining and preserving their ascendancy in the State, and perhaps of securing themselves against the fatal consequences of their recent conduct, depended mainly on their success in effecting a pacification, and thus to be able to assume to themselves the merit of averting those dangers with which the country has been menaced in consequence of the erroneous policy of their opponents. It was necessary, however, to define the limitations by which our support of Bum Sah and his party, in seeking the accomplishment of this object, was to be governed. Any direct and open declaration to the Goorka Government of our desire to negotiate through Bum Sah, to the exclusion of other agents, would tend to excite a suspicion that we expected to obtain better terms by resorting to that channel, and would, almost inevitably, not only defeat the object, but probably involve him and his partizans in the most serious consequences. A communication to Bum Sah of our desire to see the negotiation in his hands, with authority to him to use this knowledge in the manner most likely to promote his object, appeared, therefore, to be the most likely way of ensuring success. With regard to the seizure of Dootee by Bum Sah, in the event of his failing to obtain the conduct of the negotiation, I saw no grounds for hesitating in offering him every assurance of support in such a measure, if, on mature consideration, he should be satisfied it would be for his interest to adopt that course. During the existence of hostilities we were at perfect liberty to support any chief of the Goorka Government in casting off his allegiance; and in the event of the war being prolonged, such a measure, as tending to circumscribe the power and resources of the enemy and to increase the number of our adherents, was obviously advantageous, while in the event of peace, especially a peace concluded with a party known to entertain unfavourable dispositions towards us, in which event only the arrangement was contemplated, the intervention of a friendly and dependent state between our territories and the Goorka dominions would be greatly conducive to our benefit.

28. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that in my original plan of measures relative to Kamaon, as reported in the one hundred and forty-fifth paragraph of my despatch of the 2d instant, I contemplated an arrangement
founded

founded on this principle. While I was prepared, however, to offer Bum Sah the support of the British Government in his eventual occupation of Dootee, I was satisfied that the plan ought not to be prescribed to his mind in a form to encourage its adoption, in preference to endeavouring to obtain the management of the negociation, and thus regain his ascendancy in the state, but rather as an ultimate resource for his security, failing the other attempt.

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29. On these principles were framed my instructions to Mr. Gardner, under dates the 19th. and 21st May, for the guidance of his communications with Bum Sah, for the details of which I beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the despatches noted in the margin.* In those instructions I repeated my determination of furnishing Mr. Gardner with powers to treat with Bum Sah, as soon as I knew that he should have received powers to the same effect from his court. I likewise authorized Mr. Gardner to inform him, that I had declined Ummer Sing Thappa's offer to negociate, which had been communicated to me by Major-General Ochterlony at the moment of his surrender. With reference to the eventual occupation of Dootee, and of our assistance and countenance being required in that operation, I directed Mr. Gardner and Colonel Nicolls to consider the expediency and practicability of sending a detachment of British troops into that country. I also adverted to the possible commencement of a negociation with Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and expressed my belief, founded on the former conduct and declared principles of both, that his views and those of Bum Sah would be found to coincide.

30. After Bum Sah had crossed the Kali, he returned for the purpose of visiting Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, accompanied by his brother, Roodher Beer Sah; the Governor of the Goorka province of Sulleeanee, lying to the eastward of Dootee, and on this occasion the subject of the former conferences was renewed, and Roodher Beer expressed an entire concurrence in the sentiments and views of his brother, and in that person's opinion of the measures which it was his intent to pursue. This discovery of the correspondence of Roodher Beer's sentiments with those of Bum Sah was satisfactory, since he possessed considerable influence over the latter, founded on the greater decision and boldness of his character and the superiority of his intellectual endowments. No observations or instructions were suggested to my mind, however, by Mr. Gardner's communication of the foregoing circumstances, in addition to those already fully detailed to him, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

31. Mr. Gardner having proceeded to the eastern part of the province near the banks of the Kali, in order to facilitate his intercourse with Bum Sah, was enabled to hold frequent communications with him and his brother, both by letter and in person. On the receipt of my instructions of the 19th and 21st of May, detailed in the twenty-ninth paragraph, he availed himself of a visit which they paid him to enter on a fuller discussion of the subject; but before I advert particularly to them, it will be proper to state to your Honourable Committee the substance of the resolutions and sentiments adopted by me, on receiving intelligence of the actual arrival in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, empowered to treat for peace. That circumstance materially affected the views of affairs under which my instructions to Mr. Gardner of the 19th and 21st of May, just referred to, were framed; and unless Gooroo Gujraj Misser should appear to be restrained by his instructions from assenting to those demands, which I was resolved to persist in, there seemed no ground of expectation that the negociation would now fall into the hands of Bum Sah and his party. Satisfactory as such a circumstance would have been, for the reasons already assigned, it would not have been reconcilable with the genuine interests of the Honourable Company, or with those principles of policy by which the intercourse of the British Government with foreign States is regulated, to decline negotiating with an agent properly accredited and empowered, for the sake of aiding the personal views of another party, however advantageous the consequences of that party's success; and after our declarations of our willingness to treat with the existing Government of Nepaul, on proper atonement and compensation being offered, it would not have been wise or creditable to our reputation to have hesitated in entering on discussions

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discussions with an agent apparently authorized to treat on that footing : and in this particular case, the character of Gujraj Misser, and the circumstances which preceded his invitation to Catmandoo, added strength to the general argument. I therefore, as already stated in the seventeenth paragraph of this despatch, authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to enter on discussions on the subject of peace with Gujraj Misser, and furnished him with the instructions already detailed for his guidance. While this resolution was unavoidable, it was not the less incumbent on me to be mindful of the interests of Bum Sah and his family, with reference to the means of supporting him in the occupation and independent possession of Dootee, if he should now resolve on that measure, under the apparent disappointment of his other views ; and both that object, and the preservation of secrecy with regard to his eventual designs, were provided for by the sixth article of the draft of the treaty transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as reported in the seventeenth paragraph of this despatch. This, however, was not unattended with inconvenience, and even hazard of obstructing the success of the negociation ; and although I could have no hesitation in incurring both, in fulfilment of our promises and assurances to Bum Sah, I was entitled to expect that he should speedily make his election with regard to the course he should pursue. I determined, therefore, that the communication to Bum Sah of my resolution to authorize the prosecution of the negociation with Gujraj Misser, and of the steps taken to secure his interests with reference to the seizure of Dootee, should be accompanied by a renewed declaration of my readiness to support him in that measure, but that it would be requisite for him to decide without delay, that the British Government might no longer be exposed to the inconvenience resulting from the uncertainty of his intentions.

32. I stated these sentiments and resolutions to Mr. Gardner,* and furnished him with instructions relative to the communications to be made to Bum Sah, and for his guidance in the event of Bum Sah's decision in either way. I have already stated, that I was relieved from this embarrassment by Bum Sah's determining, in a subsequent stage of the proceedings, to relinquish the project of seizing Dootee, for reasons referring to the safety of his family in Nepaul.

33. At the conferences in which Mr. Gardner communicated to Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah my reception of these overtures, and the satisfaction I should have at seeing the negociation entrusted to them, they renewed expressions of their anxiety on that subject, and expressed their confidence of obtaining power to treat. They adverted to the mission of Gujraj Misser, whom they represented (contrary as I believe to the fact) to have become an adherent of the Thappa party, and they were earnest in their solioitations that he should not be permitted to proceed in his negociation, but be directed to repair to their camp ; a measure which, they said, would ensure their success. Roodher Beer Sah addressed a letter to Gujraj Misser inviting him to join them, which was transmitted to Head-Quarters by Mr. Gardner, and forwarded to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to be delivered to the Gooroo. Bum Sah and his brother also expressed great apprehension of this plan being disconcerted, by the early arrival of Ummer Sing Thappa in the Nepaulese territory. The delay which took place in Ummer Sing's progress, however, prevented any inconvenience arising from this circumstance. Mr. Gardner's discourse to the Choutra (the title of Bum Sah, indicating affinity to the reigning family) and to his brother, at their conference, was entirely conformable to my wishes ; except that he rather encouraged a hope that the negociation with Gujraj Misser might not proceed, a misapprehension which would soon have been removed by his receipt of my instructions of the 5th of June. I pointed out to Mr. Gardner the erroneous conception entertained by Bum Sah of the nature of our promised support, as conceived by his expectation, not only that we should refuse any other agent, but should actually require any such agent to proceed to his camp, a construction not warranted by any communication made to him by Mr. Gardner, and which Mr. Gardner would have corrected, as soon as he was apprized of my actual view of the question. After adverting to the probability, as evinced by my latest

* See page 789.

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latest advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that the mission of Gooroo Gujraj Misser would not lead to the early conclusion of peace, I proceeded to remark on the representation given by Bum Sah of the Gooroo's motives and conduct, and to state some observations on the character and probable views of the principal parties in the state, and the proper line of conduct for the British Government to pursue amidst these conflicting interests. It is not necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee, in this place, with the detail of this discussion, which you will find in the despatch to Mr. Gardner noted in the margin.* My conclusion, with respect to the conduct for us to pursue, was that the taking any part in the political struggles and dissensions of parties in the Court of Catmandoo would not become the dignity of the British Government; while, on the other hand, the superiority already obtained by our arms, and the commanding situation in which we stood, rendered the issue of those struggles and intrigues of comparatively little consequence to us: that the clear line, then, for us to adopt, was to maintain a dignified neutrality in their contentions for power, as far as related to taking an active part, but to afford that sort of support which was desirable, from a knowledge of our disposition to those whose principles were known to be favourable to the maintenance of friendship between the two states; to be prepared to treat with the Government of Nepaul by whatever hands administered, provided that Government should assent to the only basis on which negociation could be admitted; and to fulfil to the letter our promises to Bum Sah and his brother, if driven to extremity by the adverse party, they should be compelled to seek their security in throwing off their allegiance to the Government of Catmandoo. For a knowledge of the other points adverted to in the above instructions, I beg leave to refer to the document itself, as noted in the margin.*

34. It is not necessary to report in detail the communications between Mr. Gardner and Bum Sah and his brother, on the several points comprized in the instructions stated in the twenty-ninth and thirty-first paragraphs of this despatch. On the receipt of the instructions of the 5th of June, Mr. Gardner proceeded to make a communication, in the spirit of their contents, to those chiefs. The final result of his call upon Bum Sah, to declare his resolution with respect to Dootee, has already been stated. It was not obtained, however, without some delay on the part of Bum Sah. Mr. Gardner, apprehending from what fell from Roodher Beer and Bum Sah himself, that the latter might eventually seek an asylum in our territories, he was instructed, without directly refusing it, to discourage this plan as much as possible. With respect to the negociation, they were now satisfied, apparently, that no step would be taken for entrusting them with powers to treat, until the result of the mission of Gujraj Misser should be known; but it appears that some anxiety was felt by the Administration at Catmandoo to learn the real footing in which Bum Sah and Roodher Beer were with the officers of the British Government in Kamaon. On the other hand, copies of their letters to the Court were transmitted to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who communicated them to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. In these they, of course, exaggerate their presumed influence; and they give to Mr. Gardner's guarded and prudent communications to them, a degree of strength, both in meaning and expression, which did not belong to them. The same disingenuousness marked Roodher Beer's letter to Gujraj Misser. This, however, was not a matter of any importance, as the real state of the case must soon have appeared.

35. I have stated in the twenty-first paragraph, that on the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch of the 18th June, announcing the suspension of the negociation with Gujraj Misser, I had, in the expectation that the Government of Nepaul would recur to the channel of Bum Sah, transmitted instructions to Mr. Gardner for his guidance in such a contingency. Those instructions are noted in the margin;† and it is not necessary to state in detail the substance of that part of them which relates to the terms to be granted to the Nepaulese, or the conduct of the negociation, as in those reports they correspond with the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, already detailed

* See page 794.

† See page 800.

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detailed in the seventeenth paragraph of this despatch, with the several alterations and modifications there noticed. I directed Mr. Gardner to make an immediate communication to Bum Sah of the suspension of Gujraj's negociation, both with the view of preventing him from taking any precipitate step with regard to Dootee (his resolution on that subject not being known to me at that time), and that he might procure such measures as he thought most likely to obtain for himself the direction of any future negociation for peace. I stated to Mr. Gardner my expectation that recourse would be had to Bum Sah, in the hopes of obtaining more favourable terms; and that although that hope would be frustrated, by my resolution to adhere to those which had already been declined, it was probable that, being once employed in that way, he might, even under the disappointment of the views of the Court, be enabled to secure the conduct of any negociation that might hereafter arise.

36. After some interchange of messages and letters with Mr. Gardner on the subject of their despatches from Catmandoo, Roodher Beer Sah crossed the Kali and visited Mr. Gardner, Bum Sah being detained in his camp by sickness; and after producing his authority for treating, a discussion ensued, relative to the basis of the proposed negociation, in the course of which it appeared that no greater latitude had been given to Roodher Beer Sah than to Gujraj Misser, and he declared not only his inability to accede to the cession of the Terraie, but after much discourse and argument declared, that the alienation of that territory would ruin the State of Nepaul, and that whatever others might do, he would not accept of a commission, the execution of which should involve such a sacrifice of the interests of his country. Mr. Gardner met his arguments and declarations by reasonings drawn from the instructions already before your Honourable Committee, and other arguments conceived in the same spirit. After a long conference Roodher Beer departed, but soon after sent word that fresh instructions had arrived for Bum Sah, and that he would proceed without delay to Mr. Gardner's camp to communicate them, which he accordingly did. These letters, which Roodher Beer read to Mr. Gardner, contained ample powers to treat, and also instructions relative to the eventual deputation of Roodher Beer to my Head-Quarters, with a view to accelerate the conclusion of peace. On a subsequent day, Mr. Gardner had another conference with Roodher Beer Sah, at which the whole subject was again fully discussed, but with no other result than before. Two days after Roodher Beer's last conference with Mr. Gardner, the latter was visited in his camp by Bum Sah, for the purpose of renewing the discussions, and the whole subject was fully canvassed, but without producing any more satisfactory result. Both the brothers repeatedly asserted, that to cede the Terraie would be to destroy the resources of the empire, of which it was the main foundation; that the principal chiefs and a great part of the soldiery drew their subsistence from jagheers situated in that tract; and that even the Rajah's household expenses were defrayed from the resources of the Terraie. They alleged, that the British Government overrated the resources of the Nepaulese territory, which did not exceed in clear receipt twenty lacs of rupees per annum, of which the Terraie yielded ten. The support of troops is, in many parts of the Goorka dominions, a composition for rent. Mr. Gardner renewed his former arguments, and told them, that if the loss was so great, it ought to have been considered before the Government of Nepaul had ventured on a war which was to produce such disastrous consequences; that the British Government, after the vast expense of preparation which it had been compelled to incur, would not forego its right to compensation; and that he was certain the Government would listen to no conditions, of which the cession of the Terraie was not one. Mr. Gardner also entreated them to consider, whether it was not better, by a timely sacrifice of a part, to preserve the rest; and asked, what they expected by persevering in a contest of so hopeless a nature. They repeatedly said, that they relied on the generosity of the British Government: that they were aware they could not resist; but that it was better to incur the hazard of the worst consequences, than to submit at once to a sacrifice which would destroy their State. The conference was chiefly managed, on the part of the Goorka negociation, by Roodher Beer Sah, who,

who, in some instances, assumed high and even disrespectful language, which was met with the utmost temper by Mr. Gardner.

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37. In a previous conference, Roodher Beer had thrown out a proposition, that we should be satisfied with the cession of the disputed lands; and in the course of the last discussion he said, that if we would be content with the disputed lands in Bootwal and Sheoraj, he would engage to have them ceded, together with such lands as had come into their possession within these last twenty-five years; excepting, however, the low lands of Sulleeana. This is the province of which Roodher Beer is Governor, and the exception was, of course, to secure some objects of personal interest.

38. I have not attempted to state the whole of what passed in these conferences, as reported by Mr. Gardner, but merely to afford you a notion of the spirit in which they were carried on. Mr. Gardner's despatches, which are noted in the margin,* will supply the details.

39. After the conference just described, Roodher Beer Sah returned across the Kali, but Bum Sah remained a few days in Kamaon, for the performance of some religious ceremonies; and before he quitted the province had another interview with Mr. Gardner, in which the same ground was gone over as before, and it ended in Mr. Gardner having, as on the former occasions, declared that he was not authorized to proceed in the negotiation under the resolution which they had announced.

40. I was prepared to expect an unsatisfactory termination of this negotiation, which was unquestionably resorted to merely in the hope of obtaining better terms than through the channel of Gujraj Misser; but I did not anticipate so peremptory a rejection of our proffered basis, or that the negotiation would be entirely broken off by the Goorka ministers. Even this result, however, did not afford, in my judgment, conclusive ground of supposition, that negotiation would not be renewed on a more admissible footing, or rather on that on which alone I could consent to admit it. If relaxation in this respect were to be granted, it must be clearly as a boon from the British Government, after the unqualified submission of the Court of Catmandoo to the terms implied. If negotiation were again proposed on this footing, I authorized Mr. Gardner to be prepared to renew the discussion and to conclude a treaty.

41. I then proceeded, after expressing my high approbation of the judgment, temper, firmness, and ability with which Mr. Gardner had conducted the conferences, to state what occurred to me on the discourse of the Goorka negotiations. The high language used by them did not appear to me to diminish the probability of their again seeking negotiation, on a footing more befitting the actual condition of those affairs, as similar language had been used by the Goorkas on other occasions in these communications, and not followed by corresponding actions. Roodher Beer's suggestions, as stated in the thirty-seventh paragraph, I considered to be not only inadmissible, but disrespectful to the British Government. The first had been rejected even before the war, and the second was little more than the same proposition in a less offensive form, the Goorka Government having, with the exception of the lands usurped from us, acquired little or no low land territory within the last twenty or twenty-five years. The exception of Sulleana was an impudent attempt to secure a point in which Roodher Beer Sah had a personal interest, under the pretence of supporting the cause of his Government. Mr. Gardner's rejection of these propositions had, therefore, my entire approbation, and was in strict conformity to the spirit of his instructions.

42. Adverting to the assertion of the Goorka negotiations, that a great part of the Terraie was parcelled out in jagheers, a fact which other information confirms, I proceeded to state to Mr. Gardner an arrangement which had occurred to me, for overcoming, in some degree, the repugnance which must necessarily be felt by the body of the chiefs to the alienation of that tract of country, by which their own interests would so materially suffer. The plan I allude to was to agree to allot in jagheer a certain portion of land in

the

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the Terraie to such of the chiefs as the Rajah might name, to be held of our Government on the same footing as other jagheers in the Honourable Company's territories, while the parties should preserve their fidelity to both Governments. The amount which, adverting to the probable value of the low lands, I proposed to appropriate in this manner, was two, or even three lacs of rupees per annum; and I proposed that the payments should be made in money, if that mode should be more palatable to the parties. Exclusive of this, I proposed to indemnify Roodher Beer Sah by a pension, equal to the value of the lands held by him in the Terraie of Sulleeana; which lands can, on no account, be excluded from the cession, as they will require to be kept disposable, with a view to effect an arrangement which will be adverted to in a separate despatch.

43. It appeared to me that, by an expectation of this sort, in the event of renewed negotiation, the Government and the Chiefs in general would be reconciled to the cession; while, in the event of peace, those who partook of the benefit of the arrangement, would be disposed to exert themselves in the maintenance of good understanding between the two States, since the first consequence of renewed hostilities must be the resumption of these jagheers. I did not overlook the inconveniences arising from the possession, by subjects of a foreign State, of lands in our territory, nor to the ill-success of a similar arrangement with respect to the Sirdars of Scindiah's Court at the close of the Mahratta war; but the inconvenience adverted to appeared to me to be more than counterbalanced by the advantages of the plan: and with respect to the latter objection, the circumstances were, in my opinion, so dissimilar, as to deprive it of its application to the present case. Neither did I forget the objection made to complying with a former request of the Goorka Government to holding the lands of Bootwul in farm: but, in this, circumstances appeared to be widely different, as in the one case they were to be held by the State, and in the other, by subjects of that State; but in their character of Jagheerdars, the subjects, to all intents and purposes, of our Government. I accordingly directed Mr. Gardner, in the event of negotiation being renewed, to avail himself of any opportunity of throwing out this proposition as one which might be entertained by me, but not unless he should be satisfied, that without it, the repugnance to the alienation of the Terraie was so great as to endanger the permanence of the peace, of which its cession might form a condition, or that it should be necessary for the purpose of reconciling the Goorka Government to the other articles of the treaty, some of which could not but be unpalatable to them. It was not, under any circumstances, to be conceded, except on the condition of their agreeing to all the other terms.

44. In reviewing my former instructions relative to the terms of peace, it occurred to me that some repugnance might be felt by the Goorkas to making cessions directly to the Rajah of Siccim, and I therefore authorized Mr. Gardner, in the event of his finding that to be the case, to frame the article regarding those cessions, so as to make them purport to be to the British Government.

45. This, and the foregoing arrangement regarding the jagheers, were the only alterations which I deemed it necessary to make; and to these terms I have resolved to adhere.

46. I determined to take the opportunity now offered of fixing the negotiation in one channel; and deeming the preferable channel to be Bum Sah and his immediate connexions, I directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to whom the foregoing resolutions were communicated, to conform to the instructions he had already received, not to renew negotiation with Gooroo Gujraj Misser without my special orders.

47. I desired Mr. Gardner to discourage the plan of sending Roodher Beer Sah to Head-Quarters, if it should again be brought forward, on the ground of his being himself in full possession of all my sentiments and resolutions with regard to the terms on which peace could be made; and authorized him to add, that after the conclusion of peace I should be happy to receive Roodher Beer or any other of the chiefs. I was satisfied that this mission had

no other object, than to endeavour to gain more favourable terms than by treating with an intermediate agent.

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48. While, for the reasons already stated, I did not exclude from my contemplation the renewal of negotiation by the Goorkas, and the possible conclusion of peace without another campaign, I nevertheless considered the actual state of the case to be such as to require the adoption of every previous and preparatory arrangement, for enabling us eventually to commence the campaign at the earliest practicable period of the ensuing season, with the greatest vigour and effect. My attention is accordingly directed to this object, and measures are in train for the purpose. I have also issued orders to the Magistraté of the Northern Districts and to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to be particularly vigilant in preventing any commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's dominions and the Goorka territories, especially the exportation of warlike stores of all descriptions, which the Goorkas will employ every effort to obtain from our provinces. A similar vigilance has been recommended to his Excellency the Vizier.

49. I have judged it advisable to make one more effort to bring the Rajah of Nepaul to a just sense of his situation and prospects, if he do not speedily conclude peace, and have availed myself of the opportunity of writing to him, prescribed by the receipt of the letter which he addressed to me, announcing the deputation of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. In that letter the Rajah, evading any reference to the important matters adverted to in my letter to him, of which the substance is stated in the thirteenth paragraph of this despatch, expresses his regret, that the friendship of the two States should be interrupted by trifling matters, and renews the protestation of his desire to restore the former amicable relations.

50. In my answer, after expressing my regret at finding that neither Gooroo Gujraj Misser nor Bum Sah were empowered to consent to those sacrifices, which must be made as the price of peace, and pointing out the futility of his attempt to obtain, through one channel of negotiation, what he had failed to effect through another, I proceeded to address him in a tone of serious admonition. I told him that the acts of the Nepaulese, which had produced the war, were, in my estimation, not trifles, but outrages and insults of the most aggravated kind; that the serious light in which I viewed them must have been evinced, by the extensive preparations made to enforce the atonement which he withheld, and that the consequences to his Government had been already of no small moment. I earnestly intreated him to weigh the peril to which he exposed himself by a further resistance of our just demands. I repeated my former assurance, that the prosecution of hostilities to their utmost extremity was far from my desire; that I wished his State to remain efficient and respectable; but I again declared, that the British Government never would recede from the right of compensating itself for the expenses of a war which had been forced upon it, and that on that principle I was willing to admit negotiation. I said, that delay, on his part, must compel me to seek a higher rate of indemnification, and force me to pursue measures which would be matter of regret to me, but fatal to his Government: that, by an early acceptance of the only admissible basis of negotiation, these consequences might be averted; but that, if, disregarding this solemn warning and shutting his eyes to the dangers which menaced him, he should persevere in a hopeless contest, he would himself be responsible for all that might ensue.*

51. This letter was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with instructions† to deliver it to Gujraj Misser to be forwarded to Catmandoo. He was desired to apprise the Gooroo of its contents, that the latter might make any communication he might think proper to the Rajah on the subject. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was desired also to explain to the Gooroo, that if I should be forced to another campaign, I must infallibly resort to the policy of inviting the insurrection of the provinces conquered by the Goorkas, by pledging myself to the re-establishment of the expelled families of the hereditary chieftains: a measure which would leave no intermediate issue, between the improbable occurrence of our total defeat, and the absolute extinction of the Goorka State.

* See page 812.

† See page 813.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Narrative of
Negotiations.

52. A copy of my letter to the Rajah was transmitted to Mr. Gardner, with instructions,* in the event of his having any further communication with the chiefs in Dootee, to enlarge upon and enforce the sentiments expressed in it, and to endeavour to impress them with a sense of the serious peril to which they exposed themselves, their Government, and their country, by opposing our just and legitimate demands. Mr. Gardner was likewise directed, in the same event, to convey to those chiefs a communication similar to that presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as stated in the preceding paragraph.

53. There has not been time to learn the effect of my letter to the Rajah, nor of these communications to his late negociators; nor has any information reached me of the impression produced at Catmandoo by the failure of Bum Sah's negotiation, for which, however, I am satisfied that the Government of Nepaul was fully prepared.

54. I will not attempt to offer conjectures as to their probable motives in their decided rejection of our basis of negotiation. After the signal defeats and losses which they have sustained in the late campaign, they can scarcely be so visionary as to entertain a hope of recovering the territory of which they have been deprived, or of arresting the progress of our arms, in the event of protracted war. The value which they pretend to attach to the Terraie, though no doubt partly well-founded, is, I am persuaded, exaggerated, when they treat it as essential to their existence as a State; and I do not at present conceive, that I could make a greater qualification of my demand for the absolute cession of that country to the Honourable Company, than I have stated in my instructions to Mr. Gardner, without abandoning the rights and just expectations of the British Government.

55. The singular perseverance and obstinacy of the Goorka Government to the last, will not fail to attract the notice of your Honourable Committee; but I am still not disposed to think that they will stand the hazard of another campaign: and though they may delay to make peace during the present season of inaction, in which they know that we cannot increase their difficulties, I have little doubt that, as the season for active operations approaches, they will become more sensible of the impending danger, and will resort to the only means of averting it.

56. It is not my intention to make any attempt to renew negotiation. Overtures for that purpose must proceed from the enemy; but I shall be prepared to receive any that he may make, founded on the basis already so frequently referred to, as that which alone I conceive to be admissible. In the mean while, our preparations for the renewal of active operations will proceed. Little expense is entailed by them.

57. In the foregoing narrative, and in the occasional references to our communications with the agents and officers of the Goorka Government, contained in my despatch of the 2d instant, your Honourable Committee will find such abundant and prominent instances of the evasive, deceitful, and insincere character of their proceedings, as to leave no room for surprise at the spirit in which these negotiations have been conducted; and you will thence derive a confirmation of the opinion which, I presume to think, you must have formed, that nothing but the decided manifestation of our military superiority would ever have checked their career of usurpation and aggrandizement, or corrected their erroneous notions of our national character and resources. While such a spirit existed, and perhaps continues to exist, our relations with that State must be uncertain and of doubtful permanency. I am unwilling, however, to believe that they can long continue blind to the truth, and to their own genuine interests. Regretting, as I sincerely do, the disappointment of those expectations of an early pacification, which I entertained when I had the honour to address your Honourable Committee on this subject on the 1st June last,† I yet indulge a confident hope, that it will appear to your Honourable Committee that the restoration of peace has been retarded, not by any want of moderation or of a conciliatory spirit on my part, but by the same blindness, obstinacy, and presumptuous arrogance in the enemy, which constituted the primary causes of the war.

I have, &c.

Puttygurb,
5th August 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA. To

* See page 509.

† See page 559.

DOCUMENTS referred to in Lord Moira's Secret Letter,
dated the 5th August 1815.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Futtugurh.

Sir :

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw

1. I have the honour to apprise you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that Gooroo Gujraj Misser returned yesterday morning from Nepaul, invested with full powers for negotiating a general peace. He is the bearer, also, of a letter from the Rajah to the address of his Excellency, which I herewith do myself the honour to transmit, together with a copy and translation of the Eckhranamah, and copies and translations also of two letters addressed to me by the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, respectively.

2. Yesterday being deemed inauspicious for presenting his credentials and the letters with which he was charged, Gujraj Misser postponed his visit for that purpose until nine o'clock this morning, at which hour he accordingly waited on me, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea. The visit was merely ceremonious, and afforded nothing deserving of public notice ; except the declaration made by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, that motives of gratitude alone towards the British Government induced his return from Nepaul, as he hoped to render himself useful in promoting the restoration of the relations of peace. His name is, however, designedly omitted in the Eckhranamah, of which, as it is affected to be kept a secret from him, it is possible he may have no knowledge, and is the reason that the delivery of this paper was reserved by Gujraj Misser for a private interview in the evening.

3. Neither the Gooroo nor Chunder Sekher acknowledge that any intelligence of the late successes in Kamaon was received at Catmandoo before their departure. All that they affect to know of circumstances in that quarter, is a report communicated by a messenger from Kamaon, the day they quitted the city, of the death of Sirdar Hustee Dul, and the capture of another Sirdar about the same period. But these occurrences being so intimately connected with the Convention of Bum Sah, there can be no doubt that the relation of both events arrived together at Catmandoo.

4. Gujraj Misser is the bearer of no proposition whatever from the Government of Nepaul, which leaves the terms of peace entirely to the generosity of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, relying still, as it would seem, on the hope excited by past forbearance, and insensible of the necessity of those sacrifices of which it has provoked the exaction. Anticipating the favourable result of the operations of General Ochterlony, I have refrained from exciting any expectation whatever of mitigated terms ; and I informed Gujraj Misser, that he must wait the event of a reference to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, in consequence of the crisis of affairs in that quarter, of the circumstances of which I have fully apprized him.

5. It is considered usual, on an occasion like the present, that the khreeetah for his Lordship should be accompanied with a few trifling articles of presents. They are regarded in the same light as that of the ceremony of presenting pawn, and offered in token of the return of civility and good-will. In this light, I found it necessary to consent to receive them, subject however to the ultimate approbation of his Excellency. These articles consist of the skins of two musk deer, seven kusturishs or pouches of musk, four chounrees, and three pieces of China silk.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegoulee,
28th May 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

LETTER from the Rajah of Nepaul, received 3d June 1815.

Your Lordship's amicable letter of the 22d March 1815, by the hands of the Neil Kaunt Pundit and Basdeo Joshee, has arrived, and I have fully understood the contents. The dismissal of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who through your Lordship's kindness has been sent hither by Colonel Bradshaw, in company with Gooroo Gujraj Misser, has augmented the relations of harmony and good understanding. The long established system of friendship between the two States was not so constructed, as that by a few words about a trifling affair such a flame should blaze to the skies, and the dust of hostility sully the minds of both Governments. Matters, however, by the malignity of fate have come to that extremity. My gracious Sir! Hostility between the two States is in no manner contemplated by me. My sole desire is, that the ancient friendship between the two Governments should be restored and confirmed. I have accordingly despatched the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher Opadeea to my friend Colonel Bradshaw, as his despatches will doubtless have informed you. My hope from your Lordship's kindness is, that you will manifest favour as heretofore, and cause the fountain of the friendly connexion between the two States to flow, continuing to honour me with kind letters, containing accounts of your health and welfare.

Letter from
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

LETTER from the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 28th Bysak 1872.

Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, arrived here on the 18th instant. The presence of the former, and the knowledge of your friendly disposition, and of the circumstance connected with the renewal and increase of union and friendship between the two States, were a source of extreme pleasure to my heart. The means by which an adjustment of difference may take place, and friendship be restored and established on the former footing, being likewise a cause of anxiety to me, Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher are deputed to your Government with all practicable despatch, and by referring to them you will learn every thing relating to friendship. A view both to future events and to friendship, requires that, taking into consideration the steps by which a settlement of differences may be effected on proper principles, to the satisfaction of the two States, you neglect no means for the attainment of that end, which all ranks expect from your reputation and goodness. The accomplishment of this object will not be inconsistent with kindness and friendship.

Letter from
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

LETTER to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated 28th Bysak 1872.

As the ties of intimate union and friendship have, from a remote period, been firmly established between the British Government and the Government of Nepaul, so in the fulness of time, under the influence of destiny, the dust of dissention has risen to separate them.

Regarding you as the medium for strengthening the bonds of mutual amity, you are apprized that being the well-wisher of each State, you are entire arbiter with respect to the interests of this, and you will accordingly exert yourself in such manner as will firmly establish the relations of friendship between both. Proceed to the British Government, and execute whatever may promote the advantage and prosperity of the two States. All your acts will be approved of here.

Letter from
Beem Sing Thappa.

LETTER from Beem Sing Thappa, dated 28th Bysak 1872 Sumbut.

Although I am yet to indulge the expectation of a personal acquaintance with you, yet the praises which I hear of your friendship and goodness excite a pleasing anxiety in my heart. May the Almighty soon withdraw the veil of separation from between us.

My friend, a letter of invitation from the Bazoar having been formerly despatched to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, he arrived at Nepaul on Friday the 18th instant, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, agreeably to a summons from

from this, as well as in consequence of your instructions, and we were honoured by paying our devotion to him. On Sunday the 20th instant he visited the Rajah, who on learning from him the accounts of that quarter, and of the kindness he received from you, experienced the highest pleasure. May God continue you in the gratification of every enjoyment.

In consequence of the inconvenience of travelling in this hot and unhealthy period of the year, I was desirous that the Gooroo should continue with the Rajah until the cold season; but being apprized by him that he made you a promise quickly to return, and considering the expediency of the occasion, I have despatched him with Chunder Sekher, and they will inform you of what is proper to pursue. I trust to your kindness and friendship, that you will adopt such means as will firmly establish the former relations of friendship.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Beem Sing Thappa.

To Licutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul.

Sir :

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ultimo, reporting the arrival in your camp, from Catmandoo, of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and enclosing an original letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the address of the Governor-General, with copies and translations of letters to your address from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, and a translation of the instrument conveying to Gujraj Misser full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the British Government, on behalf of the Rajah of Nepaul. A copy and translation of the letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General are enclosed for your information.

2. Your despatches and its enclosures having been laid before the Governor-General. I am directed to communicate to you the following observations and instructions founded on the contents of those documents.

3. The tenour and scope of the powers granted to Gujraj Misser appear, from the translation transmitted by you, to be perfectly comprehensive and satisfactory; and his declaration, that he is not instructed to make specific propositions, but, that the terms of the peace are referred to the generosity of the British Government, although not conclusive of the existence of a sincere disposition to make peace, does not warrant any suspicion of an opposite sentiment.

4. It may be questioned, however, his Lordship observes, whether the Government of Catmandoo is actually prepared to make those extensive sacrifices which we shall require, and whether the tenour of the instructions with which Gujraj Misser must be furnished will justify him in agreeing to such terms. This doubt arises from the tenour of the Rajah's letter to the Governor-General and of the letters to your address, which though expressive of a desire to re-establish peace, appear to refer so distinctly to the restoration of the ancient relations in a more extended sense, as to make his Lordship apprehensive that they have formed a very erroneous estimate of the extent of the sacrifices which they must make. At the same time, his Lordship does not fail to remark, that as Gooroo Gujraj Misser was apprized, in general terms, of the nature and extent of our demands, he would not, giving him credit for sincerity and good faith in the cause which he has undertaken, have left so important a question unexplained, or have accepted the commission, without authority to make those concessions which he must have known to be indisputable. It is superfluous to observe, that these remarks do not call in question the validity of his full power, his employment of which must of course, be regulated by the tenour of his instructions.

5. To ascertain the extent to which he feels himself warranted in complying with our demands, must accordingly be the first object of your communications with him.

6. With this view, you will, on the receipt of these instructions, be pleased to invite him to a conference, and proceed to satisfy yourself regarding the purport and extent of the instructions with which he has been furnished.

7. After referring to the circumstances of aggression and insult, which compelled the British Government to take up arms against the State of Nepaul, and to the success which has attended our efforts in a just cause, by the conquest of a considerable portion of the Goorka territory and the defeat and dissolution of its

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Meira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

his principal army, you will remind him that the British Government has always declared its readiness to re-establish the relations of peace with the Goorkas, as soon as the latter should, by suitable atonement and compensation, enable us to lay down our arms with honour and security. That faithful to this declaration, the Governor-General is ready to enter on negotiations for peace, provided Gujraj Misser shall be able to satisfy you on these points; that you are instructed, therefore, as a preliminary, to require from him a declaration that he is authorised to treat, on the basis of compensation to the British Government for the expense and inconvenience it has sustained by a war in which it was compelled to engage, and of security against future aggression, and whether he considers his powers to authorize him to treat on that basis, and to agree, on the part of the Rajah, to the sacrifices which may be demanded. You will distinguish between the admission of this basis of negotiation, and the particular amount or mode of compensation and security which it may be deemed necessary to require, and you will not enter on the latter question without a distinct assurance on the former.

8. If Gujraj Misser should not reply to these questions explicitly and satisfactorily, you will be pleased to inform him that you perceive with regret, that the Rajah still conceals from himself the real nature of the differences between the two States, and the only conditions on which peace can be re-established; that until he acquires more correct notions on this subject all negotiation must be nugatory; and that Gujraj Misser must either return to Catmandoo to obtain fresh powers, or remain in your camp an unaccredited individual, until he, or some other person, be properly empowered to treat, on the only footing which the British Government can admit.

9. If Gujraj Misser shall satisfy you, first, that he is empowered to negotiate on the basis of compensation and security; and secondly, that he is assured that the concession which he may make will be confirmed and ratified by the Rajah, you will signify your readiness to enter on the discussion of the terms.

10. My former despatches to your address have made you so fully acquainted with the views and principles on which are founded the conditions of peace to be required from the Goorka Government, that any recapitulation of them is unnecessary. It will be sufficient to point out the variations from the original project enclosed in my despatch of the 26th November 1814,* which his Lordship is disposed to admit, or which are required by the actual state of circumstances.

11. As the most distinct and concise mode of effecting this, I am directed to enclose the revised draft of a treaty, and to state the following remarks on such of the articles as require explanation.

Article 1.—Requires no remark.

Article 2.—Requires no remark.

Article 3.—The latter clause of this article, included between brackets in the draft, may be relinquished, if it be much objected to. In this event, the base of the hills will form the boundary: but it may be advisable for you to consider whether, upon these terms, possession of the forts, as well as the town of Bootwall, be not worth the contesting for, as the Governor-General is apprehensive that, without them, there would be great difficulty in preventing continual inroads of marauders from that quarter. Your local knowledge will best decide whether this stipulation be worth urging pertinaciously.

12. The cession of the whole of the low lands may be resisted by the Government of Nepaul, on the ground that the possession of some part of that country is necessary for the support of the inhabitants of the hills; an opinion which generally prevails. The information received by the Governor-General leads him to doubt the correctness of the opinion. His Lordship has been informed, that the grain produced in this tract is exported chiefly to the southward, and not carried in any quantity into the hills, and that the rents were collected by the Goorka Government in money, and not, as has been supposed, in a large portion in kind. Your long residence in the Terraie will have enabled you to ascertain this point, which is easily susceptible of proof.

13. If the information received by the Governor-General is correct, the objection is easily met; and in the other case, you will be pleased to state to Gujraj

* See pages 254 to 265.

Gujraj Misser, that the British Government cannot relinquish any portion of the low lands acquired by its arms, and necessary for its compensation for the expenses of the war. That any inconvenience resulting to the Goorka Government from the loss of that territory is to be attributed to the unjust aggression and violence of its own conduct; but that, with regard to the subsistence of the people, the inconvenience will be merely nominal, since the liberal principles of the British Government will always enable them to draw from its provinces such supplies of articles produced in them, as can be required for consumption in the hills.

14. His Lordship understands that it is the habit of the people of a great part of the hilly tract immediately beyond the forest, to resort to the plains at particular seasons of the year, chiefly for the purpose of grazing their cattle, retiring to the hills at others; and this may be urged as an objection to the cession of the whole of the low lands to the base of the hills. The objection cannot be admitted; but the Gooroo may be assured, for the satisfaction of his Government, that no obstruction to this practice will be offered by the British Government, as long as the parties observe a quiet and peaceable conduct, and not in any way offend against the principles and regulations of the British Government, or invade the rights of its subjects.

Article 4. The Fort of Naggree was closely blockaded by the troops of the Rajah of Siccim at the date of the latest reports from Captain Latter. Should it have fallen, there will be no great difficulty in obtaining the assent of the Government of Nepaul to the cession. In this case, too, the article must be so modified as to meet the actual circumstances; namely, by omitting the stipulation for its being evacuated within a specified time. Captain Latter will be instructed to communicate with you on the subject of Naggree, and the affairs of Siccim in general; and you will be pleased to act according to the opinion he may state as to the expediency of persevering in the demand for the cession of Naggree. The supposed value of it consists in its importance in securing a good frontier to the Rajah of Siccim, for whose safety we are bound to provide. On this account, also, the cession of the pass of Naggarcote, and the country between that pass and Naggree, is desired by the Governor-General.

Article 5. Requires no remark.

Article 6. The Governor-General expects that this article will meet with considerable resistance, founded on the unavoidable indefiniteness of its provisions, and the apprehension which may be excited that a compliance with it will bind the Rajah to unknown and serious concessions. The stipulations are, however, indispensably necessary to enable us to fulfil any engagements which may have been contracted with Chiefs of the Goorka State, or with any Hill Chiefs or tribes who may have risen against the Goorkas, and have thus exposed themselves to the vengeance of that Government.

15. The first alarm, however, which such a proposition will naturally excite in the Goorka negotiation, will be considered quieted, by the explanation which I shall presently empower you to give, and by the assurance which you may proffer, that the Rajah of Nepaul shall have a distinct statement of the concessions required before the treaty can be brought forward for ratification.

16. I proceed, therefore, to state to you the particular case with reference to which the article has been framed, and the course of argument by which it will be proper to repel the objections of the Goorka negociators.

17. You are apprized, by my despatch under date the 12th ultimo, of the expectations entertained by Bum Sah, of obtaining from his Court powers to treat for peace; and the enclosed copy of instructions issued to Mr. Gardner, under date the 19th ultimo,* will inform you more fully of the considerations which have led the Governor-General to encourage and support Bum Sah, either in that pursuit or in his eventual decision to possess himself of Dootee, and cast off his allegiance to the Goorka Government. Should he make this last decision, a circumstance rendered probable by the deputation of Gujraj Misser to your camp, and the consequent disappointment of Bum Sah's expectations of obtaining the conduct of the negotiations for peace, the honour of the British Government is pledged to support him in the independent possession of Dootee. Under the

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

* See page 612.

uncertainty,

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
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Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

uncertainty, however, which still exists, of the course he may take, and the inexpediency of suspending these instructions until his decision, founded on the information which he will receive from Catmandoo, shall be known, it has been thought necessary to provide for the supposed case by a conditional stipulation to the effect of the sixth article of the enclosed Draft. As Bum Sah may not finally take the resolution of establishing himself in Dootec, it would be inconsistent with policy, honour, and humanity, to involve him in the consequences of a premature disclosure of the scheme which he has had in contemplation, and the power of fulfilling our engagement to him must be secured under a general stipulation, such as that expressed in the article now under consideration.

18. Should Bum Sah, on the other hand, actually establish himself in Dootec, and cast off his allegiance to the Government of Nepaul, an article must be inserted in the treaty, binding the Rajah of Nepaul to acknowledge his independence, to respect his territory, and to submit all differences which may hereafter arise to our arbitration.

19. There is reason to believe, that some of the Hill tribes to the eastward, besides the people of Siccim, have taken up arms against the Goorkas, or at least have acted in a manner which, while it has forwarded our interests, has exposed those persons to the vengeance of the Goorka Government. It will be necessary, therefore, in the event of the negociation being brought to a close, before accurate information on this head can be obtained from Captain Latter, to provide the means of securing those persons against the consequences of their acts, if it shall appear that our public faith is pledged to that extent. In the event of your receiving timely information on the subject from Captain Latter, the names of the chiefs or tribes may be specified in the treaty; but if there be any defect or ambiguity in that information, it will be advisable to retain the conditional provisions of the Draft. The Rajah of Siccim's case is specially provided for by an article in the Draft; and if you shall be apprized before, or during the discussion of the subject, that there are no other chiefs to the eastward whose interests we are bound to provide for, and that Bum Sah has relinquished the intention of establishing himself in Dootec, you will either altogether refrain from agitating the question, or give up the point, as the case may be. In the latter event, you will, of course, state as the ground of your proceeding, the fact of your having ascertained that no engagements, of the nature referred to, have been contracted, and that the necessity of the stipulation is superseded.

20. Mr. Gardner and Captain Latter will be respectively instructed to keep you informed on the subjects adverted to in the preceding passages.

21. In reply to the objections which will be made by the Nepaulese negociator, you will observe that, in the prosecution of hostilities against the Goorkas, the British Government naturally resorted to every legitimate and justifiable means of rendering its operations effectual: that, among these, the Governor-General did not hesitate to encourage and countenance those Chiefs or tribes, who might be disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity of shaking off their subjection to the Goorkas, and that the British agents and commanding officers were authorized to convey such encouragement and countenance to all who might adopt that line of conduct: that under these instructions, the British Government might have become pledged by the acts of its agents to certain Chiefs whom it could not abandon: that the distance of your station from some of the points of that extensive line of operations which had been carried on, prevented you from knowing with what Chiefs or tribes such engagements might have been formed, and rendered indispensable a conditional stipulation to the effect of the article in question. You will, at the same time, offer the Goorka negociator the most positive assurances, that this article shall not be acted on, further than is absolutely necessary for the honour and good faith of the British Government; and that it will be the Governor-General's earnest wish and study, to render it as little injurious as possible to the Goorka State. By these observations, and others conceived in the same spirit, his Lordship hopes that you will be enabled to reconcile the Nepaulese negociator to an article, from which, except under the circumstances supposed in the nineteenth paragraph, the Governor-General cannot recede.

Article

Article 7. This article requires no particular remark. If Captain Latter shall be enabled to furnish you with the means of defining the proposed limits of the Siccim territory in the quarter of Naggree, they should be inserted in the treaty; in which case, the clause providing for the future adjustment of those limits through Commissioners will be omitted. This will be very desirable, on account of the expediency of rendering the treaty as perfect and definite as possible, and leaving nothing for subsequent discussion and altercation.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Article 8. This article must be insisted on.

Article 9. This article also must be insisted on, as essential to the maintenance of peace and good understanding between the two States.

Article 10. It is considered to be desirable that this article shall be included in the treaty. Should it, however, be objected to on the part of the Goorka Government, it need not be insisted on, and may either be replaced by an agreement in general terms, that the parties shall concert an arrangement for the improvement and facility of the commercial intercourse between the subjects of the two States, or be omitted altogether.

22. These are the only observations which it appears to be necessary to make on the terms of the proposed treaty. Your own discretion, and the circumstances of the moment, must regulate you with respect to the conduct of the discussions with Gujraj Misser, or any other agent of the Government of Nepaul.

23. It is not judged necessary, on the present occasion, to enter into the reasons which have influenced the Governor-General in waving some of the provisions which it was originally proposed to insert. Those reasons have chiefly reference to the inexpediency of imposing on the enemy terms which must be hurtful to his pride, without securing any essential point of honour or interest to us, the demands of which are fully satisfied, by the ample concessions provided for by the treaty, and the commanding situation in which we have been placed by the events of the war.

24. If the negotiation which you are now authorized to commence with Gujraj Misser shall terminate in the conclusion of a treaty of peace, you will be pleased to communicate that event by express to Mr. Gardner and to Captain Latter, and to the officers commanding on the frontier between the Gunduck and the Koosi, and in Goruckpore.

25. A copy of my despatches of this date to Mr. Gardner and Captain Latter are enclosed for your information.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
5th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

DRAFT OF TREATY.

Draft of Treaty

Title and preamble the same as in the original draft.

Article 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul.

Article 2. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the Sovereignty of those lands.

Article 3. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Honourable the East-India Company in perpetuity, all the territories heretofore, or at present in the occupation of the Nepaulese Government, below the lowest range of hills between the Gogra (Kali) and the Teista, and renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim or pretension of every kind to those territories. (The boundary between the dominions of the two States, throughout the line in which the hills may form the common frontier, shall be the ridge of the lowest range of those hills.)

Article

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—
Draft of Treaty.

Article 4. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes the fort of Naggree, and the lands dependent on that fort, and engages that the fort and lands of Naggree shall be evacuated by the Goorka troops within days from this date. The Rajah of Nepaul further cedes the pass of Naggercote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. The fort and territory ceded in virtue of this article shall be at the entire disposal of the British Government.

Article 5. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces for himself, his heirs and successors, all claim to, or connexion with, the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

Article 6. The British Government having authorized its agents, in the course of the war, to enter into engagements with certain Chiefs and tribes subjects of the Government of Nepaul, the Rajah hereby agrees to recognize and respect any treaties or engagements which may have been formed with such persons previously to the conclusion of the treaty; and the Rajah hereby engages to make such further cessions of territory (in addition to those stipulated by the third, fourth, and fifth articles), as may be necessary to enable the British Government to fulfil any engagements of the above description which its agents may have contracted. A list of the Chiefs or tribes with whom such engagements may have been concluded shall be delivered to the Rajah with the least practicable delay. The Rajah, moreover, engages never to molest nor disturb any persons who may come within the operation of this article, nor to interfere, in any way, with their affairs; and he further agrees, that any disputes which may arise between them and the Goorka State or its subjects, shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah engages to abide.

Article 7.—The Rajah of Siccim having entered into a friendly communication and connexion with the British Government, the British Government has become pledged to secure to the Rajah of Siccim all the territory which he possessed before the war, and whatever part of his former possessions may be recovered from the Goorkas; the Rajah of Nepaul, therefore, hereby engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of those territories. The Rajah of Nepaul further agrees, that in the event of any difference arising, relative to the limits of the territories of the Rajah of Siccim, Commissioners shall be appointed by the British Government and the Government of Nepaul to determine them on the spot, and each party shall abide by the decision of the Commissioners. The Rajah of Nepaul further agrees, that if any difference shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

Article 8.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Article 9.—In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

Article 10.—The treaty of commerce concluded between the two States in 1792, is hereby declared to be renewed in full force, and the contracting parties engage to concert together, for the purpose of introducing into that treaty such alterations and improvements as may appear to be expedient.

Article 11.—This treaty consisting of (.....) articles shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within (.....) days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General, within (.....) days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at, on the

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Document
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch and its enclosures, received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, relative to the deputation to his camp of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, empowered to treat for peace on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, together with an extract from instructions issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in reply, under this date.

2. The arrival of Gujraj Misser with powers to treat, materially affects the view of affairs under which the Governor-General's instructions to you of the 19th and 21st ultimo * were issued ; and unless it shall appear that Gujraj Misser's instructions are of a nature to restrict him from making those concessions which the Governor-General is entitled and resolved to demand, his Lordship sees no ground for continuing to indulge an expectation, that the conduct of the negociation will devolve on Bum Sah, or consequently, that any of the public advantages anticipated from that event will be realized.

3. Satisfactory as it would have been to the Governor-General to have seen the conduct of the negociation vested in the hands of Bum Sah, and by that means the influence of himself and his part re-established in the ascendancy which they formerly possessed in the councils of the State of Nepaul, it would not be reconcilable with the genuine interests of the Honourable Company, or with those principles of policy by which the intercourse of the British Government with foreign States must be ruled, to decline to treat with an agent properly accredited and empowered, for the sake of aiding the personal views of another party, however advantageous might be the consequences of that party's success.

4. After the uniform expression of its readiness to treat with the existing Government of Nepaul, on proper atonement and compensation being offered, it would not be creditable or wise for the British Government to refuse to negotiate with an agent apparently authorized to treat on that footing. In the particular case, the character of Gujraj Misser, and the circumstances which preceded his invitation to Catmandoo, strengthen the general argument.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has accordingly been directed, after ascertaining that Gujraj Misser's powers and instructions are such as to enable him to make those sacrifices, on the part of the Government of Nepaul, which are considered indispensable, to enter on the discussion of the terms of pacification.

6. While this resolution has necessarily been taken by his Lordship, the situation and circumstances of Bum Sah and his family have not been overlooked, and you will observe, that every means have been taken for securing his interests and supporting him in the independent possession of Dootee, if he should resolve on that line of proceeding under the disappointment of his other views. You will observe, also, that every practicable degree of caution has been observed, to prevent the disclosure of his secret, in case he should finally determine against that course of proceeding. This is not unattended with considerable inconvenience, and even some hazard of serious interruption to the negociation ; but the Governor-General can have no hesitation in fulfilling, to the utmost extent, the promises and assurances conveyed to Bum Sah, in his name, through you.

7. I now have to state to you the course of proceeding which it will be expedient to pursue towards Bum Sah, under the actual circumstances of the case.

8. It will be proper, if you have not already done so, in consequence of the information which I had the honour to convey to you in my private letter of the 4th instant, that you should inform Bum Sah of the arrival of Gujraj Misser in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp, furnished with powers to negotiate peace ; that, under these circumstances, the Governor-General would not be warranted in declining negociation with the selected agent of the Rajah, however gratifying it would have been to his Lordship had Bum Sah been the negociator ; that his Lordship is not the less prepared, however, to fulfil the assurances already conveyed to Bum Sah, in the event of his determining to adopt that course which has been contemplated as the alternative of his obtaining the conduct of the negociation ;

* See pages 612 and 617.

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negociation that he must be sensible that the juncture admits of no delay, since if peace is once signed, no countenance can be given by the British Government to the attempts of any subject of the State of Nepaul against the interests of that State; that the approach of Ummer Sing Thappa and Runjore Sing and their followers, and of the Goorka troops lately occupying Gurhwall, will shortly put it out of his power to seize on Dootee, and that apparently he has no choice between an immediate declaration of his independence, accompanied by the necessary measures for securing it, and a determination to preserve his allegiance to the Government of Nepaul and await the course of events.

9. You will not urge him to the adoption of either measure, but leave him to his free choice, assuring him that whatever it may be, the British Government will continue to regard him as its friend and well-wisher. It will be necessary, however, to obtain an explicit declaration of Bum Sah's intentions, in order that our proceedings and negotiations elsewhere may not continue to be embarrassed by the present uncertain state of this transaction. Authority for eventually moving a British force into Dootee has been conveyed to you and Colonel Nicolls; and in the event of Bum Sah deciding to take the part of establishing himself in Dootee, independently of the Nepaulese Government, it will be a point for consideration, whether the occupation of a post in that province by a British force will not be requisite, as a test of his security, as well as a means of effecting the object. This is a question which must be decided on military as well as political grounds, and is therefore left to the discretion of Colonel Nicolls and yourself.

10. You will be pleased to communicate to me, without delay, and also to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, by express, the determination which Bum Sah may take, and its result.

11. If he determine on siezing Dootee, you will be prepared to act in the manner prescribed by the instructions already in your possession. In this event, also, it will be necessary to take precautions relative to the troops retiring from Gurhwall, and the countries beyond the Jumna. Major-General Ochterlony has been apprized of the probable necessity of directing the march of Ummer Sing, Runjore Sing, and their followers, to some point of the Nepaulese territory beyond the eastern frontier of Dootee, and will have furnished Lieutenant Murray, who has been appointed to escort them, with instructions for his eventual guidance. You will be pleased, as soon as Bum Sah's determination is known, to intimate to Lieutenant Murray the route which it may be necessary for him to take with reference to that circumstance. Should Bum Sah not proceed to establish himself in Dootee, there will be no assignable motive for preventing Ummer Sing and his son with their followers from entering that province.

12. You will, of course, in concert with Colonel Nicolls, adopt the necessary measures with respect to the march of the Goorka troops retiring from Gurhwall, as the circumstances above indicated may render expedient.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
5th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To Captain Latter, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having reported the arrival in his camp from Catmandoo of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, empowered to treat for peace with the British Government on the part of the Government of Nepaul, I am directed to transmit to you extracts from the instructions issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under this date, for his guidance in the conduct of the negociation, and from the draft of a treaty enclosed in those instructions.

2. You will perceive, from the tenour of the enclosed extracts, the purpose for which they are transmitted to you, and it is therefore only necessary to desire that you will, with the least practicable delay, furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with the information required, to enable him to carry into effect that part of his instructions which refers to the Rajah of Siccim and the other Hill chiefs or tribes, whom it may be incumbent on us to comprehend in the proposed arrangement,

arrangement, and also to the cessions of territory in that quarter which it may be necessary to demand.

3. The Governor-General entertains no wish to require from the Goorkas greater sacrifices of territory in the eastern part of their possessions in the hills, than may be really necessary for the special purposes adverted to in the enclosed extracts; and you will be pleased to bear this principle in mind, in considering the means of accomplishing those objects.

I have, &c.

Puttygurh, *
5th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

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To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir:

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 19th and 21st ultimo, with their enclosures.*

2. In my despatch to your address of the 31st ultimo, I did myself the honour of informing you that the Chautra Bum Sah and his brother Roodher Beer Sah had expressed their intention of crossing the Kali, and that I expected in consequence soon to have a meeting with them. They accordingly passed over, and I have held two conferences with them, in the course of which I took the opportunity of acquainting myself of the instructions contained in your despatches above acknowledged. In the first of these conferences Bum Sah was attended by Chamoo Bhundaree Kajee, in the second by his brother Roodher Beer only, only, on both occasions I was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner, to whom I am indebted for considerable assistance which his former confidential communications with the two Chiefs enabled him more particularly to afford me.

3. In my first meeting with Bum Sah and Chamoo Bhundaree I took occasion, in introducing the subject, to intimate to him, that Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner had fully acquainted me with the tenour of the several conversations which had passed between them, that I had communicated them to the Governor-General, and I was happy to inform him that his Lordship had approved of the view he had taken of affairs, and that it would afford him satisfaction to learn that the Rajah of Nepaul, in adopting his councils, would empower him to negotiate a treaty for the re-establishment of friendly relations, adding such further observations on the subject as I was directed by your instructions to make use of. The Choutra was evidently pleased with the manner in which his overtures had been received, though he naturally evinced a good deal of anxiety while dwelling upon them. He repeated his urgent wish and desire to be the means of restoring peace to the two States, in doing which his principal objects he mentioned, were, to emancipate his Sovereign from the thralldom he at present suffers, and in delivering him from the power of the Thappa party (which had fomented the differences that had arisen and occasioned the war) to lay the foundation of a firm and permanent peace. He informed me that he had not made a regular application for powers to treat till the 8th ultimo, and that in the common course of the dawks he could not expect a reply till about the second week in June, but that he looked for a favourable one eventually, though he had some apprehensions that it might be delayed beyond the period he had at first reckoned upon, in consequence of a mission, which he had understood had been lately entrusted to Gujraj Misser by the Thappa party at Nepaul to proceed to Head-Quarters with certain propositions of a pacific nature.

4. This person is alluded to in your despatches, but contrary to the principles he is therein supposed to be guided by, he is represented by the Choutra as having attached himself on this occasion to the Thappa interests through which he had been employed. He mentioned that he had been formerly confidentially connected with his and the Rajah's party, and had been associated with himself and his friends in the negotiations which were some years back carried on by Major-General Kirkpatrick and Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, but that he had now been induced to recede from those ties from long banishment and the hopes of being restored to his country, and under present circumstances, it was probable, that until the result of his mission were known at Catmandoo

* See pages 612 and 617.

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Catmandoo that a favourable reply to his application might be deferred, under this reasoning he expressed considerable solicitude to know if there were a probability of the Misser being received, and urged his hope that he might not only be refused, but in consequence of the steps he in conjunction with his brothers, and many of the most respectable baraders (chiefs) of the State had taken that he might be referred to them and recommended to attend their camp in this neighbourhood, in which he made no doubt of his ready compliance to enter into their views, which he conceived would ensure the conduct of the negociation being placed in their hands. I informed him that I would communicate all he had stated for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, and that if he had correctly represented the case, that I thought he might act upon the hope of his wishes in this respect being complied with; he frequently observed that in his opinion nothing more was wanting to secure to his party the conduct of the negociation.

5. I did not omit in its place, to remark to him that the advice which he had received from Lieutenant-Colonel Gardner and which I was fully informed of, was considered as sound and applicable to the predicament he stood in, and that I recommended his seriously taking it into his consideration and decided upon acting in conformity to it. That his object (that of effecting a permanent peace) was well understood, and it was hoped his exertions would be attended with success, but that his enemies were powerful, and for the present held the ascendancy at Catmandoo and it was possible might succeed in maintaining it and would evidently become necessary for him to look to his personal safety. That in the event of these occurrences it would be folly for him to submit his life, and that of his adherents (the true supporters of the throne) into their hands, which would not only end in inevitable destruction to themselves, but crush for ever every hope of emancipating the Rajah from his present bonds, that as a guarantee of security for him and his brother under such circumstances, if they thought fit to occupy the provinces of Dootee or even Sulleeanee for themselves, that he should be so upheld and supported in it by the British Government, and if necessary secured in the independent possession of them at the conclusion of the peace.

6. I must do the brothers the justice to say that this was a measure they seemed always to feel a reluctance to embrace, and it was only in my second meeting with them both together that they came definitively to a determination, if nothing else were left for them, for its adoption. I take the opportunity of mentioning this circumstance to give it as my opinion from what I have observed in their characters, that the tempting prospect of independent sovereignty did not appear to have that effect upon them which is apprehended it naturally might have had, and the impression at present upon my mind, is, that they would not think of resorting to it but under the necessity which a total failure in their endeavours to bring about a good peace, would entail upon them. In my future communications with them upon this subject however, I shall not fail to place it as strongly as possible in the light pointed out in your despatch as altogether an ultimate resource not to be adopted till the last extremity."

7. It is necessary to observe that Chamoo Bundharce bore a great share in the whole of this conversation, that he appeared to be entirely in the confidence of Bum Sah and expressed throughout the same sentiments and feelings.

8. A good deal of conversation not strictly connected with the subject of our discussion was occasionally introduced. I cannot charge my memory with all that past, but my private communications to you, when they were fresh in my recollection, will have supplied some details which may have been omitted in this despatch.

9. In consequence of my communications with Bum Sah, his brother, who had at first remained in his camp through indisposition, expressed his desire of joining the Choutra and paying me a visit, which having been assented to, he came over, slightly attended, and I yesterday met them both.

10. After my introduction to Roodher Beer Sah, (for I had not seen him before) and some general conversation had passed, I asked if they had received letters from Nepaul:—this opened our business and led to a long private conversation,

versation, in which most of the topics I had before entered on with Bum Sah were gone over, and terminated in a full and open discussion of the several delicate points we had to touch upon. I at once fully explained the tenour of your instructions as opportunity best offered for dwelling upon each. Roodher Beer entered warmly into the views and plans proposed by Bum Sah, and ended with declaring his resolution of acting and abiding by them; during the conversation he produced a written paper in the Naggree character, which, he observed, he had written for the sake of perspicuity, and that it contained one or two points that he was desirous of satisfying himself upon.

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11. This paper was accordingly read, and the tenour of it was, that if we really had in contemplation to subdue Nepaul, to say so openly: but, that if friendship was to be restored, that it should be done on a principle of the removal of bad and evil consequences, and be concluded with such persons and upon such a basis as might ensure its permanency. Might they rely upon our support if they should require it, in their endeavours to bring this about, and rely upon our not receiving other overtures, after theirs had been accepted? To what immediate point the first query was intended to lead, I did not exactly, I confess, comprehend, nor did I enquire, but contented myself in replying, that if the Government of Nepaul were sincerely desirous of bringing about a peace, that I could assure him that the occupation of Nepaul did not form a part of the views of the British Government, but should the war unfortunately continue, I could not pretend to divine whither it might be carried; on the contrary, I had already informed Bum Sah, that if, on a failure of his endeavours to restore a lasting peace to both States, nothing remained for his preservation but occupying Dootee, &c.; that we were prepared to support and maintain him in the possession of them, instead of appropriating them, as we evidently had the power of doing, to ourselves. That the desire of the British Government was to establish a peace with the Rajah, through his avowed friends, upon such terms as our situation entitled us to demand, and on such principles as would ensure its being permanent; that they might depend on our support in their efforts to bring about such a peace, and on that reliance might safely collect their interests and exert their influence. They declared their resolution of making these offers known to their adherents, and the evil wishers of the Rajah at Nepaul, and endeavour to carry their point before Unmer Sing could give his interference; if, however, his councils should prevail, and he should succeed in involving, for his own purpose, the country into a continuation of the present contest, they would openly oppose him, and by force, if possible, prevent his obtaining his ends.

12. The two Choutras represented Unmer Sing and his family as decidedly hostile to any friendly intercourse with the British Government to the establishment of which they were the only obstacles of any consequence, and that under their direction of affairs any treaty would be broken the first opportunity, that this feeling had originated with our first intercourse with Nepaul, and nothing now they expected would extinguish it, and they related several instances to prove the truth of their assertions: many of which are already known to his Excellency the Governor-General. Beem Sing, they stated, would be willing even to enter into their views but for the influence of this family. It was not therefore without a great expression of disappointment that they learnt from me of his having surrendered Malown and being actually on his way to the Nepaul territory; they could not help urging the policy of his detention till the final settlement of affairs, as they dreaded that his arrival at Nepaul would revive the full influence of his party (which is now daily losing ground) and that it would most probably be excited perhaps with effect, to continue the contest at all risks and hazards to the ruin of the country.

13. In the course of this visit both Bum Sah and Roodher Beer expressed again their anxiety respecting the result of the mission committed to the charge of Gujraj Misser, which they expected would occasion a delay in a reply to their applications to Catmandoo. They were so well informed of this person's movements and designs that I had no occasion to apprize them of the circumstance, and a voluntary request on the part of Roodher Beer to be allowed to open a communication with Gujraj Misser for the promotion of their mutual advantage and that of the State, rendered it unnecessary for me to suggest that step for Bum Sah's consideration, as directed in the sixteenth paragraph of your

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Mr. Gardner.

despatch of the 19th ultimo. This request I of course complied with, intoming them that I would send their letter in the first instance to Head-Quarters and that I imagined there would be no objection to its transmission. I have accordingly the honour to submit enclosed the letter in question with a hope that it no particular objections exist, it may be forwarded to its address.

14. At taking leave, Bum Sah again expressed his anxiety at the near approach of Ummer Sing, and hoped means might be found to detain him, or to conduct him so as to enter the Nepaulese territory below the province of Sulleeana at present administered by his brother Roodher Beer. I told him these were points that would be regulated by the Government. His anxiety was much encreased by the delay which the mission of Gujraj Misser would occasion in the receipt of his powers to treat, and which may be withheld he apprehends by this means until the arrival of Ummer Sing at Nepal, whose presence he dreads, will lead to further hindrance and obstacles, and perhaps to fatal consequences.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukcea,
7th June 1815.

(Signed) EDW. GARDNER,
Agent to Governor-General.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, reporting the substance of your conferences with Choutra Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, and your proceedings generally under the instructions which I had the honour to convey to you in my despatches of the 19th and 21st instant.

2. The Governor-General directs me to signify to you his approbation of the manner in which you have executed those instructions, and the correctness with which you have seized the spirit in which they were framed. The only point on which his Excellency entertains any hesitation is your having given to Bum Sah and his brother reason to expect that the British Government would not negotiate with Gooroo Gujraj Misser. You will have since received communications from this department explanatory of the considerations which in the judgment of the Governor-General rendered it expedient and indeed incumbent on the British Government not to reject overtures of peace conveyed through a proper and accredited channel. Bum Sah in expecting that the British Government would not only refuse to negotiate with a person answering that description, but actually require him to proceed to the camp of the former, has manifested an erroneous conception of the nature of the support which the Governor-General can lend to his measures, not warranted by the tenour of any of your communications to him. On the receipt of my despatch of the 5th instant, you will have explained to him the actual state of the cases, unless the intermediate occurrence of events giving a different colour to the pending transactions shall have appeared to you to render advisable a suspension of the communication directed in those instructions. The receipt by Bum Sah of powers to treat for peace would constitute such a state of things, and as manifesting (coupled with the co-existing authority to Gujraj Misser) a marked spirit of duplicity in the conduct of the administration of Catmandoo, would necessarily occasion the suspension of all negotiation until the removal of the suspicion excited by such a procedure, and the adoption of measures on their part indicating a sincere disposition to peace.

3. The enclosed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw contains the latest advices received from that officer. Its tenour does not encourage the Governor-General to believe that the deputation of Gujraj Misser will lead to the only conclusion of peace, and his Lordship thinks he can perceive that the Gooroo is not prepared to accede to those demands in which you are apprized his Lordship is determined to persevere. Should this be the case, time will be afforded for ascertaining the effect of Bum Sah's representations to Catmandoo.

4. His Lordship is inclined to think that Bum Sah does not correctly represent the motives and conduct of Gujraj Misser in describing him as having become attached to the Thappa party. With Beem Sing who directs the councils of the Rajah he is no doubt on terms, since he could not otherwise have been invested with the character in which he has arrived in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp. His Lordship sees no reason to suppose however that he is
attached

attached to Ummer Sing Thappa and his immediate connexion. From the tenour indeed of his conversations with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, communicated in private letters from that officer, he rather appears to consider a separation of interests between Beem Sing and Ummer Sing to have taken place or to be likely to be, in consequence of the issue of the war to the westward, and he professes his belief that Ummer Sing will not be able to acquire a preponderating influence in the councils of the State. Whatever may be the correctness of this latter opinion, and whether it be a sincere one or not, there is a good deal in the other part of his discourse which confirms the assertion of Bum Sah, that Beem Sing is not averse to entering into his (Bum Sah's) views and unity against Ummer Sing Thappa. The tenour of the instructions transmitted to Ummer Sing from Catmandoo, as recapitulated in the intercepted letter from the former, indicates the existence of very different views of policy in Beem Sing and Ummer Sing with respect to the interests of the State of Nepaul relatively to the British Government, a change in the views of the former, which the pressure of the war may well have produced. It is possible that the supposed union of interests between Bum Sah and Beem Sing may be effected or promoted by the tenour of Roodher Beer Sah's letter to Gujraj Misser, which will be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to be delivered to the Gooroo.

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5. Such an association comprehending the actual possessor of the supreme authority in the State, and those whose principles and interest lead them to cultivate amicable relations with the British Government, and excluding the faction which is known to be most adverse to us, would appear to promise considerable advantage to the British Government. On this ground it would be satisfactory to the Governor-General to see it cemented.

6. But as already explained the taking of any part in the political struggles and dissensions of parties in the court of Nepaul would not become the dignity of the British Government, while on the other hand the superiority already obtained by our arms, and the commanding situation on which we stand render the issue of those internal efforts and intrigues a matter of comparatively small consequence to us. The clear line then for the British Government to adopt, is to maintain a dignified neutrality in their struggles for power as far as relates to taking any active part, but to afford that sort of support which is derivable from a knowledge of its disposition; to those whose principles are known to be favourable to the maintenance of friendship, to be prepared to treat with the Government of Nepaul by whatever hands administered, provided that Government assents to the only basis on which negotiations can be admitted, and to fulfil to the letter our promises to Bum Sah and his brother if by being driven to extremities they should be compelled to seek their safety in throwing off their allegiance to the Government of Catmandoo.

7. The Governor-General observes with satisfaction that both Bum Sah and his brother justly view this last as an extreme measure only to be adopted if their safety be menaced, and incapable of being secured by other means.

8. There is no doubt that some inconvenience would arise from their rendering themselves independent, and requiring our active aid in the present season, but in the event of a continuation of the war, the occupation of Dootee and Suleeanee cannot fail to prove of infinite utility.

9. There is one point on which I am directed to take the earliest opportunity of stating distinctly his Lordship's views, that there may be no misconception regarding it, *viz.*, the appropriation of the low lands of Kyereegurh, which are considered by the Goorkas to belong to the Government of Dootee; all these are usurpations from the Company or the Nabob Vizier, and under the article of the intended treaty which provides for the cessions of the lands below the hills they must be left to the disposal of the British Government, and will probably be annexed to the dominions of the Nabob Vizier. Should Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah therefore entertain any expectation of obtaining these lands it will be necessary to take an early opportunity of undeceiving them, resting the measure on the necessity of the British Government, acquiring the whole of the lands, in fact for its indemnification for the expenses of the war.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
15th June 1820.

(Signed J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

To

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Bradshaw.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Futtugurh.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to forward to you for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, copies and translations of a despatch received by Gujraj Misser from the Court of Nepaul on the 14th instant.

2. I have been honoured by the receipt of your despatch under date the 5th instant, conveying the instructions of his Excellency the Governor-General, relative to the negociation for peace under the altered condition of affairs, and I shall immediately invite Gujraj Misser to a conference for the purpose of obtaining a more explicit declaration of the extent to which he feels himself warranted in complying with our demands.

3. Gujraj Misser, as the Right Honourable the Governor-General has remarked, being apprized in general terms of the nature and extent of the concessions that would be required, did not fail, as he assured me in the course of his visits, to obtain authority for making, according to his conception, considerable sacrifices for peace, but as he was either unwilling to discover the extent of that authority, or felt it to be too indefinite, he wished it to be regulated by the course of the discussion of the particular articles. The fairness of the Gooroo's proceedings hitherto, induced me so far to trust to his assurances as to warrant some general conversation on the terms, pending the delay of the receipt of our instructions. No objections were urged by the Gooroo against the second and third articles of the draft of the treaty contained in your despatch of the 26th November.* To this extent only I had proceeded when your letter arrived.

4. On the subject of the twelfth paragraph of your letter relative to the information which his Excellency the Governor-General has received, that the Nepaulese Government collected the rents of the Terraie in money rather than in kind, I have to offer the testimony of my experience in this quarter, in behalf of the information which his Lordship has received, and which all accounts obtained by me on that point state to be perfectly correct.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
17th June 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from
Rajah
of Nepaul.

LETTER from the Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated Monday, 13th Jeet Buddee 1871.

Matters here are very well. From what you have written and from the Colonel's letter, I am circumstantially informed of your safe arrival at Seegowlee, your interview and conversation with the Colonel, his despatch of my letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General under cover of his own—your account of affairs in that quarter with the Colonel's letters in reply to those sent from this, all which afford me the greatest pleasure. You have stated that you caused my khureetah to be transmitted by the Colonel in a letter from himself to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and that whatever answer should be returned, you would hereafter forward it to me. This is very well. Bum Sâh Choutra has also had an interview with the gentlemen in that quarter. They informed him that instructions addressed to them had been received from the Governor-General. Bade him to be under no apprehension whatever with regard to them, that they had applied for and were in possession of a sunnud of Moktaree, and letters from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and stated that they would form a preliminary arrangement upon proper principles, and submit to him a draft of a treaty of peace. Bum Sah had accordingly written repeatedly, and still writes requesting that a khureetah for the Right Honourable the Governor-General, letters for the three gentlemen at Kamaon, and a sunnud for himself, may be despatched to him.

Previously to your taking leave of me to repair to Seegowlee, you obtained my assurances that I would not negotiate through any other person until I should receive your final answer with regard to peace or the contrary. Conformably therefore with this engagement to you, a letter has been despatched to

* See page 254 et seq.

to Bum Sah, informing him that you have been constituted Moktar, and deputed to the Colonel at Seegowlee, and that until a communication shall be received from you and from the Colonel of the negotiation being in train or broken off, it is inexpedient to agitate the subject through any one else. That the advices transmitted by you would be considered, and such measures be adopted, as, on deliberation, should appear to be best. A copy of Bum Sah's letter is herewith transmitted for your information.

On the receipt of the reply from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, whatever may be the advice and determination of the Colonel, communicate both to me, together with pleasing accounts of your own health.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Rajah
of Nepaul.

LETTER from the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 13th Jeet 1872.

On the 12th instant I was gratified by the receipt of your letter, apprizing me of the safe arrival of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, their interview with you, and the pleasure it afforded you; that your conversation with the Gooroo embraced all that was proper and necessary; that the honour and interest of the two States, and peace, upon grounds beneficial and satisfactory to both, was, and is, the wish of your Government; and that this State ought to evince a like disposition to improve the relations of reciprocal union and friendship.

2. As it is the anxious desire of this State to augment the ties of friendship between both, so a regard to the establishment of those ties demands, that considering the means by which peace may be settled, you, likewise, suffer no neglect to intervene. The restoration of friendship between both Governments upon the former footing, effected through you, will be ascribed to your goodness.

Letter from
Rajah
of Nepaul.

LETTER from Kajee Beem Sing Thappa, dated 13th Jeet 1872.

Your friendly letter, informing me of the safe arrival of Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and of their having made the necessary communication to you, reached me on the 12th instant. The contents of it, bearing the stamp of a mutual sentiment, duly impressed the minds of your real friends, and whilst it also imported to my friendly breast increased joy and pleasure, it apprized me of the meaning which it conveyed. May the Almighty convert your present friendly disposition into sources of engagement and honour to you, events which must always afford gratification to the feelings of your friends.

2. Your letter states that you have studied, and still will study, the means by which the former relations may be encreased, and that you are confident that on my part, that is, on the part of this State, that whatever may be necessary for strengthening the foundation of mutual concord and friendship, will be adopted. As nothing but the increase of a cordial and friendly intercourse between our respective States was, at any time, past or present, intended by these States, so it is my anxious desire that friendship between both should encrease and flourish on the former footing, and I assure myself that you also will not neglect the means of giving strength and stability to those friendly relations. It becomes, accordingly, incumbent on you to exert yourself for effecting whatever may, through your means, promote the object of peace, the accomplishment of which will render conspicuous to both States your reputation and goodness.

Letter from
Kajee Beem Sing
Thappa

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
5 Aug. 1815.

Letter from
Bum Sah.

LETTER *from Bum Sah to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated Byteree, Friday 11th Bysakh 1872—3d May 1815.*

I conveyed to you in my former arzee, an account of the affairs in this quarter, the condition of which it will have laid open to you.

After the work of crossing and re-crossing the Kali was over, Mr. Gardner himself came to the banks of that river, and requested me to meet him. I went, and we had an interview. In the course of it Mr. Gardner acquainted me that he had written to the Governor-General and received his answer. He asked whether I had received any reply from Nepaul, and observed that delay would be now prejudicial to our affairs. I then inquired of him whether an answer had been returned to his last despatch. He desired me to be under no apprehensions on that account, and stated that whatever might happen in the interval which should occur until each should receive his expected despatches would have no consequence, but that after they had once arrived, nothing further could be effected. That we know our own concerns best; that it would require eighteen days for an answer to his letter to reach him; that a day or two or more might elapse in preparing the despatch, which would now arrive in four or five. He informed us that he had been entrusted with full powers by his Government; told us not to believe that the business would be committed to other hands; that it was incapable of being executed through the medium of any one else. That a month had elapsed without any account having been received by us from our own Government; and hoped that we had conducted ourselves so as that nothing lessening to his party would follow.

Maharaj, no answer has yet been received from your presence. There is no time for delay; address letters to the three gentlemen here. Send a khureetah with presents to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and confer on me credentials with full powers. Issue an order under the red seal to Kajee Ummer Sing Thappa, and to his sons who are to the west, and stop their proceedings: instructions to that effect will be productive of good.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

SECRET LETTER *from LORD MOIRA,*
Dated the 6th August 1815.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs:

1. The voluminous despatches for your Honourable Committee now under preparation, will afford you detailed information on every subject of public interest, which has occupied my attention during my progress through these provinces, and my subsequent residence at this station.

2. The despatches which I had the honour to address to your Honourable Committee on the 1st* and 11th of June last,† will apprize you of the state of affairs with reference to the war with Nepaul at that period of time; and that is, indeed, the only question actually pending, which is of a nature to require an early communication to your Honourable Committee.

3. I regret to say, that since the date of those despatches, in the last of which I apprized your Honourable Committee of the arrival in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's camp of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, with powers to treat for peace on the part of the Nepaulese Government, the negotiations with that Government have for the moment been suspended; though I am still disposed to believe that they will be renewed, and that peace will be concluded, without imposing on us the expense and inconvenience of another campaign.

4. The enclosed documents will put your Honourable Committee in possession of the progress and result of the late negotiations, together with my sentiments and instructions on every point connected with them; and I feel it unnecessary

* See page 559.

† This letter merely transmits the Documents included in the pages 781 to 798.

unnecessary, at the present moment, to do more than refer you to their contents, for a knowledge of the actual state of the question.

**Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.**

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
6th August 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

(Enclosure No. 1, in Lord Moira's Letter.)

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To, John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Major Bradshaw.

Sir :

I had the honour to acquaint you yesterday of my intention to ascertain, at an immediate interview with Gujraj Misser, the extent of his authority to concede to the demands of the British Government. Accordingly, the Gooroo, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, having waited on me in the evening, we entered into an investigation of the precise nature of the powers entrusted to Gujraj Misser.

In the course of this inquiry, a view of the relative attitudes of both States at this conjuncture, led to a conversation as to the probable objects which would be likely to involve discussion. Having, on a former occasion, apprized Gujraj Misser that nothing short of the extent of our conquests could be deemed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General reasonable, both for indemnification and security, it was not to be disguised, nor did it appear to my judgment necessary to conceal, that those conquests comprehended all the Nepaulese possessions to the west of the Kali, and the low lands east of that river to the Teista.

This communication was made with an air of seriousness indicating ability to enforce it, and was evidently by Gujraj Misser unexpected, who, although aware of the right and policy on which it was founded, did not seem to carry his views to the absolute relinquishment of so large a tract of country. He observed, that to insist upon a dismemberment of so much magnitude, would leave nothing for negotiation; and that conceiving indemnification likely to be satisfied by a temporary sequestration of territory, and security by a portion of the Terraie, he confessed that his powers were insufficient to meet sacrifices, which the progress of the war, so far as the events of it were hitherto known in Nepaul, led nobody to contemplate.

It was accordingly agreed, that Gujraj Misser should state the substance and object of our interview to the Rajah of Nepaul, with the view to the addition of more enlarged authority to suit the altered circumstances of the negotiation.

I shall hereafter transmit to you the substance of the Gooroo's communication upon this point to his own Court.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
18th June 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 18th instant.

2. The suspension of the negotiation, in consequence of Gujraj Misser's declaration of the insufficiency of his powers to enable him to consent to the sacrifices of territory required from the Government of Nepaul, as one of the indispensable conditions of peace, was conformable to your instructions, and is approved by the Governor-General.

3. I am now directed to desire that you will not renew the negotiation until the receipt of further instructions, stating, as the ground of your declining to do so, the necessity of a reference to the Governor-General, founded on the altered state of circumstances, in consequence of the insufficiency of his powers, and his subsequent receipt of fresh instructions.

4. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch addressed, under this date, to Mr. Gardner, from which you will perceive the immediate motive

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

motive of the preceding instructions, as well as the sentiments and resolutions of the Governor-General, founded on the information contained in your despatch now acknowledged.

5. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 17th instant,* a copy of which, as you will observe from the inclosed document, has been transmitted to Mr. Gardner.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
27th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under date the 18th instant, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions, suggested by the event reported in that despatch:

2. You will be pleased to communicate the suspension of the negociation with Gujraj Misser to Choutra Bum Sah, with a view both to prevent any precipitate measure on his part, relative to the occupation of Dootee, and to enable him to take such steps as he may deem advisable, to obtain the conduct of the negociation.

3. You have been apprized by my despatch of the 15th instant, that the Governor-General was prepared to expect the result of Gooroo Gujraj Misser's mission which has actually occurred. His Lordship considers it to be probable, that in consequence of the suspension of the negociation at Seegowlee, the Court of Catmandoo will be prompted to transmit powers and instructions to Bum Sah to treat for peace, in the hope of obtaining, through his agency, terms more favourable than those which have been imparted to Gooroo Gujraj Misser. It is unnecessary to state, that it is not the intention of the Governor-General to relax from the terms of peace already determined on, after mature deliberation, and a conviction that they are necessary for our interests, and such as the relative position of the two States and the actual circumstance^s of the war, entitle us to demand.

4. If the Court of Catmandoo should actually adopt the resolution of vesting Bum Sah with powers to negotiate, it is probable that he will be enabled to retain the management of the negociation in his own hands, notwithstanding the disappointment, in the first instance, of its hopes of obtaining more favourable conditions through that channel, and that it will ultimately accede to the terms proposed.

5. In order to favour this arrangement as much as possible, consistently with the limitations which the Governor-General has prescribed to himself, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw will be instructed not to renew the negociation with Gujraj Misser without express orders. Time will thus be afforded for ascertaining the effect of the interruption of the negociation at Seegowlee, and for enabling Bum Sah to avail himself of the circumstance, in order to obtain authority to treat.

6. If he should obtain that authority, you will be prepared to enter on the discussion with him; and you are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, on the terms and conditions which I proceed to communicate to you.

7. The terms on which the Governor-General is prepared to make peace with the Goorkas are specified in the enclosed draft of a treaty transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, extracts from which, and from the instructions which referred to it, were enclosed in my letter to your address of the 5th instant.† A copy of the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of the same date, is also enclosed for your information and guidance. Those instructions, combined with the documents already in your possession, are so full on every point involved in the proposed negociation, as to render it only neces-

sary

* See page 796.

† See page 789.

sary to desire that you will be guided by them in the execution of the important duty now confided to you, with the exceptions which I proceed to state.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

8. Information received from Captain Latter, subsequently to the date of the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, above referred to, has enabled the Governor-General to determine the line of demarcation between the territory to be regained by the Rajah of Siccim, and that which will remain to the Government of Nepaul in that quarter. That line is formed by the Meitchee Nuddee, represented by Captain Latter as a clear and well-defined boundary, and a well-known, though not a considerable stream. This line will comprehend all the tract of country designated in the fourth article of the draft, and in the corresponding instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with an addition of trifling extent and of little value, further than as it completes the proposed frontier.

9. You will be pleased, therefore, to replace Articles 4th and 7th of the Draft, by an article stipulating that the Rajah of Siccim shall be put in possession, within a specified time, of the territories lying to the east of the Meitchie, which river shall form the boundary of the Goorka and the Siccim possessions. To prevent ambiguity, it may be expedient to include the cession of Naggree and the pass of Naggercote, specifically. It will be necessary also to retain that part of the seventh article which requires the Goorkas to abstain from all interference with the Rajah of Siccim, and that all differences arising between those States or their respective subjects, shall be submitted to the arbitration, and decided by the award of the British Government.

10. It is proper to observe, that Naggree appears to be of more importance than is ascribed to it in the enclosed instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and that the possession of it by a friendly and allied power, will oppose a formidable barrier to the designs which the Goorkas appear to have entertained, of extending their conquests in an easterly direction.

11. Captain Latter's communication affords reason to believe, that there are no Hill Chiefs in that quarter besides the Rajah of Siccim, in whose behalf it will be necessary to stipulate; and as the very circumstance of your negotiating with Bum Sah will render unnecessary any advertence to his security, all occasion for the sixth article of the Draft will be superseded, and it should accordingly be omitted entirely.

12. The omission of this article removes what the Governor-General considers to be one of the most serious impediments to the early conclusion of peace, supposing the Goorka Government to be really desirous of it. The only article, under the proposed modification of the terms of peace, from which his Lordship expects considerable difficulty, is that which provides for the permanent establishment of a Resident at Catmandoo. This is considered to be of such paramount importance, both with reference to the permanence of the peace and to the security of our general interests in relation to Nepaul, that it cannot be relinquished.

13. In discussing the subject with the Goorka negociators, it will occur to you that the ground on which the stipulation is to be urged, is its intimate and natural connexion with the establishment of those cordial relations of amity, which it must be the desire of both Governments to substitute for that state of contention and complaint, which had too long prevailed and ultimately produced hostilities; its direct and manifest tendency to promote friendship and preserve harmony, and the unavoidable doubts which the rejection of such a proposition, by either party, must excite in the mind of the other, of a sincere disposition, on the part of the former, to cultivate friendship and cordiality.

14. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a despatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under date the 17th instant,* enclosing translations of a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and of one from Bum Sah to the Rajah's address. You will observe that, in the last mentioned document, Bum Sah has greatly misrepresented the tenour of your communication to him; and with a view to promote his own designs, has given your discourse a turn which is calculated to lead the Administration at Catmandoo

* See page 796.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

mandoo to suppose that we are encouraging a double negotiation. This impression will, of course, soon be removed by events; but the conduct of Bum Sah, although not unexpected, shews that no great reliance can be placed on his candour and fairness, and his Lordship thinks it right that you should be in possession of these documents. It might not be expedient, however, to charge Bum Sah directly with this unfair procedure, unless it should become necessary, in order to substantiate the correctness of our own. On this point, you will be guided by your own discretion and act accordingly.

15. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your 'despatch of the 17th instant, enclosing a copy and translation of the letter which you addressed to Bum Sah, in execution of the instructions of the 5th instant.* No particular remark on that subject is necessary now, under the change of circumstances which has taken place.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
27th June 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 9th instant, Roodher Beer Sah and Charmoo Bhundaree Kajee visited me, having crossed over from their camp without Bum Sah, whom they informed me had been prevented by indisposition from accompanying them.

2. After some general conversation, Roodher Beer Sah, produced the letter which had been the subject of my late communications with the Choutra, informing me that one of them bore the official Government mark of the red seal, and that the others were from Beem Sing and Pran Sah Choutra. He objected to my taking copies of those letters, but proceeded to read parts of them, and communicate their tenour and substance.

3. One of the letters, he informed me, conveyed to him an order to assume the Government of Dootee in addition to that of Sulleeana; and the one bearing the red seal contained instructions to him to endeavour to restore the relations of friendship, and to make peace upon the basis of ceding all the country to the westward of the Kali, but retaining the Terraie. If he could open a negotiation on such a basis, that he should be furnished with powers; with a promise from Beem Sing and Pran Sah, if he could succeed in so doing, that he should be placed in the situation of Rundoz Thappa, the son of Ummer Sing, who at present fills the situation of Minister for civil affairs at Nepaul; Beem Sing, it seems, having charge of the war department.

This led to a long discussion, relative to the basis that had been proposed, in which they both (but particularly Roodher Beer Sah) were more than usually urgent and pressing, that the Governor-General might be induced to listen to such proposal, and by receiving the submission of the Nepaul State, consent that it should retain what he repeatedly denominated to be the vital spring of its existence.

5. In the course of this conversation, I combated the idea by every argument I had been directed in your instructions to use, aided by such others as occurred to me at the moment. I reminded Roodher Beer Sah, that in my late meeting with him I had clearly explained to him the resolution of the Governor-General, with regard to the cession of the whole of the Terraie, as a part of the compensation for the expenses that had been incurred in the course of a war, which we had been compelled, by their aggressive conduct, to enter into: that I was sorry to perceive that his expected powers to treat depended upon the admission of a basis, upon which, I was fully convinced, his Lordship would not consent to treat; and that, as I could not enter into any discussions until that point was settled, I was concerned to observe that the promised powers would probably lead to no good result.

6. He

* See page 789.

6. He remarked frequently during the conversation, that we appeared to estimate the revenues and resources of Nepaul at much too high a rate, assuring me that the extent of the public revenues did not exceed twenty lacs of rupees; and that if they were deprived of the Terraie, that ten lacs only would remain to them: that the dismemberment of the Terraie would never be consented to; and that it were better to hazard the destruction of their country, and the loss of the whole, than subscribe to a treaty which would reduce and disgrace them so much. I observed, among various other remarks in the course of what was brought forward, that all this should have been thought of long ago, when it might have prevented the necessity to which they were now reduced; but that, at present, in the event even of their being furnished with any regular powers to treat, I could not consent to enter into any discussion, of which the full cession of the Terraie did not form a part. He informed me, that others might negotiate on these grounds; but that, for himself, he would not accept of a commission for that purpose. I assured him that upon that basis only could a negotiation be opened, and recommended his communicating as much to his Government, if it were not already apprized of the circumstance, as it was of moment that it should be understood.

Secret Letter
from Lord Minto,
6 Aug. 1815.

Enclosure No. 3
Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

7. He mentioned, in the event of a negotiation being opened here, that he should probably have to repair to Catmandoo to take charge of his office, leaving the Choutra to settle the terms of and conclude the treaty. I observed to him, that such a state of affairs and change in the councils of Nepaul, as he had hinted at, would, I was certain, be very gratifying and satisfactory to his Excellency the Governor-General, who was convinced of the advantages that would result to both States under their administration; but that, if this desirable state of things was to depend upon the question of the Terraie, that I could give him no hopes whatever of success. Finding me positive on this point, he late in the evening took his leave, with an intention of returning next day to his camp.

8. A short time after their departure, about sunset, I received a message from Roodher Beer Sah acquainting me that his brother had just by a letter informed him, that he had that day received powers under the red seal to negotiate, and asked if he should wait upon me, to deliver a letter to my address from his brother on the subject. I of course consented, and he returned with the letter in question, and informed me that authority to treat had been received; but to what extent, he did not satisfactorily reply to my inquiries. I repeated my hopes, that the powers the Choutra might have received, were full in all respects, as, did they not permit him to discuss the points which had been the subject of our morning's conversation, no advantages could be expected to arise from them. He (Roodher Beer) said he should leave these points to be discussed by the Choutra, relying upon the generosity of the British Government, and quitted me about dusk.

9. For the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, I have the honour to enclose translations of the Choutra's letter to me. He proposed to meet me on Thursday, the 13th instant, when I shall ascertain, if I cannot do so before, the extent and nature of the powers he has been vested with, and be prepared to enter on the discussions with him for the framing of a treaty, or otherwise, as the case may require.

10. In reply to the Choutra's letter, I merely informed him that I was happy to hear that he had obtained such authority from his Government, and that I should be happy to meet him on the day he had fixed upon. I have also requested Roodher Beer Sah to allow me to peruse the credentials furnished to his brother, and I expect that he will meet me to-day for the purpose of communicating them.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea,
10th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Agent to the Governor-General.

P.S. I take this opportunity of submitting, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General, a draft which I have prepared of an Article intended to answer the objects provided for by Articles 4 and 7 of the Draft of Treaty enclosed in your despatch of the 27th ultimo, and which I

was

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

was directed by the instructions contained in that despatch, to replace by an article, stipulating that the Rajah of Siccim shall be put in possession, within a specified time, of the territories lying to the east of the Mitchie, &c., and which, in the event of a negociation being opened, I shall insert, if approved by his Lordship, in the treaty.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Bum Sah Choutra, dated the 8th July, received the 9th.

I wrote to you that I would ascertain a fortunate time on Thursday, and visit you on the next day, for the purpose of communicating the contents of the letters I had received. Owing to my indisposition, my brother, Roodher Beer Sah and Charmoo Bhundaree, waited upon you with the letters in question yesterday, and they will have represented to you what I wished to have said. Early this morning I received orders from my Government, with instructions to negociate the means of re-establishing the ancient ties of friendship between the two States. There is a letter also from my Government to your address. I am rather better in health to-day, and if I continue as well, I will set out to-morrow, otherwise I will move on Wednesday, and deliver the letter to your address with my own hands on the following day. The order which I have received under the red seal I will send to my brother, who will acquaint you with its purport.

DRAFT of an Article proposed to be substituted in the place of Articles 4 and 7, in the Draft of Treaty enclosed in Instructions from Mr. Secretary Adam, of the 27th June 1815.

Article 4.—The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Rajah of Siccim the whole of the territory lying to the eastward of the Meitchie Nuddee, including the fort and lands of Naggree and the pass of Naggercote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. Such part of his territory as may not be already in the possession of the Rajah of Siccim's forces, shall be evacuated by the Goorka troops within days from this date; and the Rajah of Nepaul further engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of these territories, but agrees that, if any differences shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 4).

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government Political Department.

Sir:

1. Yesterday evening Roodher Beer Sah and Charmoo Bhundaree Kagee gave me the honour of a visit, for the purpose of delivering to me the Rajah's letter to my address which the Choutra had sent to them: they at the same time communicated to me the letter from the Rajah to Bum Sah, containing the authority to open a negociation, which, at my desire, they allowed me to take a Persian translation and copy of.

2. Copies of these papers, with translations, I now do myself the honour to transmit, for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General.

3. During the course of their short visit, I took the opportunity of repeating the observations I had before made, particularly with regard to the Terraie, hoping their powers would be found sufficiently extensive to allow of their admitting that point, as without it no discussion which would lead to the conclusion of a treaty could take place. He, in reply, merely rested upon their desire to make every submission, and their hope that the generosity of the British Government would induce it to relax in its demands on this head, instancing a similar kind of forbearance on the part of the Emperor of China on the occasion of his armies invading Nepaul, and using various arguments why this example should be followed. I told him that he must not expect that the Governor-General

General would recede from this demand; and at taking leave he intimated to me, that on his brother's arrival here he should return, and leave him to discuss and settle the terms.

4. The powers furnished to Bum Sah by the Rajah appear, from the tenour of the instrument conveying them, to be full and ample. How far his instructions may coincide with this general authority to treat, or to what extent he is at liberty to make concessions and sacrifices, remains to be seen; but I am not without hopes that he may have the power to enter upon the discussions of the several articles of the treaty, a draft of which has been furnished me; and, in this case, it is to be hoped that the negotiation may be brought to a favourable conclusion.

5. On these points I shall be able to form a more correct judgment, after I shall have had a conference with Bum Sah.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukcea,
11th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Agent to the Governor-General.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Agent of the Governor-General in Kamaon, dated 6 Apar (28th June 1815). Received the 10th July 1815.

(After compliments.)

It is well known to the whole world and to every one, the strict friendship which formerly existed between the Honourable Company and the State of Nepaul. In the course of time affairs have fallen into their present condition. I have no intention or wishes foreign to, or separate from the mutual friendship of both States, with which sentiments I first, before matters had attained their present crisis, despatched to Colonel Bradshaw the Gooroo Gujraj Misser, with a Kureetah (letter) for his Excellency the Governor-General, and a letter addressed to Colonel Bradshaw himself, for the purpose of re-establishing the foundations of the ancient ties of friendship. In the meantime I received an Arzee from the Choutra Bum Sah, representing your disposition, &c. and that you were fully empowered by the British Government, and furnished with authority, to restore the friendly relations between the two States, and that by your means this desirable end might be obtained. I was much gratified at learning and being made acquainted with this circumstance, and understanding your sentiments. Be it known to you, therefore, that this Government has also issued instructions and orders to the Choutra Bum Sah, and Soubah Roodher Beer Sah, to open a pacific negotiation on the subjects in question. It is requisite that you also, referring to the long friendship which has existed between the two States, and listening to the representations of the Choutra and Soubah abovementioned, use your best endeavours to effect what will best ensure the performance and strength of the ancient relations of amity, which will be sufficient to fix for ever the increase of friendship and the reputation of your own name. It remains with you to fix and firmly re-establish the former relations of friendship, &c.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul addressed to Bum Sah Choutra, dated the 6th Apar 1772 (28th June 1815).

You will have been informed by my former letter, under date Thursday the 1st Apar, of the state of the negotiations for effecting a peace. I have now furnished you with orders to carry into effect what best may suit the interests of the State and your own reputation, and which shall be confirmed according to the draft which you submitted to me. I forward to you letters for the Mr. Gardners, who are authorized by their Government to treat. You will deliver these letters and enter into a negotiation accordingly.

You formerly suggested the propriety, if it should appear expedient during the course of the discussion, of deputing Soubah Roodher Beer Sah to wait upon the Governor-General. There is no objection to this; and if the gentlemen would advise such a course of proceeding, you are authorized to depute Soubah

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from Lord Minto,
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Letter from
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from Lord Moira,
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Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

Roodher Beer Sah to his Excellency : and with regard to presenting the usual gifts and presents to his Lordship, you can draw from Lala Bekram Sah, from the resources of Dootec, four or five thousand rupees, the balance of the military funds in his hands, and apply them to the purchase of the necessary articles. If you should be unable to obtain the money from that source, you must borrow it, and send the requisite things. Provided you should not be able to procure the proper articles in your quarter, you will transmit to me a list of whatever may be wanting, and they shall be forwarded to you. You are well aware of what my interest requires, and what will tend to your own reputation. You must not fail to keep me particularly and fully informed of all that may transpire during the progress of your discussions, by frequent communications.

Chunder Seekher Opadeca was formerly despatched to wait upon the Governor-General, but was detained at Buhurwar with the presents and gifts he was carrying hence, when in an attack, which was made by Colonel Bradshaw, in which Sirdar Purseam Thappa was killed, the presents were lost. The Opadeca in question is now with Colonel Bradshaw, and talks of getting the presents alluded to restored, and he and Gujraj Misser have been informed that when they wait upon the Governor-General they shall be given back to them.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government Political Department.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, that I yesterday again met Roodher Beer Sah, who came to me accompanied by Charmoo Bhundaree Kagee. He had himself proposed to visit me. His brother, Bum Sah Choutra, he informed me, had left his camp at Bythuree, and would arrive here to-day. The object of his visit was a public one ; and it was not long before he led to the question of the Terraie, which had formed the topic of our late conversations. He assured me that it was an affair which had given him serious uneasiness, and had been the constant subject of his thoughts and consideration : that he was persuaded the cession of that part of its possessions would never be consented to by the Nepaul Government, as it formed the foundation of its existence, and included the only valuable lands it possessed ; but, at the same time, he owned, that, independant of certain jageers and lands granted to the soldiery, the State did not derive a revenue of upwards of three lacs of rupees from the whole extent of the Terraie. He urged various reasons and objections against ceding that tract of country ; none of which, however, seemed to be, under present circumstances, of sufficient weight to deserve particular notice in this place : and he concluded a long string of arguments, by expressing his hopes that the British Government, on reconsideration of the smallness of the acquisition to itself, and the consequence which was attached to it by the Nepaul State, might consent to relax in its demands on this head, or confine it to such parts of the Terraie as had been the subject of former discussion or admitted of present dispute. He seemed to rest his hopes principally upon the generosity of the British Government, and hinted that none of the other sacrifices connected with the hills would be materially objected to. I had previously informed him, in the course of conversation, that some arrangements would be requisite with regard to the Rajah of Siccim, &c.

2. I am not fully convinced, whether the objections he urged to the cession of the Terraie are considered by him as insuperable, and communicated as such by the authority of the Nepaul Government, or whether his discourse was merely argumentative, and intended to ascertain our determination on this point, before his brother, Bum Sah, entered himself on the discussion of it. I affected, however, to treat his observations as unofficial, and preliminary only to a regular conference on the subject with the Choutra, informing him that, however reluctant the Government of Nepaul might be supposed to be to part with the whole of the Terraie, that it was always wise on such emergency to sacrifice a part for the preservation of the rest ; and that, as I could give him no encouragement whatever to expect any alteration in the intentions of his Excellency the Governor-General

General on this point, that I should sincerely lament any decided opposition, on the Choutra's part, to admitting this article in a treaty, of which, in fact, it must form the basis, as should he unfortunately, not be authorized to accede to this cession, that I should be precluded from going any further into the negotiation. I repeated the arguments I had before used in favour of the principle upon which the demand was made, and requested that he and the Choutra, if he were empowered to discuss the matter, would give it a mature deliberation before they came to any determination. He left me towards the evening, declaring that it depended upon the British Government to bring the negotiation to a happy conclusion, by evincing its generosity in relaxing something in this demand; but which I assured him the Governor-General would not now consent to.

3. Bum Sah has not joined his brother. I imagine he will arrive during the course of the day, but I do not expect to meet him before to-morrow. I trust, as the Government of Nepaul must have been aware of the terms upon which his Excellency the Governor-General is disposed to treat, previously to its vesting Bum Sah with powers to negotiate, that he will have been prepared to enter upon the full discussions of them, without the necessity of a further reference to his Court.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukcea,
13th July 1815.

(Signed) EDWARD GARDNER,
Agent to the Governor-General.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

1. The despatches which I did myself the honour of addressing to you on the 10th, 11th, and 13th instant, will have informed his Excellency the Governor-General of the nature of the conversations I have lately held with Roodher Beer Sah. The opposition which he had made to the cession of the Terraie, I had some hopes might have been overcome on discussing the point with his brother; but in this expectation, I am sorry to say I have been disappointed.

2. I yesterday met Bum Sah Choutra, for the first time since the disclosure of the powers he has been vested with. He was accompanied by Roodher Beer Sah and Chamoo Bhundaree Kajee, and I had a long conference, which lasted from an early hour till near sunset. My chief object was to endeavour to discover the full extent of his power to meet the sacrifices required; and after some conversation, and congratulating him upon the authority he had obtained, I introduced the question of the Terraie, which I informed him I hoped, notwithstanding what his brother had advanced, he would be prepared to admit, and eventually to accede to, as upon this would rest the issue of the negotiation.

3. In a long conversation upon this subject, in which they all occasionally bore a part, they employed every argument which Roodher Beer Sah had before used, to oppose, on what they termed reasonable grounds, the cession of the Terraie. Nearly the same objections were raised, and were met in as nearly a similar manner, as reported in my former despatches: when finding it was a point from which I was not inclined to recede, the Choutra expressed an unqualified rejection of the proposition, declaring that it was what would never be consented to at Nepaul, and was a subject, in fact, he had received no orders or authority to treat of. On the contrary, unofficial letters, he informed me, which they had received, restricted them from making any concessions whatever connected with the Terraie.

4. Perceiving that they were tenaciously bent on this point, I at last ceased to urge it; lamenting, however, that their powers had been so confined, as until their Government admitted of the cession of the Terraie as the basis of a treaty, I was not at liberty to proceed in the negotiation.

5. They observed again, that the Terraie was the only valuable part of the Nepaul possessions: that deprived of that tract, the mere mountainous portion which would remain would not be worth the stipulating for; and that they

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Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

they would prefer to stand the chance of losing the whole, to voluntarily relinquishing the low lands. Roodher Beer Sah remarked, that if this point were insisted upon, it would occasion a popular war, in which every subject of Nepaul would personally engage : that hitherto many of the chief people had kept aloof through party feelings, and disapprobation of the contest the Thappa faction had involved them in : but no sooner should it be known that we insisted upon the dismemberment of the whole of the Terraie, than all party faction would be forgotten in the general cause, and every one unite in the general defence. His language was strong, and he observed that he should himself become a Heerce (a race of people who inhabit the forests in the low lands).

6. I begged they would reflect on the serious consequences of involving their country in a continuation of the war, which, for all I could foresee, must end in its total destruction, that the necessity to which they were reduced of making certain sacrifices, originated, as they must be aware, in themselves, and in the aggressive character and conduct of their Court, and that the country that would be left to them was respectable in its extent, and far exceeded what they possessed some thirty or forty years back. He said that it was worth nothing ! that their chief dependence was on the Terraie, and that they could never consent to its separation. He acknowledged that, if the war were prosecuted, it might terminate in their ruin ; but that the result was in the hands of Providence, and that they would stand the hazard of the issue. In the mean time, he observed, that the occupation of the Terraie by force would cost us more than it were worth, and that in the attempt the country would be laid waste to the Ganges.

7. In reply to all this, I told him that I should exceedingly regret, if circumstances should unfortunately render a continuation of the war necessary ; but that I could not understand the advantage which was expected to accrue to the Nepaul Government from such a measure, as the Terraie must, under any circumstances, become useless to them. I recommended, therefore, if his Court were really so little aware of circumstances, as to have furnished them with no instructions on the subject, to lose no time in reporting what had passed and obtaining the Rajah's orders.

8. Just before they left me, Roodher Beer Sah suddenly made another proposal. He prefaced his discourse by saying, that it was one which he was not authorized to make ; but he took upon himself to offer, that if the Governor-General would be satisfied with the lands which were the subject of dispute in Bootwul and Sheoraj, that he would engage to have them ceded, with such lands as had fallen into their possession since the last twenty or twenty-five years (with a reservation, however, in favour of the low lands of Sullecane) : whatever they possessed antecedent to this date to remain to Nepaul. He said he conceived an arrangement to this extent might be accomplished, in which he was supported by Bum Sah, who said they would use their endeavours to give it effect.

9. After listening to all they had to say, I observed that I could not consent to enter into any discussion which did not comprehend the cession of the whole of the Terraie, but that I would report their observations ; and I recommended their doing the same, with regard to what had transpired, for the information of their Court, as all negotiation must necessarily be postponed until they could obtain specific instructions on this head.

10. Notwithstanding their repeated assertions that they were unfurnished with any instructions on the subject of the Terraie, it is scarcely credible that the Government of Nepaul should really be as ignorant, as it is pretended, of its forming a part of the terms on which his Excellency the Governor-General was disposed to make peace ; an opinion which is rendered more probable, from the separate proposal offered by Roodher Beer Sah, and which he would scarcely, I think, have ventured to have made without some kind of authority.

11. I shall not, of course, renew the discussions, but under an altered disposition, on the part of the Goorka negotiators, to meet the terms I have been authorized to offer. An alteration I by no means expect, as their rejection of the proposition regarding the low lands was decided and unqualified, and I fear determined. I have considered it my duty to report the proposal as made by Roodher Beer Sah ; and for the rest, I shall await his Excellency's further orders and instructions.

12. Roodher

12. Roodher Beer Sah has returned across the river, but Bum Sah is still here, and purposes remaining for the performance of some religious ceremonies for a few days. The last part of the Sreenuggur troops, under Bukhtowar Sing, will cross into Dootee to-morrow. Ummer Sing Kagee must have entered Dootee some days ago, and the Goorkas will soon be able to muster a force of not less than three thousand fighting men on the opposite bank of the Kali: a force which can be increased at pleasure by reinforcements from the eastward.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukea,
15th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Agent to the Governor-General.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir;

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the dates specified in the margin.*

2. The Governor-General has perused with peculiar interest the reports of your conferences with Choutra Bum Sah and with Rhooder Beer Sah and the other Goorka Chiefs which have terminated in the suspension of the negotiation, in consequence of Bum Sah's decided rejection of the basis on which alone the British Government can consent to treat. This result of the discussion is a subject of regret to the Governor-General, but has not created much surprize in his Lordship's mind, as you will remember that it was his Lordship's expectation, that the first attempt of the Government of Nepaul to negotiate through the agency of Bum Sah and his immediate connexions, would be directed to the attainment of more favourable conditions than they had been able to procure through the instrumentality of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. His Lordship was, therefore, fully prepared to expect that the cession of the whole of the Terraie would be vehemently resisted, in the first instance, by Bum Sah and his coadjutors. His Lordship did not, indeed, altogether expect that their rejection of that proposition would be so peremptory, or that the negotiation would be entirely broken off by them. Even this result, however, does not, in his Lordship's judgment, offer any conclusive ground for supposing that negotiation may not yet be renewed, on a more admissible basis than that offered by the Goorka negociators, or rather on the basis recently rejected, but which the Governor-General continues to deem indispensable. If relaxation in this respect be granted, it must be as a boon from the British Government, after unqualified submission of the Court of Catmandoo to the terms imposed: because, in that case, there might be a sense of liberality of our procedure; whereas in the other, there would be ground for an erroneous supposition, on the part of the Goorkas, that a respect for their strength had narrowed our pretension, and they might thence draw an encouragement to renewed aggression. If negotiation shall be proposed on that basis, you will be prepared to renew the discussion, and to execute the instructions regarding the conclusion of a treaty of peace with which you have been already furnished.

3. I now proceed to state some observations which have been suggested to the Governor-General by the discourse of the Goorka negociators in their conferences with you. In the first place, however, I am instructed to express to you his Lordship's high approbation of the judgment, firmness, and address, which mark your share of the conferences, and of the tone of decision and resolution, unmixed with warmth or harshness, by which your language was characterized. Your conduct on this occasion confirms the opinion of your ability, discretion, and temper, which his Lordship had formed, from an attentive observation of your former proceedings, and augments the confidence with which he anticipates a successful issue of the negotiations, if they shall be renewed through the same channel.

4. The high language which the Goorka negociators, especially Roodher Beer Sah, held during some part of the conferences, and the sort of defiance which

* 10th, 11th, 13th, and 15th July.

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from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

which he permitted to escape him, do not tend to alter the opinion above expressed of the probability of a renewal of the negotiation on an admissible basis, when the administration at Catmandoo shall perceive that their rejection of our terms produces no alteration in the intentions of the British Government. Language of a similar import has often been used by the Goorkas in their communications with us, but has not been followed by corresponding conduct. The proposition thrown out by Roodher Beer Sah in his conference with you, reported in your despatch of the 13th instant, that the British Government should confine its demands to such parts of the Terraie as had been or might now be the subjects of dispute, is not only inadmissible, but its renewal, after repeated rejection, even before the commencement of hostilities, is disrespectful to the British Government. His other proposal, as stated in your despatch of the 15th, that the Goorkas should cede the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, with others which had come into their possession within the last twenty-five years, is equally unsatisfactory, and inadequate to the just expectations of the British Government, and is, in fact, little more than a renewal of the former proposition in a less offensive form. Your refusal to entertain it was, therefore, entirely proper, and consistent with the tenour of your instructions. Roodher Beer's proposed reservation of the Terraie of Sulleeanee, is a gross and unblushing attempt to secure his private interests, under the pretence of supporting those of his Government.

5. The assertion of the Goorka negotiators, that the greater portion of the Terraie is allotted in jagheer to the chiefs and soldiery, is confirmed by the information which his Lordship had received from those quarters. The personal repugnance to the cession of that tract, which must be felt by many of the leading people in the country, is therefore, no doubt, well founded, although its consequences are probably much exaggerated by Roodher Beer Sah. Feeling, however, in some degree, the force of this consideration, and not being indisposed to consult, as far as paramount considerations of the public interests will admit, the personal feelings and interests of the chiefs, and contemplating, on the other hand, some advantages of a political nature, in extending a liberal consideration towards them in the form about to be proposed, the Governor-General would not be averse, in the event of a compliance on the part of the Nepaulese Government with our demand for the absolute cession of the Terraie, to agree to assign a limited portion of those lands in jagheer to a certain number of chiefs, who might be named for the purpose by the Goorka Government. The extent of territory which might be so assigned will, of course, fall far short of that now appropriated in the same manner; but it would still form a desirable object of acquisition to those who, under other circumstances, would lose the whole. It would tend to reconcile them, in some degree, to the inevitable dismemberment of the Terraie, and would render it their interest to maintain the relations of peace between the two States, of the rupture of which one of the first consequences would be, the resumption of the jagheers. The value of the lands to be thus allotted might bear some fixed proportion to the estimated value of the whole of the low lands. No accurate calculation of that value has yet been made; but adverting to their extent and supposed productiveness, it might be expedient to assign in jagheer, as proposed, lands to the annual amount of two lacs of rupees, or even three, should the former sum appear too narrow. Should it be more palatable to the Goorka Sirdars to receive an equal amount in the shape of pensions, instead of resting on the precarious return from lands, the Governor-General would have no difficulty in putting the matter on that footing. In either case, the Governor-General will be willing to grant to Roodher Beer Sah a pension equal to the yearly income which he draws from his lands in the plain below Sulleeanee, which lands can, on no account, be exempted from cession; and the sum so secured to Roodher Beer Sah should be over and above the amount allotted for the other chiefs.

6. You will be pleased to observe, that in the event of a renewal of the negotiation, this proposition is not to be made, until you shall find that the sacrifice of the Terraie, although acceded to, is likely to be productive of a spirit of discontent, calculated to endanger the permanence of the peace, or to induce the Goorkas to resist the other conditions of the proposed treaty, some of which it may be supposed will be very unacceptable to them.

7. In either of these supposed cases, you are authorized to hold out to the negociators the adoption of the proposed arrangement, as a mark of the respect and good-will of the British Government towards the Rajah and his principal chiefs, and an earnest of the Governor-General's disposition to renew the old relations of friendship. It would be proper rather to treat it as a suggestion of your own, to which you will employ your endeavours to obtain the consent of the Governor-General, than as a point on which you possess definitive instructions; but you are, of course, at liberty to include it, under the considerations stated above in the treaty which you may conclude with the agents of the Goorka Government. You will, of course, understand that this concession is only to be made in the event of their agreeing to all the other terms proposed. If this arrangement shall be adopted, the lands must, of course, be selected by the British Government; but you may make an assurance, that every practicable attention will be paid to the wishes and convenience of the chiefs in making the selection. They must be held, of course, exclusively of the British Government, from which Government they will receive sunnuds; and the tenure must be their fidelity to both Governments. No troops must be retained in the jagheers, nor any interference of the Goorka Government be exercised within them, on any pretext whatever; and the operation of the British laws and regulations must be in full force throughout the jagheer lands.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

8. The Governor-General has not overlooked the inconveniences which may result from subjects of a foreign state holding lands in the dominions of the British Government; nor the inefficacy of the arrangement, as far as related to the securing the attachment of the Sirdars, under which pensions were granted by the British Government to certain chiefs in the service of Dowlut Row Scindia. But if the grounds of the plan now suggested be solid, the apprehended inconvenience must be far outweighed by the advantages of the measure; and with reference to the latter objection, the circumstances appear to the Governor-General to be so different, as to render it inapplicable to the present case.

9. I am directed to inform you, that the draft of the article relative to the Rajah of Siccim, enclosed in your despatch of the 10th instant, is approved, and you are authorized to substitute an article, expressed in the terms of the draft, for the fourth and seventh articles in the original draft of the treaty transmitted with my despatch of the 27th of June.

10. It occurs to his Lordship as possible, that the Goorkas may feel a greater reluctance in making the cession stipulated in the proposed article to the Rajah of Siccim by name, than to the substance of the stipulation itself. If this should be the case, the Governor-General would have no objection to the cession purporting to be to the British Government. The other provisions relative to the Rajah of Siccim must, however, remain.

11. Except in the cases adverted to in the preceding paragraphs, the Governor-General does not see grounds for any alteration in the terms of pacification already determined on, and his Lordship has accordingly resolved to adhere to them, with these eventual exceptions only.

12. Adverting to the plan apparently contemplated by the Government of Nepaul, to depute Roodher Beer Sah to the Governor-General's Head-Quarters, I am directed to desire, that if that proposition be renewed, you will discourage it, by remarking that you are in possession of his Lordship's sentiments and final resolutions respecting the terms of peace, and that that object cannot therefore be facilitated by the proposed deputation; but after peace shall be concluded, it will afford his Lordship great satisfaction to receive Roodher Beer Sah, and any of the Bharadars whom the Rajah may be pleased to depute to him.

13. While for the reasons stated above, the Governor-General does not exclude from his expectations the renewal of negociation and possible conclusion of peace without another campaign; his Lordship nevertheless considers the state of the question to require the adoption of every previous and preliminary arrangement requisite to enable us to commence the campaign at the earliest practicable

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

practicable period of the ensuing season, and with the utmost vigour and effect; and those arrangements will accordingly be set on foot without delay.

14. His Lordship has deemed it to be proper to address a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul in the terms of the enclosed draft, in reply to that lately received from the Rajah through the hand of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. The letter will be forwarded by that channel to Catmandoo.

15. In the event of your having any further communication with Bum Sah or the other chiefs in Dootee, you will enlarge upon and enforce the sentiments expressed in the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, in such manner as to impress them with the serious peril to which they expose themselves, their Government, and their country, by opposing our just, legitimate, and moderate demands. You will acquaint them in distinct terms, that the restoration of the ancient reigning families of the countries formerly reduced by the Goorka arms, will probably form a branch of the policy of the British Government, connected with the renewed prosecution of hostilities, and that it will become necessary, with this view, for the British Government to enter into engagements with the representatives of those families, which its honour will require it to fulfil, and the operation of which will prevent the British Government from indulging any disposition which it may retain, of leaving the Goorka power in the condition of a substantive state.

16. In the actual state of the question, and adverting to the number of troops assembled in Dootee, it is probable that it will be thought expedient to destroy the sangah at the Ghool gaut, and to carry into effect any other of the arrangements recommended by Colonel Nicolls, which were suspended until the communications with Bum Sah and the other chiefs in Dootee were in progress.

17. It may perhaps be expedient that you should proceed to any other quarter of the province in which your presence may be useful; a movement which will evince to the Goorka negociators and their Government, that any revival of the discussions is expected to proceed from them. You will, of course, be prepared, in the event of such a renewal, either to return to Choupukeea, or repair to any other position more convenient for the transaction of the business. These are questions, however, on which it is the desire of his Lordship that you should exercise your own discretion.

I have, &c.

Futtygurh,
22d July 1817.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Letter to Rajah
of Nepaul.

LETTER to the Rajah of Nepaul, written the 22d July 1815.

I had the honour to receive your letter delivered by Gooroo Gujraj Misser to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and forwarded by that officer to me, and I have understood the contents.

It was with regret I learned from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that Gooroo Gujraj Misser had not received authority from you to make those concessions which are indispensable conditions of the restoration of peace. My regret has been encreased, by finding the powers delegated to Choutra Bum Sah, whom you employed to negotiate with Mr. Gardner, after you were apprized of the suspension of the negotiation between Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, were equally defective. In this conduct I cannot perceive that anxious desire for the restoration of peace, which is so strongly expressed in your letter, and in the declarations of your agents. No good purpose would be answered by an attempt to obtain through one channel of negotiation what had been refused through another. The British Government acts on fixed principles and with due deliberation, and is not accustomed to make demands which it does not mean to persist in. I take this opportunity of addressing to you a few words of serious admonition. In your letter, now replied to, you express your regret, that the ancient friendship should have been interrupted on account of matters of a trifling nature. I must repeat, that the acts of the Nepaulese Government

Government which caused the war are not trifles in my estimation, but outrages and insults of the most aggravated nature. The serious light in which I view them, must have been evinced by the extensive preparations made to enforce that atonement which you withheld, and the consequences to the Goorka Government have been already of no small moment. I earnestly entreat you to weigh well the peril to which you expose yourself by a further resistance of the just demand of the British Government. I repeat the assurance conveyed in my letter of the 22d March. I entertain no wish to persevere in hostilities to their utmost possible extremity. It is my sincere desire, that your State should continue efficient and respectable; but the British Government never will recede from the right of compensating itself for the expences of a war which you have forced upon us, and on that principle I am still willing to admit negotiation. Delay on your part must inevitably force me to seek a higher rate of indemnification, and will compel me to pursue measures which will be matter of regret to me, but fatal to your Government. By an early acceptance of the only basis on which I can admit negotiation these consequences may be averted, and I sincerely hope that this may be your resolution. If, however, disregarding this solemn warning, and shutting your eyes to the dangers which menace you, you persevere in a hopeless contest, you will yourself be responsible for all that may ensue.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.
(Enclosure No. 7.)
Letter to
Rajah of Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a dispatch from Mr. Gardner, under date the 15th instant, from which you will perceive that Bum Sah Choutra, who had been furnished with powers to treat for peace, has declared his inability to admit the basis on which alone the British Government will negotiate, and that the discussions have been in consequence broken off. The views, sentiments, and resolutions of the Governor-General relative to this event, are stated in the enclosed copy of instructions addressed, under this date, to Mr. Gardner, which I am directed to transmit to you for your information.

2. It is possible that the Government of Nepaul may furnish Gujraj Misser with fresh powers and instructions to negotiate; but, in this event, you will be pleased to adhere to the resolution already formed, not to renew negotiation without orders from the Governor-General. It is desirable to fix in one channel any negotiation which may be opened, and there appear to the Governor-General many reasons for thinking that the preferable one is that of Choutra Bum Sah and of the chiefs associated with him. It is his Lordship's aim, therefore, to encourage negotiation through that channel; but not, as you are already apprized, to the exclusion of any other.

3. You will receive from the Persian Secretary to the Governor-General, his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, which you will please to deliver to Gooroo Gujraj Misser to forward to Catmandoo, apprizing him of its contents. You will leave to the Gooroo's own judgment the tenour of any communication from himself, with which he may think proper to accompany it.

4. It may not be amiss for you to explain to the Gooroo, that if the Governor-General shall be forced to another campaign, his Excellency must infallibly resort to the policy of inviting the insurrection of the provinces conquered by the Goorkas, by pledging himself to the re-establishment of the expelled families of the hereditary chieftains; a measure which would have no intermediate issue, between the improbable occurrence of our total defeat and the absolute extinction of the Goorka State.

5. You will be pleased also to endeavour to learn from the Gooroo what his sentiments are, and the part which he proposes to adopt under this state of circumstances. It appears to the Governor-General that you should not oppose any desire that the Gooroo should express, to depart from the frontier and return to Benares, or proceed to Catmandoo, although it will not be necessary to suggest either of these plans to him. It is unnecessary to say that the Governor-General will approve of your manifesting every mark of respect towards the Gooroo on

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

his departure, and assuring him of the Governor-General's satisfaction at his conduct.

(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

6. In the actual state of things and the possible event of another campaign, it is highly desirable that every practicable restraint should be imposed upon commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's territories, including the Terraie and Nepaul, especially in warlike stores of all descriptions, which there is reason to suppose they will endeavour to introduce; and you will take every measure in your power, therefore, both in concert with the neighbouring Magistrates and with the officers commanding on the frontier, to enforce the proclamation on this subject, issued by order of the Governor-General or the Governor-General in council. Measures will be taken for enforcing similar precautions in the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier.

I have, &c.

Futtygahr,
22d July 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to the Government.

P.S. I have the honour to enclose a transcript of the draft of an article to be eventually substituted for articles 4th and 7th of the draft of a treaty which accompanied my despatch of the 5th June, as referred to in the ninth paragraph of the enclosed instructions to Mr. Gardner.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. The negotiations for peace with the Goorka Government, which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is aware have been on foot, having been broken off, in consequence of the rejection by the agents of the Rajah of Nepaul of the only basis of pacification which the Governor-General has considered to be admissible, I am directed to request that you will apprise his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of this circumstance, with a view to the early consideration and adoption of preparations and arrangements for the recommencement of active operations against the enemy, as soon as the favourable season shall arrive.

2. The Governor-General does not altogether exclude the expectation, that when the Rajah shall find the British Government determined not to recede from the demands it has made, and that it is prepared to enforce them by a renewal of military operations, he may become conscious of his inability to offer a successful resistance, and seek, by a timely submission, to avert the consequences of prolonged hostility. To produce this impression the more effectually, however, it will be proper that we shall be in such a state of preparation, in every quarter in which it may be expedient to act, as to enable the troops to advance against the enemy's country at the earliest practicable period.

3. The general course of the policy to be pursued in combination with the military operations, will not differ in principle from that proposed at the commencement of the last campaign, which is familiar to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The early reduction and occupation of the enemy's capital, combined with other operations directed against the principal sources of his power, are the primary objects to be accomplished by our arms; and his Lordship entertains sanguine hopes that they may be effected, so as to bring the war to an early close, if the enemy shall not previously have submitted to the required conditions of peace. The great reduction of the enemy's power, resources, and military reputation, and the moral effect produced by our successes in the last campaign, the skill and experience acquired by our officers and troops in hill warfare, together with the more circumscribed field of action, and the diminished number of points of attack, constitute, in his Lordship's judgment, a just foundation for the expectation above expressed.

4. His Lordship accordingly requests that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to take this important question into his early consideration,

sideration, and to arrange a system of operations with a view to the accomplishment of the objects generally expressed in the foregoing paragraphs.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

I have, &c.

Futtyguhr,
22d July 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To Major Baillie, Resident at Lucknow.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

Adverting to the possible occurrence of another campaign against the Goorkas, rendered more probable by the suspension of the negotiations for peace lately on foot, the Governor-General deems it highly expedient that every practicable restraint should be imposed on the commercial intercourse between the dominions of his Excellency the Vizier and the Goorka territory, especially in warlike stores of all descriptions, which there is reason to suppose that they will use their utmost endeavour to introduce. I am directed to desire that you will urge the Vizier to enforce, by every means in his power, the proclamations and orders issued by his Excellency to the above effect at the instance of the British Government.

I have, &c.

Futtyguhr,
22d July 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

The Governor-General deeming it expedient that every practicable restraint should continue to be imposed on commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's territories and the territories of Nepaul, especially in warlike stores of all descriptions, which there is reason to suppose they will use their utmost endeavours to obtain from our provinces, I am directed to desire that you will employ every means in your power, to enforce, throughout your jurisdiction, the proclamations which have been issued to the above effect.

I have, &c.

Futtyguhr,
22d July 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

The same to the Magistrates of Sarun, Tirhoot, Purnea, Rungpore, and the Joint Magistrates of Shahjehanpore.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

Sir :

1. The last despatch I did myself the honour of addressing to you was on the 15th instant. On that day Roodher Beer Sah having taken his leave of me after our conference, returned into Doottee. Bum Sah Choutra, who had only arrived the preceding morning, apprized me of his wish to remain a few days for the performance of some religious ceremonies, after which he intimated his intention of seeing me again : he accordingly visited me on the 17th and 18th, and yesterday morning re-crossed the Kali and returned to his camp at Bythecree.

2. What had passed at our former interview did not admit of a renewal of any official discussions at these visits, as the Choutra did not evince any readiness to resume the negotiation by the admission of the only basis on which I could consent to it : but this object was evidently uppermost in his mind, and he could not refrain from dwelling continually upon it, lamenting that he felt himself unauthorized and unwarranted in giving his acquiescence to a sacrifice,
which

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

which would at once destroy the vital powers of his country, and deprived of which, he affirmed, it would cease to exist. It would be difficult, even under such circumstance, to provide for the personal state of the Rajah. He disclaimed the idea of being able to oppose this demand by force; but on the impression that we did not contemplate the total subversion of the Nepaul Government, he rested his hopes of this point not being insisted upon.

3. I was careful not, in any instance, to admit the force of this reasoning; nor did I, in any degree, depart from my first declaration of the necessity of their making this sacrifice, or hold out the slightest encouragement for him to expect any relaxation in the original sentiments and resolutions of his Excellency the Governor-General: but I expressed my regret, that he had not been prepared to cede the portion of territory necessary for the attainment of peace, and without which I could not engage with him in further discussions on any subject.

4. Bum Sah acquainted me, that he had reported the substance of our conversations to his Court, a reply to which he could not expect under twenty-five days. He seemed inclined to remain in this camp during that period; but not conceiving that any good purpose could be answered by his prolonging his visit, under all the circumstances of the case, I forbore, as he did not press it, to give him any encouragement to do so, and he consequently returned to his camp.

5. Since his departure, I have had the honour to receive your despatch of the 8th instant with its inclosures.

6. Bum Sah has not again adverted to his desire of seeking eventually a refuge in the British territories. I shall studiously avoid renewing the subject, or holding out any encouragement for his adopting this step. Should he again make any proposition of a similar nature, I shall endeavour, without absolutely rejecting it, to divert his mind from such a design.

7. I have, in conformity to your instructions, forwarded to Roodher Beer Sah the reply of Gujraj Misser to his letter, which was enclosed in your despatch above acknowledged.

8. I take this opportunity of forwarding, for the information of his Excellency the Governor-General, a copy and translation of my reply to the letter addressed to me under the seal of the Rajah of Nepaul.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukeea,
20th July 1815.

(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Agent to the Governor-General.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Agent of the Governor-General in Kamaon to the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 16th July 1815.

(After address.)

I was honoured on the 20th of Assar with the receipt of your commands, contained in your letter of the 6th Assar (28th June), which has been delivered to me by Bum Sah Choutra. You have observed, that you have no wishes or intentions foreign to a friendly intercourse between the two countries, for the re-establishment of which you have empowered the Choutra Bum Sah and Soubah Roodher Beer Sah to treat for peace. It is the wish of the British Government, also, that peace should be restored between the two States, and I have accordingly been instructed by his Excellency the Governor-General to open a negotiation for that purpose, and provided the Choutra Bum Sah and Soubah Roodher Beer Sah have been fully empowered by you to discuss all the points necessary for the attainment of this desirable end, I make little doubt that the terms upon which a peace can now be concluded may eventually be agreed upon. No exertion on my part shall be wanting, for the accomplishment of an object of such importance to the future interests and welfare of both Governments. (Usual complimentary conclusion.)

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department.

Sir :

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1815.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Mr. Gardner.

1. My last despatch, in which I gave you an account of the departure of Bum Sah after my meetings and conferences with him, was dated the 20th instant. I have postponed addressing you since that time, in the expectation of some circumstance arising which might have tended to the renewal of the negotiations, or by decidedly breaking them off, have put an end to the present state of uncertainty and suspense.

2. In this expectation I have been disappointed, for I have heard nothing further from the Goorka chiefs since they quitted me and re-crossed the Kali on the 19th instant, and no occurrences of consequence, or any circumstances affecting the discussion with them, have taken place. It is for the purpose, therefore, of reporting the continuation of this suspense, and the inactive state of the negotiation, that I now do myself the honour of addressing you.

3. The Goorka forces on the left bank of the Kali remain encamped as usual at Bytheree, and no movement of any importance has been made by them. Ummer Sing and the troops that accompanied him from the westward reached Dootee, I am informed, about a week since, and are posted at present at a place called Doondhee Dora, opposed, as it were, to our post at Chumpawut. I am not informed whether it be his intention to remain in that place or to take up any new position, or form a junction with his troops and those at Bytheree; but I am rather inclined to think that he will keep his division separate. It is reported that he proposes visiting a place of sanctity about ten days' journey from his camp, and that his son, Runjore Sing, has been recalled by orders from Catmandoo, for which place he is preparing to set out with his family.

4. There are rumours of Ummer Sing having been joined by a few troops from the eastward, and of other reinforcements having advanced under Beer Rhunjun Paude and Jugdeo Subadar from Dootee, Duleck and Sulleeanee, and of a force under Wuzeer Sing having moved in this direction from Palpa. It is not improbable that certain corps may have been pushed towards the frontier; but I have no reason to place any great degree of faith in the report of their being actually under march for this quarter. It is scarcely possible that any corps of strength can approach, without our having accurate information on the subject; and should I have reason to suppose that they are concentrating their force in any direction, I shall, of course, lose no time in reporting the circumstance.

5. I should imagine that the Goorka force at present occupying the line of the Kali cannot fall short of three thousand effective men. Of their means of reinforcing that army I cannot speak with correctness, either with regard to numbers, or the time it would require for their junction; but I have no reason to suppose that the remainder of their regular military force does not exceed eight thousand men, of which the greater number must, no doubt, be required for the protection of Nepaul and the intervening provinces. I do not mean, however, that this should be considered as including the militia they may have embodied, as independent of reinforcements of the regular troops, they are able, it must be supposed, to increase their actual numbers by new levies, and calling together the armed portion of the inhabitants of the different provinces, by which means they, I understand, could swell their numbers considerably.

6. It must still be near a fortnight before Bum Sah can expect an answer to the reference he has made to Nepaul; but from the tenour of his general observations on this subject, it would not appear that he had hopes of obtaining a reply, which would allow of his renewing the discussions relative to the Terraic. The expiration of this time, however, will probably serve to shew the real disposition of his Court to treat for peace on this basis: as such it will be of moment, and I shall await its completion with some anxiety.

I have, &c.

Kamaon, Camp, Choupukea,
30th July 1815.(Signed) E. GARDNER,
Agent of the Governor-General.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

SECRET LETTER *from* LORD MOIRA,

Dated the 2d October 1815.

Narrative of
Negotiations.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of
Directors.

Honourable Sirs :

1. In my despatch of the 5th of August, I apprized your Honourable Committee of the state of the negotiations which had been pending at Segowlee and Kamaon, and of the resolutions adopted by me, in consequence of the apparently evasive and unsatisfactory conduct of the Goorka Government and agents, relative to the conclusion of peace.

2. After the departure of Bum Sah from Kamaon, as reported in the fortieth paragraph of my despatch above referred to, Mr. Gardner proceeded to the interior of the province, from whence he was summoned by the receipt of a letter from Bum Sah, signifying that he had received an answer to his reference to Catmandoo, and was desirous of communicating personally with Mr. Gardner on the subject. Mr. Gardner accordingly returned to Choupukeea, where he met Bum Sah. I do not deem it necessary to trouble your Honourable Committee with the details of the conferences, which terminated, like the former, in Bum Sah's declaration that he was not authorized to accede to such terms as had been proposed by Mr. Gardner on the part of the British Government. After this interview Bum Sah again returned across the Kali, and there has been no renewal of the negotiation in that quarter, although Mr. Gardner has continued to maintain an occasional friendly correspondence with Bum Sah. The despatches from Mr. Gardner, detailing his conferences with Bum Sah, are noted in the margin.*

3. This result of the negotiation in Kamaon did not excite my surprize, as I had full reason to know that it had never any other object on the part of the Goorka Government, than that which I have ascribed to it in my despatch of the 5th August, namely, to endeavour to obtain through Bum Sah more favourable terms than they found they could accomplish through another channel. The negotiation with Gujraj Misser had, moreover, assumed a more decided character, which had induced me, at all events, to suspend that with Bum Sah.

4. Considerable delay having occurred in the receipt by Gujraj Misser of a reply to his communications to his Court of the result of his former conferences with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, he determined on despatching Chunder Sekher Opadeea to Catmandoo, to ascertain the views and wishes of the Government, and obtain orders for his guidance. Shortly after Chunder Sekher's departure, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw received my instructions of the 22d July, and the letter which I addressed to the Rajah under that date, of which the substance is stated in the fifty-first paragraph of my despatch of the 5th August. He immediately delivered that letter to Gujraj Misser, accompanying it with a communication to the effect prescribed by my instructions, and the Gooroo transmitted the letter to Catmandoo without delay. He had immediately received letters from the Rajah and Beem Sing, and some of the principal Sirdars, renewing and enlarging his powers to treat. These he communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who transmitted them to me, signifying to the Gooroo that he must await fresh instructions before he could renew the negotiations. On the 19th August, Chunder Sekher returned from Catmandoo, bringing with him further letters and instructions to the Gooroo to the same effect. These being communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and by that officer to me, and the general tenour of the language and proceedings of the Government appearing to indicate a more favourable disposition than before, I determined to authorize Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to renew the negotiation, and furnished him with instructions for his guidance, of which I shall briefly state the substance.

5. The substantial admission of the required basis of negotiation, exhibited in the documents now produced, removed any objection to the immediate commencement of a discussion of the terms of peace, while the distinct declarations

made

* See pages ante.

made by the Rajah of Nepaul and Beem Sing of their exclusive confidence in Gujraj Misser, equally removed all ambiguity concerning the fittest channel of negotiation, and left me no wish to remove it from those hands into which it had fallen, even if I had felt myself at liberty on other grounds to make the attempt.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

Narrative of
Negociations.

6. Having premised these observations, I proceeded to state to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw my sentiments regarding the condition of peace, with advertence to my former instructions on that subject. The early conclusion of peace appeared to me to be an object so desirable, as to justify and require some relaxation in my former demands, with a view to its speedy attainment, as well as to its permanency, by rendering it the interest of the Goorka Government to observe it; and bearing this consideration in mind, I framed my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw in accordance with it.

7. The first point I adverted to was the proposed grant of jagheers, to the value of two, or even three lacs of rupees per annum, from the Terraie, to indemnify some of the Chiefs, whose interests were to suffer by the loss of that territory to the Goorka State. It was my wish that the Chiefs should be prevailed upon to accept pensions in money rather than land; and to incline them to this arrangement, I authorized Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw eventually to offer pensions for two lives instead of jagheers, which would necessary be limited to the life of the grantee. I desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to be careful to give the whole of this proceeding the air of a gratuitous act of favour on the part of the British Government, as directed in my previous instructions of the 22d July. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was also desired to avoid promising the grant of any lands in the tract situated between the Rapti and the Kali, which it was my desire to reserve for other purposes.

8. I then proceeded to state the degree in which I was prepared to relax in my demands for territorial cession.

9. The obtainment of the whole of the low lands, from the Kali to the Teistah up to the base of the hills, would still, I observed, be the most desirable arrangement, and I wished it to be accomplished, if in the course of discussion Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw should find that the grant of pensions and jagheers would fulfil the expectations formed by the Goorkas of what they might obtain from our generosity. I apprehended, however, from the tenour of the letters produced by Gujraj Misser, and of that person's discourse, that although the Government of Nepaul had reconciled itself to the sacrifice of such portions of the low lands as had been already wrested from them, they were not prepared to resign what they still held. There was still in their possession nearly the whole of Morung, and the northern portion of the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck: I was prepared, therefore, for the sake of obtaining an early and secure peace, to exclude from the demand of cession, the whole of the Morung, with the exception of that part which lies to the eastward of the Meitchie river, which, as explained in my former despatch, would be necessary for the maintenance of our communication with Siccim, the interests of which State were in no case to be lost sight of. Captain Latter having been instructed to avoid any engagement with regard to the pergunnahs in the Morung which had been reduced by our arms, that might shackle our free disposal of them, there was no obstacle of that nature to their restoration to the Goorkas.

10. I stated that I should reluctantly forego the acquisition of the whole low lands west of the Koosi. Such part as had been occupied by us and annexed by proclamation to the British dominions, I did not indeed deem to be at our disposal. With respect to the more northerly tracts, which we had not occupied, the same objection did not exist, and these I was prepared to relinquish, should circumstances appear to render it advisable to make that concession. It was my opinion, however, that the continued possession of the Morung, together with the grant of the pensions instead of jagheers, constituted as ample a concession as the Goorkas could have any right to expect. Bootwul and Sheoraj I conceived that we should retain, as well as the country to the west of the Kali.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

—
Narrative of
Negotiations.

11. I concluded this part of the subject, by pointing out the necessity of a regular and complete survey of the boundary which might be fixed, and the establishment of desirable landmarks.

12. The above I stated to be the extent of territorial cession which I felt myself at liberty to consent to ; and I informed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw that I would approve and ratify any engagement he might conclude, involving concessions to that amount, reminding him that he should endeavour to restrict them as much as possible, consistently with the primary objects of the negotiation.

13. I added, that with a view to avoid the revival of irritating recollections, I should forbear to insist on the surrender of Munraj Foujdar, the perpetrator of the murder of our police officers in Bootwul.

14. On all other points, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was to be guided by my former instructions.

15. Referring to a suggestion conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw by the Goorka negociators for a suspension of hostilities, I authorized him, in the event of that proposition being renewed, to consent to an armistice, extending to any period not later than the 1st December. Such arrangement was calculated to be favourable to us, as we could not commence operations before the period specified, and should be secured intermediately against hostile inroads. Further reflection, however, led me to think that the Goorkas having obtained the armistice, might be tempted to protract the negotiation for peace, and I therefore desired Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw not to encourage it.

16. My instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, bearing date the 3d of September, and instructions addressed to Mr. Gardner, desiring him to decline further negotiation with Bum Sah, are recorded as per margin.*

17. The tenour of the Rajah of Nepaul's reply to my letter of the 22d July, a translation of which is recorded on the proceedings, was calculated to confirm the impression produced by the documents formerly exhibited by the Gooroo.

18. On receiving my instructions, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw apprized the Gooroo that he was prepared to renew the negotiation, and invited him to discuss the terms of peace.

19. After several fruitless conferences with the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, in which the repugnance of the Nepalese Government to such extensive sacrifices of territory were urged with much earnestness, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw held a private conference with the Gooroo, in which the latter avowed that he did not consider himself authorized to sign a treaty involving such sacrifices. He represented, that the loss of the Terraie would be ruinous to the Goorka State; that the cession of that territory would be a most unpopular measure, and would subject the instrument of such a surrender to universal odium; that he had used his utmost influence to prevail on the Rajah and his ministers to consent to the full extent of our demands, in the full confidence that he should experience the liberal indulgence of the British Government; adding, that whatever might be the extent of his powers, he could not incur the responsibility of such an exercise of them. This conference terminated like the former ones, without effecting any progress towards the conclusion of peace, and the Gooroo took his leave. Gujraj Misser subsequently proposed to refer again to his Court the question of the territorial cessions, and promised to obtain and communicate a final answer in twenty-one days, and after a further attempt to prevail on Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to give way, the message was accordingly despatched to Catmandoo.

20. This result of the revived negotiation was a matter of considerable disappointment to me, and I was compelled to ascribe it, in no small degree, to a deficiency of address on the part of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as well as to inattention to the spirit and principles of my instructions, with regard to the tone of the discourse to be held by him towards the Gooroo.

21. As

* See page 826.

21. As the most effectual way of repairing the evil and bringing the Court of Catmandoo to a definitive and early resolution, I determined to authorize a distinct and explicit communication of the terms on which I was prepared to conclude peace, accompanied by suitable explanations. A project of the treaty was accordingly prepared under my orders, and the draft of a note to be signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and presented to the Gooroo. Copies of those documents are recorded as per margin.* The treaty is framed in conformity to the principles stated in my instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with such further extent of relaxation in the demands as I thought could be safely and expediently admitted. Instead of requiring the cession of the whole Terraie, from the Kali to the Teistah, I limited my demand to the cession of that division of it comprehended between the former river and the Gunduck, and such portion only of the Terraie between the Gunduck and the Koosi as was actually subject to our authority, or into which our authority was in course of introduction. East of the Koosi I required only the tract bounded by the Meitchee, as being necessary to the maintenance of our communication with Siccim.

22. I renewed the offer of pensions, to the amount of two lacs of rupees per annum. I also determined, though not without reluctance, to give up the stipulation for the mutual reception of accredited agents, if it should appear that the Goorka Government was very adverse to that provision. The note to be presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to the Gooroo, was intended to explain the several articles, and to impress the Gooroo and his Court with the necessity of finally adopting or rejecting them, and to place before them, at the time, the awful consequences which the latter determination would involve. To aid the effect of this representation, I addressed a letter to the Rajah, in which it was my object, by the employment of conciliatory and encouraging, but firm language, to impress him with confidence in the justice and liberality of the British Government, and, at the same time, with a due sense of the situation in which he was placed. That letter was transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, to be delivered to the Gooroo with the note above referred to. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was desired to obtain a decided answer from the Gooroo; but to admit a reference to Catmandoo, if the Gooroo should signify a desire to make one.

23. Time has not admitted of my receipt of information regarding the result of this proceeding; but I may expect to receive a report from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw shortly after my arrival at the Presidency, when I shall have the honour of again addressing your Honourable Committee.

I have, &c.

On the River, near Rajmahl,
2d October 1815.

(Signed) MOIRA.

DOCUMENTS referred to in Secret Letter from Lord Moira, 2d October 1815.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. Much delay having occurred since the transmission to Nepaul of Gujraj Misser's report of his conference with me on the 18th instant, without his receiving any communication in return, and the convalescent state of his health after his late severe indisposition having rendered writing, which is always irksome to him, a more troublesome, tedious, and uncertain means of intercourse, in consequence of the impediments with which travelling through the hills at this period of the year is attended, he was induced to propose to his Court the deputation of Chunder Sekher Opadeca, in order to explain to the Rajah such sentiments of the Gooroo as he might not be so well able to convey to him by letter. An answer, assenting to his proposition, was received on the 28th instant, and Chunder Sekher departed yesterday morning for Catmandoo.

2. Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher waited on me three times after the receipt of the above permission for the latter's return to Nepaul, with the view of

* See page 833, et seq.

Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

Narrative of
Negotiations.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

of inducing me to renew the negociation, although they were already thoroughly apprized that I had no authority to do so, the powers which they possessed being still the same as those, the deficiency of which had occasioned the suspension of business. They next sought to obtain from me, on the grounds of private friendly relation, some clue to the particulars of those sacrifices which they knew that their Government must make for peace, and some instructions relative to the preliminary proceeding which would satisfy the British Government. The first point being inadmissible, was peremptorily refused; but thinking that the suspension of the negociation did not altogether involve the necessity of the same silence in the latter, I stated that a written declaration, under the Rajah's seal, submitting himself to the mercy of the conqueror, and relinquishing the conquests made by the British Government and its allies, would be sufficient for the renewal of the negociation. Much conversation of a desultory kind, not of importance sufficient to detail, then ensued, which ended in the solemn assurance of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, that he would exert every means in his power to procure the required declaration. I trust that this deviation, under the peculiar nature of it, from the strict letter of my instructions relative to the suspension of the negociation in this quarter, will not be regarded as any violation of the true spirit of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's intention.

Camp,
31st July 1815.

I have, &c.
(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, under date the 22d ultimo, with the several documents which accompanied it. The letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the address of the Rajah of Nepaul, referred to in the third paragraph of your despatch, reached me on the 3d instant, in the evening of which day it was delivered to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, under the observance enjoined in the same paragraph, of leaving to his own judgment the tenour of the communication with which he might think proper to accompany it in forwarding it to Catmandoo.

2. After apprizing the Gooroo of the contents of his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, I took occasion to explain the substance of the fourth paragraph of your despatch, agreeably to the instructions for that purpose which it conveyed, and I endeavoured to learn his sentiments on that subject, as well as the part which he proposed to adopt, under the state of circumstance which that measure involved. Whether Gujraj Misser, foreseeing the total destruction of the Goorka power, in the success of the policy proposed to be pursued for inviting the insurrection of the provinces conquered by that State, and the consequent loss of his hereditary dignity and distinction, objects which he might naturally be supposed interested to preserve; or whether long absence from Nepaul, by depriving him of that exact knowledge of the disposition of the inhabitants of the subdued territory, requisite for forming a just estimate of the practicability of revolt in the interior of the hills, or that his mind could not, on the first introduction of the subject, embrace the whole extent of the question, his views were distinctly expressed, and he seemed unprepared for any unreserved communications of his sentiments on that proceeding. He avowed, however, his opinion of the duplicity of the Hill Tribes, and the consequent caution which that character suggested, in prosecuting the object in view. Having never contemplated the total overthrow of the Goorka State, he either could not, or was unwilling to confess the effect on his personal interest which that event might create. He declared his warm attachment to the reigning family on the Musnud of Nepaul, from the divers acknowledged motives on which that attachment was founded. He, at the same time, also testified, with equally strong expression of grateful feeling, the weight of his obligations to the British Government, and affirmed his confident hope, that whatever might be the issue of the projected measure, he would be able to steer a course honourable to the duty which he owed to both States.

3. Gujraj Misser has hitherto received from me every attention due to the respectability of his character and fairness of his proceedings; he is aware, therefore,

therefore, that his departure from this frontier, whether towards Benares or Catmandoo, will be marked with that degree of respect which he has been accustomed to receive from the British Government; and his Lordship's satisfaction at his conduct, which I may eventually have to communicate to him, shall be punctually conveyed, whenever he shall announce to me his determination to leave my camp.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira.
2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

4. I beg leave to state, in reply to the sixth paragraph of your despatch, that all possible attention has been already bestowed by me, to restrain the commercial intercourse between the Honourable Company's territory and Nepaul. I shall, however, concert with the neighbouring Magistrates and the commanding officers on the frontier, such further steps as may seem best calculated for enforcing the proclamation on that head issued by Government.

5. Gujraj Misser, when relieved from the preparation attending the transmission to Nepaul of his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, informed me that he had received letters from his Court, which he considered to invest him with every powerful requisite for the conclusion of peace. He has proposed to furnish me immediately with a formal declaration of those fresh and enlarged powers which he states to have received, and I shall, on receipt of it, transmit it to you without delay, for the consideration of the Right Honourable the Governor-General. In the meanwhile, I shall regulate my conduct by his Lordship's orders, under date the 27th of June, and now repeated in the second paragraph of your present despatch.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
6th August 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw

1. I acquainted you, under date the 6th instant, of the intention of Gujraj Misser to make a formal declaration to me of the fresh powers, which he recently received from his Court, to enable him to treat for peace. He accordingly yesterday sent me extracts from three letters, respectively addressed to him by the Rajah of Nepaul, by Beem Sing Thappa and by the five principal Officers of the Administration of Catmandoo. These extracts were accompanied by a letter from himself, apprising me that he considered the increase of his powers, which those letters contain, to be adequate authority for enabling him to conclude a peace, and that he was, in consequence, ready to enter on the necessary discussion.

2. I have the honour to transmit to you copies in the Hill language, with Persian translations of the above extracts, and English translations of the whole, and to inform you that, in reply to Gujraj Misser's intimation of his being prepared to treat, I announced to him the necessity of a reference for instructions to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, on the ground prescribed in the third paragraph of your letter of the 27th June.

3. Reports have lately prevailed, that small parties of the Nepaulese troops have occasionally appeared in the central tuppahs of the Terraie of Bara Pursa; and the detrimental effects being the same, whether such reports be well or ill founded, a detachment of two companies of sepoy and twelve horsemen, from the post of Bugwanpore, has marched, on a requisition from me, in a western direction towards Alow, with a view to the support of the inhabitants, the interception or dispersion of the enemy's parties if they should have actually ventured below the forests, and for the apprehension of any persons who, from undue motives, may have created or circulated false rumours. The detachment is to return to its station by a more southern route, and will perhaps take up nearly the month in executing this duty. I propose that a similar detachment should move from Amwar in the beginning of the ensuing month, for a like purpose. Its first direction will be towards Alow, and thence eastwardly, returning by the newly established thannahs of Kuckurwa and Moorley. The effect of these movements, without harassing the troops, must be expected equally to repress the

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

the incursion of the enemy's straggling parties, and by leaving no ground to either the timid or disaffected for reports of the enemy's approach, deprive the cultivators of that plea for breach or evasion of their engagements. I trust that this measure will be approved of by the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegowlee,
10th August 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir

1. My despatch of the 31st ultimo apprized you of the departure, on the morning of the preceding day, of Chunder Sekher Opadeca to Catmandoo, and of the deviation which it appeared to me that, without a violation of my instructions, I might on that occasion have made, in zeal for the advancement of the public interest. I have now the honour to communicate to you the return on the 19th instant of that agent, with letters from the Rajah of Nepaul, Beem Sing Kajee, and the five principal Sirdars in the State, to the address of Gooroo Gujraj Misser. Copies and Persian translations of the two former having been delivered to me yesterday, I have the honour to transmit to you transcripts of the same rendered into English, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General. A copy of the letter from the five Sirdars has not been sent to me, as it merely confirms the sentiments contained in that received from the Rajah.

2. These documents, combined with the tenour of those which I had the honour to forward to you on the 10th instant, leave no doubt in my mind of the sincerity of the Court of Catmandoo in its overtures for peace, or of the competent authority vested in Gujraj Misser to meet the whole of the sacrifices requisite for indemnification and security, as prescribed in the instructions which I have already received. The condition which I had suggested to Chunder Sekher, as a likely preliminary for the renewal of the negotiation in this quarter, although not in expression exactly obtained, is yet, I humbly presume, in substance admitted. The Rajah's letter to Gujraj Misser, while it yields the basis rejected by Bum Sah, leaves the tenour of the answer which the Rajah is to return to his Lordship's letter to the discretion of the Gooroo, who, it is presumed, cannot resist the necessity of urging a declaration of adequate submission to the power of the British Government, as he must see that it is the best foundation upon which the Rajah can build any pretension to the indulgence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

3. Chunder Sekher, apprized by his visit to the capital of the true state of affairs at Court, seems desirous that the impression which his agency has produced should not be allowed to weaken by delay; and as it would appear to be the wish of both him and of Gujraj Misser, that the Rajah should solicit an immediate suspension of hostilities, as much with a view to silence the advocates for the prolongation of the war as to favour the amicable conclusion of the terms of peace, there is reason to expect that they will advise the Rajah to the adoption of this measure. Matters having been brought to the present crisis, a demand of the above nature, on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, would appear to place the British Government in the situation to receive it, under any form or condition most suitable to its policy and views. I am informed by Chunder Sekher Opadeca, that Ummer Sing and his partizans still urge the prosecution of the war, and a recurrence to the aid of the Chinese. Ummer Sing has been called to Court, and his arrival there is shortly expected.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
23d August 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

LETTER from the Rajah of Nepaul to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated Wednesday, 5th Soodee (20th) Savun 1872, 3d August 1815.

The true state of things in this quarter will have been made known to you by my former letter under the red seal. Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom you sent with an account of what you said to Colonel Bradshaw of the circumstances relating to it, and of your own private sentiments, arrived here on Sunday, the 1st Sooddee Saveen (16), and obtained an audience. He gave me a detailed relation of your conversations in that quarter. My former agents were the sources of those differences which, from matters of mere trivial import, have brought my affairs to this pass. It was not then, no more than it is now, my wish to prolong disputes. Notwithstanding that it has so happened, that events have terminated in the present crisis, still I deputed you, for the purpose of re-establishing the ancient relations of friendship, by whatever means that object could be effected. In the meanwhile the defeat of my commanders and armies to the westward, and the views entertained by the former to become the medium of negociation, have for a time suspended your proceedings: nevertheless, I feel convinced that the result of negociation between the Colonel and you will be such as cannot be effected by any other persons. You wrote to me to try the effect of the discussion agitated at Kamaon: it was in consequence of this intimation that I wrote to that quarter. But no powers to treat were communicated. Even the authority then granted has been recalled, and no negociation will take place there. To you what instruction can I send for the regulation of your conduct? and at the present day, what can I write relative to that friendship, such as once existed between the two States? You are, however, arbiter of the negociation on my part for the accomplishment of all points. Nothing whatever but what you advise shall be adopted here. The country towards Kamaon in the west, and the Terraie, have lately been conquered by the British Government. With regard to those conquests, whatever may be the result of your negociation, will be approved by me. Do not entertain any doubt on that head, but pursue the course which shall establish friendship between both States. I have instructed and deputed to you Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who will communicate such matters as could not be conveyed to you in writing. As to what it is necessary that I should write to the Right Honourable the Governor-General and to the Colonel, let me have a draft of what you deem advisable on the occasion, and I shall adopt it accordingly. If the delay which may occur in sending the draft, or in transmitting it back to you in order to be forwarded, should interrupt your proceedings, you can, in such case, act from yourself; and if you desire it, an envelope, under the red seal, shall be sent you from this. Continue to communicate to me details of the negociation and accounts of your good health.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

LETTER from Beem Sing Kajee to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, Wednesday the 5th Soodee 20th Savun 1872, 3d August 1815.

Letter from
Beem Sing Kajee.

The true state of things in this quarter will have been made known to you by the letter under the red seal, and those which accompanied it formerly transmitted to you. Chunder Sekher Opadeea, whom you sent with an account of your conversation with Colonel Bradshaw of the circumstances relating to it, and of your own private sentiments, arrived here in six days, on Sunday the 1st Soodee Savun 16th, and had the honour of an audience with the Maharaj, to whom he gave a detailed relation of your conversations in that quarter, and of your views and intentions. It is by the differences excited by the agents formerly employed, that matters have arrived at this pitch. It was not, nor is it now, my wish to prolong disputes with the British Government; yet it has so happened. Do you, nevertheless, exert yourself to re-establish, by all possible means, friendship between the two States: for this it was that you were deputed. Five or six letters were received from Bum Sah, soliciting powers to negotiate for peace. His wish was not complied with, nor was any answer returned. When you intimated that the state of the discussion in that quarter might be attended to, and that it would be proper to write accordingly, a letter was written, but no Moktaree was sent; and now, even the authority given him is annulled. Orders also are despatched to stop proceedings in that quarter. To you what instructions can I send for you to negotiate by this or that rule.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from
Beem Sing Kajee.

The friendship, such as it was, which subsisted between the two States is well known to you. The sentiments of the Bharadars to the West are these: "If, for the sake of peace, you will give up to the British Government our territory, hill and plain, east of the Sutleje to Kamaon, we will not be parties to such a policy. Rather than with our hands and voice surrender that territory, we consent to sacrifice our lives in it." But the sentiments in this quarter are, that with regard to our territory west of Kamaon and the Terraie, which have lately fallen into the hands of the British Government, whatever you shall do or say, we will advocate the same before the Rajah, and obtain a confirmation of it. It is not at this time necessary for me to tell you what this State is, compared with what it formerly was. You are in all respects arbiter of the affairs of this State: nothing but what you advise shall be adopted here. Dismiss all apprehension on that head, and pursue the course which shall establish peace and lasting friendship between the two States. Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who is instructed and deputed to you, will communicate to you such matters as could not be conveyed in writing. As to what it is necessary that I should address to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and to the Colonel, give me a draft of what you deem advisable on the occasion, and I shall adopt it. If from the delay which might occur in sending me the draft, or in transmitting it back to you, any inconvenience should be experienced, you can, in such case, act from yourself; and if you will write, an envelope under the red seal shall be sent to you from this. I have heard with much concern from the Opadeea, that you have had two attacks of fever. The climate where you are is bad: fall upon some plan to guard your body against its ill effects. Continue to communicate to me accounts of your health and of the negociation.

P.S. The responsibility which I have hitherto borne with regard to the censure or praise of measures I now transfer to you, and the fame or the blame of the present proceeding accordingly rests with you. You are wise, and have reflected on this subject.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23d ultimo, reporting the return from Catmandoo of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and transmitting copies and translations of letters brought by him to Gooroo Gujraj Misser from the Rajah of Nepaul and Beem Sing Thappa, expressive of the acquiescence of the Nepaulese Government in the desired basis of negociation, and conveying authority to the Gooroo to conclude a treaty of peace on that basis.

2. I am directed also to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 31st July, and 6th and 10th of August, which reached me in due course, but a reply to which was suspended until the result of Chunder Sekher's mission, announced in that of the 31st July, should enable the Governor-General to form a satisfactory judgment of the actual temper and views of the Court of Catmandoo, relative to the restoration of peace on suitable terms of concession. I now proceed to convey to you his Lordship's sentiments and instructions, founded on the contents of your despatches above acknowledged.

3. The tenour of the letters from the Rajah and Beem Sing Thappa, communicated to you by Gujraj Misser, and of the verbal assurances conveyed to you by the Gooroo and by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, affords, in the opinion of the Governor-General, very satisfactory grounds of confidence, in the existence of a desire, on the part of the Government of Nepaul, to renew the relations of peace, and to make the sacrifices which that Government has at length been brought to understand are necessary for obtaining it. The substantial admission of the basis of negociation demanded by us, and the virtual acknowledgment of the necessity of complying with the terms which we may found on that basis, are sufficient for the satisfaction of the British Government, and the Governor-General does not feel disposed to require from the Court of Catmandoo a more explicit declaration of submission, the exaction of which, while it is not demanded for the vindication of our honour, would wound the pride and national feelings of the Goorkas.

The

4. The distinct declaration by the Rajah and of Beem Sing of their exclusive confidence in Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and their resolution to vest in him alone the conduct of the negotiation, is quite conclusive on that point, and the Governor General, in consistence with the principles which he has invariably professed, is prepared to negotiate with the minister of the Rajah's choice, without reference to other considerations. In fact, the implicit confidence apparently reposed by the Rajah and Bheem Sing in Gooroo Gujraj Misser, contrasted with the disinclination to place the conduct of this important affair in the hands of Bum Sah and his party, and the consequently increased probability of a pacification concluded through the former being acceptable to the Government of Nepaul, and thence more likely to be permanent, leave the Governor-General no wish to divert the negotiation from the course into which it has been turned, even if he felt himself at liberty, on other grounds, to make the attempt.

5. His Lordship has, therefore, no hesitation in authorizing you to renew the negotiation with Gooroo Gujraj Misser without delay, and you will be pleased, on the receipt of this despatch, to signify to the Gooroo that the tenour of the communications from his Court is satisfactory to the Governor-General, and that you are prepared to enter on the discussion and adjustment of the terms of peace on the basis agreed upon.

6. The instructions to your own address and to that of Mr. Gardner, already in your possession, preclude the necessity of any precise directions for your conduct in the prosecution of the negotiation, excepting with regard to the modifications which may be admissible of the demand for the absolute cession of the Terraie. I am directed to state to you the following observations and resolutions of his Lordship on this point, founded on a view of the actual state of the question, and a comparison of the amount of sacrifice on our part which such modification may involve, and the inconvenience and expense of a protracted war, or what is more probable, of a reluctant and ill-observed peace, and the consequent necessity of a corresponding state of preparation on our part, and the attendant jealousies and dissatisfaction of such a condition of affairs between contiguous States.

7. In my despatch of the 22d July to Mr. Gardner, I stated the Governor-General's readiness to confer on the Goorka chiefs, jagheers in the Terraie, or pensions to the annual value of two, or even three lacs of rupees per annum. For reasons which will be obvious to you, his Lordship would deem the payment of pensions in money, either wholly or to such extent as may be found practicable, to be preferable to the grant of jagheers; but as that arrangement may be presumed to be less acceptable to those whose interests are to be consulted, it may be necessary to offer some additional advantage, which shall be calculated to induce the Court of Catmandoo to make choice of the pensions. It has occurred to his Lordship, that with this view, the grant of a pension for two lives might be held out, as an arrangement more advantageous to the family interests of those who are to benefit, than a jagheer, which will necessarily be resumed on the demise of the grantee. The value attached by the Goorka chiefs to the possession of lands in jagheer may be diminished, by a knowledge that their lands must be subject to the laws of the British Government; a condition which it will be necessary, of course, to insist on. His Lordship relies on your utmost efforts to adjust this arrangement in the manner desired, and on the most advantageous terms; but you are authorized, should you ultimately find it necessary, to agree to the grant of jagheers. In the manner of introducing the subject, and the footing on which it is to be treated in the course of discussion, namely, as a favour and indulgence on the part of the British Government, demonstrative of its desire to render the necessary sacrifices of the Goorka Government as little injurious to that Government and its chiefs as possible, you will conform to the spirit of the instructions to Mr. Gardner of the 22d July.

8. I am directed to observe, that it is the wish of the Governor-General that no jagheers should be assigned from the territory lying between the Kali and the Rapti, his Lordship being desirous of retaining the whole of that tract at the disposal of the British Government without incumbrance. If, however, the

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
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the desire of any particular chief (Roodher Beer Sah, for example), whose good will it may be expedient to conciliate, should be urgent for a grant in that tract, it may be conceded, if no other arrangement shall be found palatable. This remark is made with reference to the adjustment of the details of this arrangement after the conclusion of peace: an engagement, in general terms, to confer jagheers in the ceded lands, or pensions, or both, in specified proportion to a certain amount, being all that will be required to be inserted in the treaty.

9. I am directed to add, that his Lordship will not object to a jagheer or pension being held by the Rajah, either in his own name, or for his benefit in the name of another; such jagheer or pension, however, to be included in the annual amount above specified.

10. I now proceed to state to you the degree in which his Lordship is prepared to relax in the demand for territorial cession. According to the project of the treaty now in your possession, the cession of the whole of the low lands, from the Kali to the Teistah, is required, so as that either the ridge or the base of the lowest range of hills shall be rendered the common boundary throughout. This would certainly be the most desirable arrangement, and his Lordship would wish it to be accomplished, if in the course of discussion you should find that the arrangement regarding the jagheers and pensions will fulfil the expectation of indulgence and favour from us, entertained by the Government of Nepaul and its negociator. It is probable, however, in his Lordship's judgment, and the impression is strengthened by a passage in Beem Sing's letter to Gujraj Misser, that although the Government of Nepaul has reconciled itself to the necessity of sacrificing that portion of the Terraie which has fallen into our hands, it is not prepared, except in the last resort, to forego those parts of the low lands which it still retains; that is to say, Morung, or the tract between the Koosi and the Teistah.

11. If, then, you shall be satisfied, from the language and conduct of Gujraj Misser, and from such other sources of information as may be accessible to you, that our persisting in the demand for the cession of the Terraie is likely to obstruct the attainment of the object for which the Governor-General has proposed to admit the modification of our original demands now under consideration, namely, the conclusion of an early and secure peace, his Lordship will approve and confirm your excluding from the cession required from the Goorkas the low lands of Morung east of the Koosi, with the exception of that tract which may be necessary for the maintenance of our communication with Siccim. His Lordship is of opinion, that it will be proper, with this view, to require the cession of that part of Morung lying east of the Meitchee River, only so as to render that stream, already indicated as the boundary between the Goorka and Siccim territory in the hills, the common limit of the Goorka and the British territory in the low lands throughout its course. You will infer, from the preceding instruction, that the proposed stipulations in favour of Siccim are, in no case whatever, to be abandoned. His Lordship trusts that the relaxation now authorized with regard to the low lands of Morung, will enable you, by a judicious use of that circumstance, to overcome any objection that may be made to the desired arrangement relative to Siccim.

12. Since the receipt of your despatch of the 23d August, information has been received of the re-occupation by the Goorkas of a part of the lands in Morung from which they were driven by Captain Latter during the late campaign. Captain latter was instructed to refrain from any declaration, of a nature implying an obligation on the British Government to render those lands permanently subject to the Honourable Company; and it is, therefore, at our option to restore what may still remain in our hands, without any implication of our good faith or public reputation. It would certainly be desirable to annex those lands to the Honourable Company's territory; but the Governor-General does not attach such importance to this object, as to wish it to be insisted on, at the hazard of interrupting the accomplishment of the other and more important objects of the negociation. On the whole, then, you will consider the low lands of Morung, west of the Meitchee, to be a subject of negociation, to be obtained from the Goorkas in whole or in part, if practicable, consistently with the attainment of other objects; but to be conceded, if it

it shall appear that the accomplishment of those other objects is likely to be materially facilitated by the concession.

13. West of the Koosi to the Rapti, the Governor-General will with great reluctance relinquish any portion of the low lands. Such part, indeed, as has been reduced by our arms, and declared by proclamation to be permanently annexed to the British dominion, the Governor-General does not deem to be at our disposal, with a view to its restitution to the Goorkas; and it cannot, therefore, become a subject of negotiation. Some tracts there may be, which your local knowledge will enable you to indicate, still in the possession of the Goorkas; and these might, in his Lordship's judgment, be left in their hands, if circumstances shall suggest the expediency of relinquishing any part of the tract in question. The continued possession of Morung and the grant of the jagheers or pensions, must, however, in his Lordship's judgment, be considered as an ample concession, and one which ought to be fully equal to any expectation the Goorkas are entitled to indulge.

14. Bootwul and Sheoraj, as having been the original objects of dispute, must necessarily be retained by us: indeed, the Government of Nepaul appears to be aware of this necessity, and prepared to give up the point. The proposed demand for the cession of the town and forts of Bootwul may, however, be relinquished.

15. I have stated, in a former part of this despatch, the desire of the Governor-General that the whole tract of low land between the Rapti and the Kali should be at the free disposal of the British Government, and the cession of that tract must, therefore, be of course insisted on.

16. Whenever it may become necessary, under the preceding instructions, to fix a boundary other than the hills, it must be stipulated that the boundary shall be regularly surveyed and marked out, and durable land-marks set up. I am further directed to observe, that in proportion to the extent of the country left in the possession of the Goorkas, the amount to be assigned in jagheers or pensions must be reduced. This instruction does not apply, however, to Morung, which his Lordship is prepared to give up without a corresponding deduction from the amount of the pecuniary or landed grants. You will not, however, fail to employ the contemplated reduction of the amount of those grants, as an argument to induce the Goorka negociator to confine his expectations of the extent to which we shall recede from our original demand for territorial cession.

17. The above is the full extent to which the Governor-General feels himself at liberty to relax, in the demands contemplated at the period when his former instructions on this subject were framed. His Lordship will confirm and ratify any engagement concluded by you, involving concessions to this amount, always observing, that it will be your duty to restrict them as much as may be practicable, consistently with the due attainment of the primary objects of the negotiation.

18. The manner in which these concessions should be offered has already been pointed out; and the ordinary facilities for introducing them, naturally arising out of the progress of discussion, will be improved by your established habits of confidential intercourse with Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and the sincere desire which his Lordship believes the Gooroo to entertain for the re-establishment of peace between the two States on a secure and permanent basis. Wishing that the pacification should be of a tenour to induce a sincere confidence between the two Governments, his Lordship judges it expedient to remove from view every circumstance which could keep alive irritating recollections: he will, therefore, forbear to insist on the surrender of the person of Munraj Foujdar.

19. The above are the only points on which fresh instructions appear to be necessary. On all others you will be guided by the instructions already in your possession.

20. Referring to the suggestion in your despatch of the 23d August, relative to an eventual application from the Government of Nepaul for a suspension of

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

**Documents
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hostilities, I am directed to inform you, that you are authorized, in the event of that proposition being brought forward, to assent, on the part of the Governor-General, to a suspension of hostilities, extending to any period that may be mutually agreed on, not later than the 1st December next. Should an agreement to this effect be made, you will lose no time in notifying the circumstance to the commanding officer on the frontier.

Sultanpore, Benares,
3d September 1815.

I have,
(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

**Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.**

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. I had the honour, late on the night of the 10th instant, to receive your despatch, dated the 3d, conveying authority for the revival of the negotiation with Gujraj Misser on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul, which had been suspended under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of the 27th June and 22d July, and further empowering me eventually to consent to a cessation of hostilities.

2. Conformably with the additional instructions now received, the negotiation was resumed, without delay. On the 12th, Gujraj Misser was apprized of the fresh authority I possessed, and on the following day he and Chunder Sekher Opadeea waited on me; despatch having been frequently urged by the Gooroo, while it also seemed to be recommended by the aspect of affairs. Some previous commencement of business took place, in consequence of your communication in a private form, dated the 1st and received on the 7th, and the necessary discussions ensued without ceremony.

3. The full powers which Gujraj Misser held from his Court, and the admission of the required basis, as expressed in the letters which he had produced from the Rajah and his ministers, and likewise in the Rajah's late letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, having been adverted to, and the exact nature of our demands, with which I had recently made him better acquainted, having been also brought to his view, I called on him to evince the sincerity in which the above documents were framed, and to close with those demands which were indispensable, as concessions on the part of his Court, for the re-establishment of friendship and peace. The tenour of Gujraj Misser's answer was general and indirect, indicating that the moment was unfavourable for the declaration of the prompt acquiescence which I claimed, and which he appeared to wish to defer for a subsequent discussion. Much inconclusive conversation afterward followed, and the interview terminated by his desiring to meet me again on the 18th, when he hoped the result would be more satisfactory. He observed, that Chunder Sekher would, in the mean while, attend me on his part, and confer with me on the general subject.

4. I confess that I was disappointed, in not finding the Gooroo more prepared to enter on particulars; and the more favourable way by which I was inclined to account for it was, on the principle by which he appears to be guided, of maintaining the character of mediator and the friend of both States, which led him to indulge the delusive hope, that some plan might be devised for exciting the generosity of the British Government to a relinquishment of its territorial exactions.

5. Chunder Sekher, as agreed on, visited me on the 14th. The whole of his discourse turned on the circumscribed condition of the Rajah, if the proposed basis were insisted on; and, in substance, he stated the supplicating tenour of the Rajah's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, the submission to his power which it implied, and the consequent expectation of the conqueror's clemency. He urged this matter in a manner and terms of equal earnestness and humility, and at the same time with a degree of importunity, that altogether suggested no other conclusion, than that the sacrifices required by the British Government could not be obtained, but by the Goorka power being reduced to the last extremity; or that some unaccountable ground of hope fortified the credulity of that State in the forbearance and generosity of the British

British Government, to that extent of belief, which no degree of provocation on the part of Nepaul could extinguish. The main point for which the visit of Chunder Sekher was accepted, namely, the actual surrender of the basis acquiesced in by his Government, not appearing likely to be advanced by a continuance of the interview, it closed in a manner as little satisfactory to the end in view as that of the preceding day.

6. On the 15th I was again visited by Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher. The same vacillation, indicative of either fear or inability to confirm the basis conceded by the Rajah's letters, which marked the former interviews also distinguished this; and it ended, as the rest, by the Gooroo's proposing to meet me again on the next day.

7. The result of these visits led me to doubt the full freedom of action which Gujraj Misser might be disposed to exercise under the power he possessed, and suggested the probability that he shrunk from the responsibility which that power involved, instead of employing it to reconcile interests, which now only, perhaps, he had discovered to be more discordant than he was at first willing to believe. Following, however, the precise line of my duty, I felt the obligation which it imposed to decline a repetition of this semblance of negotiation; but as the object entrusted to me demanded the observance of every precaution, to free my proceedings from all liableness to the imputation of haste, or want of temper or consideration towards the Goorka negociators, I assented to an interview on the 16th, resolving that it should close the report of this additional attempt to prove the sincerity of the disposition manifested by the enemy to treat for peace.

8. At the appointed hour, three o'clock in the afternoon of the 16th, Gujraj Misser waited on me, unaccompanied by Chunder Sekher. His coming alone was favourable to the observance of less reserve, and I hoped, in consequence, to extract from him the true reason of the failure of the purpose for which we had so often met. The real intent of this visit being to disclose himself to me, Gujraj Misser immediately avowed it, and at once informed me that his powers did not embrace the unqualified surrender which I had demanded. I expressed surprise on hearing this, and told him he did not act candidly in concealing from me any deficiency of his powers, after his experience of the late suspension of proceedings from a like cause, and after all the warning which I had given him, that nothing short of the surrender of the territory which I had claimed would satisfy the just expectations of the British Government. He appeared to feel the embarrassment of the predicament in which he stood; but though he knew that his motives could not be doubted, he yet thought it due to me to state the grounds on which they rested.

Nepaul, Gujraj Misser stated, could never exist as a power after the loss of the low lands; and believing this to be a fact equally well established in the opinion of the British Government, he always indulged the persuasion which he felt, that the Terraie, however contended for, would ultimately be relinquished to the Rajah. He knew the aversion with which every person in Nepaul, of the Goorka dynasty, who was of consequence sufficient to have any weight in the general voice, regarded the cession of territory, and was aware of the odium which would be incurred by him, who should be the instrument of it. On these grounds it was, that he directed all his efforts to bring the Rajah and his ministers to make all suitable demonstrations of submission to the British Government; and to enable him to do so with the greater effect, he accepted of powers which, if not as unlimited, as the meaning of the terms in which they were expressed, were yet as full as his Court was accustomed to grant to its most confidential agents, and promised facilities for finding out some means short of the sacrifice I required, to suit the views of both Governments, in affecting a solid peace. He stated, that the aversion at Catmandoo against the surrender of territory had increased since the termination of the negotiation at Kamaon, which had also raised an opposition against the influence which he possessed. This versatile temper of the Goorka power, he said, was dreaded by its public agents; and it was the easier to be turned against these individuals, in proportion as their views and sentiments might be at variance with the practice, prejudice, and pride of a rude people. Great as his

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—
Letter from
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Documents
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20th 1815.

—
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

his confidence in his power under the late letters which he had received might be, he yet felt that it would not be wholly free from risk, were he to assume the full responsibility which those powers implied. If he had deceived me by appearances which he ought previously to have explained, he begged of me to reflect on the office he had undertaken; and that if he would serve the views of the British Government, to whose interest he was attached from gratitude, he could be the less useful as the Vakeel of another State, unless he acted with the reserve which the success of his honourable views towards both rendered indispensable.

The confirmation of the conceded basis having under the foregoing details failed, I informed Gujraj Misser that I would report it accordingly to the Right Honourable the Governor-General; and with that impression result of the interview he took his leave.

9. An inconsistency between the conduct of Gujraj Misser and the tenour of the late letters from his Court being early observable after the commencement of our meetings, I discouraged the expectation of the proposed cessation of hostilities, which, I urged, could not properly be granted, but when the desired basis had been obtained in substance, as well as in words.

10. It would seem that Gujraj Misser was unwilling that the negotiation should close under the view presented in the foregoing relation, and had thus reconsidered the question of the basis. As the surrender which it implies formed an essential part of my instructions, that point was placed before him in the terms of the third article of the Persian draft, and at his request, in consequence of his hesitation to assume all the responsibility attending that measure, was agreed to be referred to Catmandoo, accompanied with an assurance that the acquiescence of the Rajah would meet with a suitable return from the British Government. The term limited for the receipt of the Rajah's answer was proposed to be twenty-one days, including that of the 18th instant.

11. A second visit, also unexpected, on the evening of yesterday, from Gujraj Misser, unattended by Chunder Sekher, occasioned a further postponement of this despatch, in order that the least possible opportunity for promoting the important end of this negotiation might not seem to be neglected. The ostensible object of this visit was to prevent the above reference to Nepaul, which the Gooroo feared would terminate the negotiation altogether. On this occasion he gave me, at length, plainly to understand, that so great was the infatuation of hope in the breast of the Court of Catmandoo, that his mission was looked upon rather as the means for effecting the restoration than the surrender of territory. In return, I observed, that the reference became, therefore, the more imperiously necessary, for the purpose of undeceiving the Rajah and his ministers; and I informed him that I could no longer be an instrument for encouraging in the British Government the hope of pacification, founded on the delusion of his communications. The Gooroo soon afterwards withdrew, and my proceedings here terminated, without any departure from the spirit of mutual harmony with which they were begun.

12. As the return of the Rajah's answer, if of the nature apprehended by Gujraj Misser, will in a more conspicuous manner place the rupture of the negotiation with the enemy, I have not discouraged the adoption of the reference, which, unpromising as it appears, may yet be favourably received. In the mean time, I hasten to obey the obligations of my duty, in transmitting to you this report with all possible despatch.

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlec,
19th September 1815.

(Signed)

PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

To Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed by the Governor-General to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 19th instant, and to express to you the extraordinary degree of disappointment he feels, at your entire inattention to the principles laid down for your guidance in my letter of the 3d instant. Instead of that frank declaration which you were instructed to make of the Governor-General's satisfaction at the tone of the Rajah's letter, and of the disposition which his Excellency consequently adopted, to render the terms of peace less rigid than he had intended, it appears, by your own account, that you have held towards the Gooroo, Gujraj Misser, a demeanour and a language, if not absolutely repulsive, at least calculated to check any confidential advances on the part of the Goorka negociator. Under this conviction, his Lordship is forced, instead of resting on your discretion, to dictate the precise terms which shall be stated by you to the Gooroo, and of which the acceptance or definitive rejection by the Court of Catmandoo must be required.

2. The Governor-General being of opinion that the acceptance by the Government of Nepaul of the required basis of pacification, in the terms of the Rajah's late letter to the Governor-General, is so explicit as to render any further reserve on our part, with regard to the concession we are prepared to make, unnecessary and even inexpedient, as being calculated to provoke needless discussion. Those concessions are thus defined. There may be subsequent modifications arising out of the principle, that we would not impose on the Nepaulese State an inconvenience not necessary for our own just indemnification: But any remission of this kind, beyond the exact stipulations of treaty, must spring from our own disposition to conciliate the attachment of the Rajah of Nepaul, and must not be matter of bargain. With a view to effect this object in the most unambiguous manner, his Lordship has addressed a letter to the Rajah, referring to a statement to be communicated by you to the Gooroo, and has directed such a statement to be prepared, in order to be presented by Gujraj Misser.

3. Copies, in English, of the letter and statement are enclosed, and you will receive the Persian documents from Mr. Swinton. The letter is to be forwarded through the Gooroo to Catmandoo, accompanied by an accurate translation into the Hill language.

4. Having prepared the statement under your signature, you will present it to the Gooroo, with a copy of the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, and you will also communicate to the Gooroo the amended draft of a treaty, enclosed in this despatch. His Lordship does not deem it necessary that you should enter into any discussion with the Gooroo, but merely that, in civil and courteous terms, you should apprize him of your readiness to conclude the treaty on the conditions specified. If he should agree, you will proceed to execute the instrument accordingly. If, on the other hand, he should desire to refer to the Rajah, as may be expected from the tenour of your despatch of the 19th instant, you are authorized to accede to the proposition, though it ought to be your object to bring the Gooroo to a decision on the subject. Should the Rajah's answer authorize the Gooroo to conclude a treaty on the specified conditions, you will then execute it. Should it be of an opposite tendency, you will signify to the Gooroo that the negotiation is at an end, that hostilities will commence at the earliest practicable period of time, and inform the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher Opadeea that they may withdraw.

5. It is possible that before your receipt of those instructions, or before the actual delivery to the Gooroo of the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, and of the note to be presented by you, the Gooroo may have received a reply to his late reference, reported in your despatch of the 19th instant. If that reply shall convey the assent of the Rajah to the propositions in the form in which they have been communicated to him, it will, in that case, not be necessary either to transmit the Governor-General's letter, or to present to the Gooroo the note of which a draft is enclosed.

6. The concessions will then be made on the footing of a desire to meet, in a liberal and friendly spirit, the acquiescence of the Rajah in the basis of pacification

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Secret Letter
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Letter from
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to Government.

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cation already discussed; and you will conclude a treaty on the terms expressed in the accompanying draft, treating the extended concessions comprized in it, as the result of his Lordship's desire to conciliate the regard of the Government of Nepaul.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

7. If a reply to the effect above supposed be received after the delivery of the letter and note, it will only remain to conclude the treaty according to the terms of the enclosed draft, as above enjoined.

8. Should a reply of an opposite tenour be received from the Rajah, either before or after the delivery of the note and the letter, you will, in the former case, present them to the Gooroo, stating that as they were prepared before the Rajah's reply was known, you do not conceive yourself authorized to withhold them, and are willing to afford the Rajah and the Gooroo an opportunity of reconsidering the subject; and you will act in conformity to the instructions contained in the fourth paragraph. In the latter case, you will, of course, await a reply to the communication now ordered.

9. You were apprized in my private letter of the 13th instant, that the Governor-General was of opinion that, under present circumstances, it would not be desirable to accede to the proposition of the Goorka Government for an armistice till the 1st December, and that opinion is still retained by his Lordship.

I have, &c.

Patna,
23d September 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Note from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

NOTE from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Gooroo Gujraj Misser.

In compliance with the orders of the Governor-General, and in conformity to the intimation contained in his Lordship's letter to the Rajah, of which a copy is communicated to you, I proceed to state, in a summary manner, the conditions on which his Lordship is prepared to make peace, including those relaxations from his original demands which his Lordship has been induced, from the tenour of the Rajah's last letter, to concede.

In the project of the treaty which I communicated to you a few days ago, the cession to the British Government of the whole of the low lands, from the Kali to the Teistah, was stipulated. In the spirit of friendship and generosity, his Lordship has now authorized me to modify this demand as follows. The low lands, from the Kali to the Rapti, must be ceded to the British Government without reservation. The disputed lands in Bootwul and Sheoraj, which have been the unfortunate cause of the war, must also be ceded: but with respect to the Terraie east of the Gunduck, as far as the Koosi, the Governor-General will confine his demand to that part only which has been annexed to the British dominions, and in which the British authority has been established, or is in distinct and positive course of introduction. The boundary must be established by survey, and distinct and durable landmarks erected, to designate the limits of the territories of the two States; and in order to carry this arrangement into effect, Commissioners shall be appointed by both Governments immediately after the conclusion of the treaty.

Eastward of the Koosi the British Government desires to retain no part of the plains, but what may be necessary to secure its communication with the hill country east of the Mitchie River, which is also to be ceded by the State of Nepaul to the Honourable Company. This object will be best afforded, by rendering the Mitchie the common boundary in that quarter throughout its course. Moreover, with a view to indemnify, to a certain extent, those chiefs and Barahdars, whose interests will be effected by the alienation of the low lands east of the Rapti to be ceded to the British Government, his Lordship is prepared to grant pensions, to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum, to be divided among such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. These pensions shall be paid by quarterly instalments, either by the Resident at Catmandoo, if one be fixed there,

there, or by bills to be drawn by the person enjoying the pension on any of the Treasuries in the Company's provinces previously fixed, at the option of the party.

His Lordship had determined to demand the surrender into the hands of the British Government of Munraj Foujdar, and the other persons concerned in the murder of our officers in Bootwul; but in the earnestness of his wish to abstain from every demand painful to the Rajah, not required by the obligation of his duty, his Lordship has determined to manifest his friendship, by abstaining from a demand, which, under any other circumstances, would be deemed indispensable.

With regard to the other articles of the project of the treaty, that which provides for our guarantee of the Rajah of Siccim, and for the arbitration of the differences between that Chief and the State of Nepaul, is indispensable to the honour and good faith of the British Government, and therefore cannot be waved. The article provided for the mutual reception of ministers, and for the exclusion from Nepaul of the subjects of European and American States, are so intimately blended with the permanence of peace and friendship, as to leave no room for supposing that they will be objected to by a Government desirous of restoring those blessings. The article regarding the revival of the commercial treaty may be omitted, if it be not desired by the Goorka Government.

The Governor-General is assured that you will, on mature consideration, feel that, in thus receding from the extent of his original demands, the British Government has made the utmost possible sacrifice to its earnest desire to gratify the Rajah, and that the proposed terms are more favourable than he could justly expect, with reference to the origin of the war, and the unavoidable expense in which it has involved the British Government. His Lordship has, in fact, carried this disposition to its utmost limits, and has enjoined me to request your serious attention to the consequences of neglecting the opportunity of concluding a peace, comparatively so advantageous to the State of Nepaul, and of provoking the renewal of hostilities which cannot fail to draw on the Rajah and his country the most dreadful calamities.

I am ready to conclude, without the smallest delay, a treaty framed according to the terms now communicated to you, and I trust that your powers will be deemed sufficient to warrant your taking that step. If a reference to the Rajah be necessary, the Governor-General will lament the delay, but will not object to it. The answer must, however, be prompt and explicit; and it behoves both yourself and the Rajah to consider, that it will involve the momentous question of peace or war, and the dearest interests of your country.

DRAFT of a Treaty of Peace between the Honourable East-India Company and Maha Rajah Bikram Sah, Rajah of Nepaul, settled between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by his Excellency the Right Honourable Frances Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and controul all the Affairs in the East-Indies, and by on the part of Maha Rajah Girmaun Jode Bikram Sah Bahader Shumseer Jung, in virtue of powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepaul.

Draft of
Treaty of Peace.

Whereas war has arisen between the Honourable East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity, which previously to the occurrence of the late differences have long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed on.

Article 1. There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable the East-India Company and the Rajah of Nepaul.

Article

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

Note from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.‡

Draft of
Treaty of Peace.

Article 2. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

Article 3. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby cedes to the Honourable the East India Company, in perpetuity, all the undermentioned territories, namely :

1st. The whole of the low lands between the Rivers Kali and Rapti.

2d. The whole of the low lands, with the exception of Bootwul Khass, lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

3d. The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and the Koosi, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, *or is in actual course of introduction.**

4th. All the low lands between the river Mitchie and the Teistah.

5th. All the territories within the hills eastward of the river Mitchie, including the fort and lands of Naggree and the pass of Naggarcote, leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and Naggree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Goorka troops within days from this date.

Article 4. With a view to indemnify the chiefs and Barahdars of the State of Nepaul, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions, to the aggregate amount of two lacs of rupees per annum, on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nepaul, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, sunnuds shall be granted, under the seal and signature of the Governor-General, for the pensions respectively.

Article 5. The Rajah of Nepaul renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to, or connexion with the countries lying to the west of the river Kali, and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

Article 6. The Rajah of Nepaul engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Siccim in the possession of his territories; but agrees that, if any differences shall arise between the State of Nepaul and the Rajah of Siccim, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepaul engages to abide.

Article 7. The Rajah of Nepaul hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

Article 8. In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.†

Article 9. This treaty, consisting of Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul within days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General within days, or sooner if practicable.

Done at , on the, &c.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

LETTER

* The object of adding the part of the paragraph which is in *Italic*, is that the strict letter of the preceding words should not exclude villages which might not be absolutely under British authority, but which had given such spontaneous pledges of submitting to it, as would entail on them the vengeance of the Goorkahs, should they be left unprotected. On the other hand, it is to be understood that no loose claim is to be made on this principle, so as to throw unnecessary difficulties in the way of pacification.

† This should be represented as essentially necessary to the future good harmony of the two States, but need not be insisted on.

*LETTER from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, written
the 23d September 1815.*

I have been favoured with your letter, stating your acquiescence in the basis of pacification required by the British Government, and signifying the delegation to Gooroo Gujraj Misser of full powers and authority to treat on that basis, at the same time expressing your confidence in the British Government. The perusal of that letter has afforded me great satisfaction, as I anticipate from it the early and entire removal of those obstacles which have hitherto impeded the re-establishment of harmony between the two States on a just and honourable basis.

The confidence which you have reposed in the generosity of the British Government has not been misplaced; and I have determined, in the same spirit which has animated the whole of my proceedings towards you, to meet the amicable disposition now manifested on your part, by a relaxation from my original demands. This relaxation, which is willingly conceded to friendship, could not have been obtained by a persevering rejection of the basis tendered to your acceptance, and will be received by you as a mark of my regard, and of the desire already expressed, to render the indispensable conditions of peace as little injurious as possible to the interests of your State and of individual chiefs.

I have accordingly directed a representation to be made to Gooroo Gujraj Misser of the concessions which I am prepared to make, and of those which are required from you, and have invited the Gooroo to conclude a treaty with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on those terms. I cannot anticipate any hesitation, on his part, to conclude such a treaty; nor on yours, to ratify and confirm it. For the rest, the statement which will be made to the Gooroo contains my unalterable resolution on this important subject, and the decision, with all its momentous consequences, belongs to you. The British Government combines with a sincere desire to make peace, a perfect confidence in the issue of renewed hostilities.

Documents
referred to in the
Secret Letter
from Lord Moira,
2 Oct. 1815.

— —
Letter from
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

Narrative of
Negociations.

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated the 12th January 1816:

1. The Governor-General's separate despatches of the 5th August and 2d October last, will apprize you of the progress of the negotiations for peace with the State of Nepaul up to that date, and we propose, in the present letter, to continue the narrative up to the latest date.
2. We must premise the expression of our regret, that the extraordinary conduct of the Nepaulese Government, in refusing, or at least delaying to ratify a treaty formally executed by its accredited agents, should have placed us in the embarrassing predicament of being unable to pronounce, with any certainty, whether peace will be concluded without the necessity of resorting to another campaign. It is particularly distressing to us, that the necessity of despatching the regular ships without delay, will prevent us from relieving your Honourable Committee, by the present conveyance, from the suspense and anxiety which such a state of affairs cannot fail to create.
3. When the modified draft of a treaty, referred to in the twenty-first paragraph of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d October, was communicated to the Goorka negociators, they at once declared that they did not feel themselves authorized to conclude a treaty on those terms, without express authority from the Rajah, to whom they proposed to make an immediate reference, promising that his final decision should be conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw within fifteen days from that date, apologizing and accounting for the delay in the receipt of a reply to the previous reference reported in the nineteenth paragraph of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d October.
4. A reply to the last-mentioned reference was received shortly after, in the form of a letter from the minister, Beem Sing, to Gujraj Misser: but it was vague and indefinite, and referred to future more detailed advices, to be subsequently transmitted. The Governor-General's letter, and the application of the Gooroo for such instructions, having been previously transmitted to Catmandoo, it was judged advisable to await the result of that communication.
5. When the stipulated period of fifteen days had expired, without any communication from the Goorka negociators or to them from their Court, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw desired a conference with Gujraj Misser, at whose solicitation, after pointing out the serious consequences of delay, he consented to wait a few days longer before he declared the negotiation to be at an end.
6. It was not till the 29th of October that Gujraj Misser received an answer from his Court; and it was evident that he was not empowered to sign the conditions which had been tendered to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw under the orders of the Governor-General. After some discussion, Gujraj Misser offered to sign the treaty, on condition that the grant of money pensions, for which the fourth article provided, were exchanged for the Terraie lying between the Koosi and the Gunduck rivers. This proposition being inadmissible under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's instructions, was declined; as was a proposal that a further delay of twelve days should be allowed, to enable Chunder Sekher Opadeea to repair to Catmandoo, in order to obtain more favourable and explicit instructions. Finding that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw would not depart from the ground he had taken, they desisted; but having again declined to execute the treaty in its actual form, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw declared the negotiation to be at an end, and dismissed the Gooroo and his associate in the mission. Those persons immediately repaired to Catmandoo, stating that they should return authorized to execute the treaty within twelve days, or stay away altogether, and entreating that no alteration in our arms, unfavourable to their interests, might take place in the interval.
7. The preceding transactions are reported in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches, of which copies are transmitted as numbers in the packet.
8. It is proper to observe, that the subject of the armistice noticed in the fifteenth paragraph of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d October, was never revived during the discussions just related.
9. On the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's report of the termination of the negotiation, we proceeded to consider the actual state of the question
and

and the course which it might be expedient to pursue, in the event of a renewal of the negociation affording ground of expectation that peace might still be attained on secure and honourable conditions.

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10. Notwithstanding the departure of the Gooroo, after refusing to sign the treaty as tendered to him, we did not relinquish the expectation that the proffered terms would still be agreed to; an expectation founded on the tenour of the Gooroo's discourse, and the natural effect on the minds of the Rajah and his ministers of the progress of our military preparations. In the contemplation of a revival of the negociation on the part of the Goorkas, we resolved to authorize Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to offer a relaxation of that part of the proposed conditions which referred to the Terraie, the sacrifice of which appeared now to be a principal obstacle to the conclusion of peace.

11. We declared our willingness to accede to the principle of the proposition of the Goorka negociators for exchanging the pensions for the portion of Terraie designated by them, as far as it might be in our power to act on that principle.

12. We observed, that no obstacle, referring to any supposed obligation of our good faith towards the inhabitants could be assumed to exist to the relinquishment of that portion of the Terraie which had not been actually subjected to the authority of our Government, and we stated the grounds on which it appeared to us to be probable, that we might find ourselves at liberty, from not having given to the inhabitants any pledge to retain them under our dominion, to dispose in like manner of the greater part of the lands into which our authority had been momentarily introduced, or was in course of introduction.

13. We presumed, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's local knowledge and acquaintance with the character and disposition of the people, would enable him to pronounce with confidence on these points, and on the others involved in the same question.

14. It is not necessary to state in detail, the observations and reasoning employed in our instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on this subject, the result of which was, that he should be prepared to extend our concessions in the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck, to the restitution of all the conquered lands in that quarter, to the retransference of which there might be no obstacle, founded either on the integrity of our own public faith, the security of the people against the consequences of their submission to us, or their desire to remain under the permanent authority of the British Government. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was accordingly authorized to admit that extent of concession, in the event of the Gooroo returning to his camp: and it appearing that he was still reluctant to make the territorial sacrifices originally demanded, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was of course desired to endeavour to satisfy him with as moderate an extent of concession as he might find practicable. The advantage of rendering the future boundary line between the territories of the two States as distinct as possible was pointed out to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who was instructed to insert a clause in the treaty, providing for such partial interchanges of territory as might be found to promote this object.

15. We did not deem it necessary to withdraw any part of our former instructions relative to pensions, being of opinion that we might expediently adhere to the proposed arrangement in that respect, in addition to the further concession authorized by the instructions now under review.

16. We concluded by observing to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, that these instructions were only to be considered applicable to the event of the Goorka Government reviving the negociation, since, besides the considerations referring to the dignity and character of the Government, which would operate as an effectual bar to a renewal of overtures on our part, such a step would have a direct tendency to defeat its object, by giving birth to presumptuous and extravagant pretensions on the other side. A copy of the foregoing instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw accompanies this despatch.

17. Gooroo Gujraj Misser arrived at Segowley from Catmandoo on the 28th November, having been delayed at Catmandoo, as he alleged, by indisposition, but as is more probable, by the demurs of a party in the administration to adopt his advice regarding the conclusion of the treaty; and after some delay, occasioned chiefly by the preparations of the papers, he signed with Lieutenant-Colonel

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Colonel Bradshaw a treaty corresponding, in every respect, with the project which had been transmitted to his Court, of which a copy is enclosed for more convenient reference.* The Gooroo did not recur to the subject of the pensions, nor did he offer objection to any part of the treaty, merely stating the Rajah's reliance, and his own, on the generosity of the British Government, for rendering the stipulations as little burthensome as might be to the State of Nepaul.

18. By the terms of the treaty, the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul was to be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw within fifteen days from the date on which it was executed.

19. Immediately on the receipt of the treaty a special council was summoned, for the purpose of taking it into consideration, when the treaty was duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council. At the same time, we determined to transmit instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of which we proceed to lay the substance before your Honourable Committee.

20. The conclusion of a treaty, corresponding entirely with the terms prescribed in the previous instructions of the Governor-General, was very satisfactory, inasmuch as we might now give to those concessions which we were prepared to yield as points of negotiation, the unequivocal form of gratuitous and liberal relaxation of the rigour of terms already accepted by the opposite party. Those concessions we still felt disposed to make, in order to mark the liberal spirit in which the British Government was disposed to act towards States against which its arms had prevailed, to conciliate the good-will of the Government of Nepaul, and to render it the interest of that State to maintain the relations of peace, which we now trusted were restored. We then resolved to proceed without delay, to consider and digest the nature and extent of the concessions which might expediently be made on this principle, and we directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to expedite the report required from him by our instructions of the 10th November, and called on the local officers of the several districts bordering on the Terraie, for their sentiments regarding the degree in which the interests committed to them respectively would be effected by the arrangements of the nature proposed. These officers were distinctly apprized of the objects we had in view in this inquiry, and enjoined to bear in mind the spirit in which it was our desire that the question should be considered. The importance of attending to the selection of natural and well-defined boundary marks, in determining the limits of the territory of the two States, was also particularly pressed upon the consideration of the officers in question.

21. We signified to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw our intention, as soon as these reports should be received, to proceed to determine the extent of territory to be relinquished in the Terraie, and to carry into effect all the arrangements depending on that resolution. As a further means of compensating to the Nepaulese Government for the sacrifices which they had been compelled to make, we adverted to the expediency and practicability of transferring to that Government the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, which they had occupied antecedently to the war.

22. The revenue which we might expect to derive from that territory, though not insignificant, was yet not of magnitude to be compared with the importance of reconciling the Goorka Government to the terms of the treaty, and thence contributing to secure the permanence of peace between the two States.

23. That district having been the scene of the atrocious and unprovoked outrage which was the immediate cause of the war, and being besides one of the original objects in dispute, its cession, absolute and unqualified, to the British Government, was indispensable to our satisfaction and honour : but that object being effected by the terms of the treaty, there appeared to be no obstacle to its restoration to the Nepaulese. A further consideration, favourable to this arrangement, was the circumstance of the climate of the Terraie of Bootwul being so hostile to the constitutions of the persons who chiefly compose our native battalions and our police and revenue establishments, as to render the occupation and administration of that tract very embarrassing.

24. On the whole, we were of opinion that it would be expedient to transfer to the Nepaulese the whole of the islands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, heretofore occupied by that Government, or such parts of them as there might not be some special reason for re-annexing to the district of Goruckpore. This transfer, we conceived

* See the Collection of Treaties.

conceived, might be made either without equivalent, or on payment of a stipulated sum, inferior to the estimated amount of the revenue, or in commutation of the pensions payable under the terms of the treaty. We added other observations on this subject, for the details of which we beg to refer your Honourable Committee to the enclosed copy of the instructions addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under our orders, on the 9th December.

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25. To assist our decision with regard to the extent of the territory to be transferred to the Goorkas in Bootwul and Sheoraj, we directed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to state his opinions, founded on the local knowledge which he had acquired during his mission to Bootwul in 1813; and we also called on the Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore to report their sentiments on the same subject.

26. Westward of Sheoraj we observed that no territory could be relinquished, as the disposal of the whole of the low lands contiguous to the northern frontier of Oude would be required, for the accomplishment of a separate arrangement in our contemplation with his Excellency the Vizier.

27. We instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to intimate to the Goorka negociators, in general terms and in language not calculated to excite extravagant expectations, the disposition of the Governor-General in Council to give the most favourable consideration to the hope expressed by the Rajah and his agents, of a relaxation in the rigour of the conditions to which they had acceded. We particularly desired him to state in explicit terms, that whatever concessions might be made, they would be confined to the territory between the Koosi and the western limits of Sheoraj.

28. We called the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to the subject of the pensions, and the commutation formerly proposed by Gujraj Misser of those pensions for the cession of lands in the Terraie and we desired him to endeavour to discover the present intention of the Gooroo and of his Court with respect to that arrangement. Adverting, however, to the spirit in which the concession stated in those instructions were contemplated, and to the political advantages to be derived from placing the leading Biharadars of the Government of Nepaul in the condition of pensioners of the British Government, we signified to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw our intention, not to permit any reluctance on the part of the Gooroo to act up to his former declarations on this subject, to prevent the execution of the territorial arrangements just referred to.

29. For the further detail of our instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of which the above is the most material part, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the enclosed copy of our Secretary's despatch to that officer, under date the 9th of December. Copies of the instructions addressed to the Magistrates and Collectors, above referred to, are also enclosed, and will complete your Honourable Committee's information on this part of the subject.*

30. The period in which it was calculated that the ratification would arrive having expired, without any communication on the subject, some doubts necessarily arose respecting the good faith of the Goorka Government, and its intention to confirm the act of its accredited agents, and occasioned us considerable anxiety for the result. We received no information on the subject till the 5th instant, when a dispatch from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated the 28th ultimo, of which a copy is enclosed,† confirmed the fact that the delay had occurred at Catmandoo, and ascribed it to the successful intrigues of Ummer Sing Thappa, who had contrived to place in so unfavourable a light the stipulation in the treaty relative to the pensions, as to produce a considerable opposition to the whole measure. Information of this circumstance had been submitted by Bheem Sing to Gooroo Gujraj Misser by a special agent, who had been introduced to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and who was deputed to obtain our assurance of the disposition of the British Government to relax from the rigour of the proposed terms. That officer, in the hope of removing the effect of Ummer Sing's representations, availed himself of the authority given him by our instructions, to encourage an expectation of the favour and generosity of the British Government. The messenger returned to Catmandoo, expressing his hopes, which were also confidently asserted by the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, that he would return in ten days with the ratified treaty. That period having, however, elapsed without any

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communication

* See page 852, et seq.

† See page 857.

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communication on the subject, Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw formally called on Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher for the ratification; and these persons, after admitting the discredit which the want of punctuality on the part of the Court reflected on them, and their concern at the delay, declared their intention of repairing in person to Catmandoo, where they conceived their presence would enable them to obtain the ratification of the treaty. They accordingly commenced their journey towards the capital on the 28th ultimo.

31. We have no subsequent advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. Reports have been received of movements on the frontier, which might be deemed to indicate hostile intentions, and a post named Sheernaissur, near Ramnuggur, and belonging to the Rajah of that district, has been seized and fortified, and works commenced in the avenues to the valley of the Rapti. We do not regard these as decisive evidence of any design on the part of the Goorkas to recommence hostilities, though they naturally excite attention in the actual state of circumstances.

32. On the receipt of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatch of the 28th ultimo, it appeared to us that whatever might be the real views and objects of the Court of Catmandoo, the early preparation and advance of the force under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, to whom it had been previously resolved to entrust the conduct of the campaign, and who had arrived at Dinapore, was requisite, both to accelerate the decision of the pending question, and enable us to prosecute hostilities with vigour and effect, if the proceedings of the Government of Nepaul should produce that extremity. It also appeared to us to be demanded, by considerations both of policy and honour, that if the ratification should not be received by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw or Sir David Ochterlony, by a specified period, operations should be commenced without delay, and not interrupted, until the receipt of the ratified treaty, or the submission of the enemy to such further terms as it would be necessary to impose on him in the event of greater delay. These opinions and resolutions were communicated to the Commander-in-Chief to form the basis of military instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, adapted to the nature of the crisis, and a copy of a letter addressed, under our orders, to the Adjutant-General, and of the consequent instructions of the Commander-in-Chief to Sir David Ochterlony, is enclosed.

33. We deemed it proper, at the same time, to carry into effect our previously-formed intention of vesting in Sir David Ochterlony the sole conduct of all political arrangements and negociations connected with the war, or with our relations to the Goorka Government. The execution of this intention had been suspended, in the expectation that peace would be concluded, and that what might remain to be done would be expediently accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

34. The importance of uniting in one person the political and military authority, strongly enforced the expediency of this arrangement; independently of Sir David Ochterlony's personal claims to the distinction, as well as to the confidence and respect of the Government. Copies of the orders issued by us on this occasion are also enclosed.

35. We shall immediately proceed to frame instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, for his guidance in the execution of the duties which he may have eventually to perform, and shall have the honour of submitting them hereafter to your Honourable Committee.

36. We still indulge a hope that this affair will terminate without recourse to arms; but we shall not be justified in deferring the adoption of measures calculated for an opposite result. We regret that a natural confidence in the speedy completion of the peace induced us, on the signature of the treaty, to discontinue preparations, and discharge establishments involving expense, with a view to the early relief of our finances. Every effort will be made to replace them; and if a continuance of the war be inevitable, we entertain a confident hope that it will speedily be brought to a successful and honourable termination.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
12th January 1816.

(Signed)

MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCHD. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 23d September, covering a copy of a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, a statement to be addressed by me to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and an amended draft of a treaty of peace ; transmitting also specific instructions for my conduct relative to those documents, and informing me of the extraordinary degree of disappointment felt by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, at my entire inattention to the principles laid down for my guidance in your letter of the 3d September, by holding a demeanour and language towards Gujraj Misser, if not absolutely repulsive, calculated to check any confidential advances of the Goorka negotiation, instead of the frank declaration I was instructed to make of the Governor-General's satisfaction at the tone of the Rajah's letter, and his Lordship's consequent disposition to render the terms of peace less rigid than he had intended.*

2. In obedience to the instructions now received, I have directed a translation into the Hill language of his Lordship's letter to the Rajah of Nepaul to be prepared without delay ; and when finished, I shall proceed to carry into execution the measure respecting it enjoined in these instructions, paying all possible attention to the several conditions of eventual alteration in the delivery of it, along with the prescribed note, on my part, to Gujraj Misser.

3. Knowing how much the Right Honourable the Governor-General must be engaged by the present important crisis of affairs, it is the more incumbent on me to avoid pressing on his Lordship's notice objects of mere personal concernment. But having received a public censure of such serious import, as seems to couple my conduct with an untoward event of the negotiation, every consideration of personal honour and public duty would suggest the necessity of an immediate vindication of my proceedings. Maintaining, however, for the present, that reserve which becomes me, on a subject which in its relation to me ought to be but of secondary importance, at a moment especially when the public interests so urgently claim all his Lordship's attention, I shall nevertheless be prepared, at a future opportunity, satisfactorily to shew, that the true principle of his Lordship's instructions was observed, however inadequately expressed in my despatch of the 19th ultimo, in which, while I sought to reconcile brevity with business, I avoided all unnecessary recapitulation of the letter of my instructions, or of conversations which, however conciliating on my part, were not met by corresponding sincerity on the part of the Goorka negotiators.

I have, &c.

Secgowlee,
3d October 1815.

(Signed)

PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government.

Sir :

1. The previous arrangements relative to the delivery to Gujraj Misser of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, along with the prescribed note and communication of the amended draft of the treaty, was completed on the 4th instant, and the Gooroo was invited to wait on me, for the purpose of enabling me to carry his Lordship's orders into execution.

2. Gujraj Misser being entirely occupied by his religious duties during the present solemn festival, at first postponed the transaction of business until the expiration of the holidays. Yesterday, in order to avoid further delay, he deputed to me Chunder Sekher Opadeca on his part, with a message excusing his absence on the above grounds, and desiring me to receive what Chunder Sekher might communicate to me as if expressed by himself in person, and requesting that I would give effect, through him, to the measure in contemplation. As the proceeding required only the formal delivery of the above papers, the Gooroo's wishes were complied with, and the tenour of his Lordship's instructions was carried into effect without any discussion, but, at the same time, with every

* These are amongst the documents referred to in Lord Moira's Secret Letter, dated 2d October 1815, page 321 et seq.

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Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

every usual demonstration of civil and amicable intercourse. His Lordship's letter to the Rajah, and a copy and correct translation of it in the Hill language, together with the prescribed note to the address of the Gooroo, were accordingly delivered to Chunder Sekher, to whom likewise a communication of the amended draft of the treaty was made; and he was, moreover, apprized of my readiness to conclude the treaty with the Gooroo, on the conditions therein specified.

3. Chunder Sekher, after a full consideration of the papers laid before him, which had previously been put into the Hindoostanee dialect that he might the better understand them, declared that the Gooroo, without referring to Nepaul, could not conclude the treaty on the terms proposed. The reference, he observed, could not now take up much time, as the holidays would shortly expire; and he promised that the Rajah's decision should be returned in fifteen days from this date, that is on the 25th instant.

4. It being conformable with my instructions to accede to the proposition of a reference to the Rajah, I expressed my assent thereto for the above period. At the same time I took occasion to advert to the expiration of the twenty-one days settled for receiving the result of the former reference, regarding which no intelligence had yet been obtained; and I expressly stated, that the acceptance or definitive rejection by the Court of Catmandoo of the present subject of reference, was what the British Government required. The former reference, Chunder Sekher replied, had taken place during the season in which the celebration of the rites of religion more particularly occurs among the natives of Nepaul: that the answer to it was hourly expected by the Gooroo, who yet concurred with him in considering that it might now be better postponed, on account of the more explanatory nature of the present proceeding; and, finally, he assured me that the decision should be definitive. No notice was taken by Chunder Sekher, in the course of the interview, of the proposed armistice; and, on my part, no observation was made calculated to renew that proposition. In taking leave of me, Chunder Sekher intimated that it was probable he would again be sent for to Catmandoo on the same grounds which occasioned his former journey.

5. The forms of civility appeared to require that, agreeably to what has occasionally occurred in transmitting his Lordship's letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, I should accompany it with a few lines on my own part to his address, and also to that of Beem Sing; I have accordingly taken this occasion to acknowledge the receipt of the Rajah's letter, a copy and translation of which were forwarded in my despatch of the 2d ultimo, and to convey, both to him and to his minister, the spirit of the concluding clause of his Lordship's letter to the former, which apprizes him that the statement made to Gujraj Misser contains his Lordship's unalterable resolution, and that the decision, with all its momentous consequences, belongs to the Rajah alone.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
10th October 1815.

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 3.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir :

1. I do myself the honour to transmit to you a copy in the Hill language with Hindooree, Persian, and English translations, of a communication which I have just received from Gooroo Gujraj Misser, purporting to be the official acknowledgment (under the seals of Kajec Beem Sing Thappa, and Rundoz, Thappa) by the Court of Catmandoo, of the former reference made to the Rajah, relative to the proposition on which his decision was promised in twenty-one days from the date announced in my despatch of the 19th ultimo. As the transaction of business, which had been suspended in consequence of the holidays, would not be resumed by that Court until three days after the Beejeedusmee, which occurred on the 12th instant, and as the Right Honourable the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, along with the papers to which it referred,

ed, was dispatched to Catmandoo on the morning of that day, it will, in all probability, have reached the Rajah, before due deliberation can have been bestowed, and a decision made on the former proposition, which it would thus seem to have superseded.

2. I take this occasion to repeat the intimation conveyed to you in my despatch of the 3d instant, respecting your letter of the 27th ultimo, which document, though referred to in your despatch of the 30th ultimo, has not yet reached me.*

I have, &c.

Camp, Seegowlee,
17th October 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

From Kajee Beem Sing Thappa and Rundoz Thappa to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, dated 19th Asun 1872 Sumbut (8th October 1815).

Your letter of the 11th Ajeen 1872 Sumbut (25th September 1815) was received here on the 18th of the same month (7th October), and its contents became known. Of the communications which passed between you and the Colonel, a detail of which you have given, every word is understood. The fact is, that every thing in the power of this State shall be done for the establishment of friendship with the Government of the Honourable Company; but what is out of its power is without remedy. The Colonel is sole master, with regard to the removal of differences and the establishment of friendship between the two States. Let your proceeding be regulated by a view to what the State can afford, to the means by which a firm and lasting friendship can be effected, the burdens of this State relieved, and the Colonel's reputation in the estimation of both Governments advanced. We consider the Colonel to have the power to accomplish those ends. You are apprized that all business has been for the present suspended, in consequence of the festivals of Pitterpuch and Debee Poojeh. After the Bcejee Durmee more detailed advices shall be transmitted to you.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. The period settled by Chunder Sekher, on the part of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, for the receipt of the Rajah of Nepaul's decision on the reference made to him on the 12th instant, of which I had the honour to inform you, under date the 10th, having expired yesterday, and no intelligence on the subject of that reference having been communicated to me by the Gooroo, I obeyed the dictates of my duty by inviting him to meet me to-day; and while I stated to him the failure in the receipt of the Rajah's decision within the appointed time, I intimated to him that I should be justified in construing that failure into a refusal, on the part of his Court, to accept peace on the terms proposed for its option, and consequently in obeying the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, framed with a view to that refusal, unless he could urge some extraordinary and unavoidable cause of delay to account for the occurrence.

2. Gujraj Misser, in reply, stated that he was unaware of any matter, distinct from the subject of the reference, which could have impeded the receipt of the Rajah's decision, and that he was in momentary expectation of the arrival of the necessary despatch from his Court. He observed, that the vast importance of the decision was, of itself, sufficient to justify the irregularity of a day or two in the promised period, and that the influence of the procrastinating habits of the Goorka Government, which the present occasion was likely to have increased, was always to be expected in the course of its transactions. He would, he informed me, represent to his Court the loss of credit which he had suffered, by its want of punctuality with regard to the period of reference; and as the proper season for military operations was not yet arrived, nor the inconvenience of delay apparently pressing, he solicited me to defer, for a few days longer, the execution of the orders to which I had alluded.

[10 F]

3. No

* These documents are not connected with the negotiation.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

3. No reference to a state of circumstances similar to the foregoing having been provided for in your instructions, under date the 23d ultimo, I lose no time in submitting this report, for the information and orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
26th October 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. An answer to the reference made to his Court by Gujraj Misser, on the 12th ultimo, having arrived on the the night of the 29th, the Gooroo, accompanied by Chunder Sekher, waited on me in the afternoon of the following day, for the purpose of communicating the sentiments of the Rajah and his ministers on the contents of the papers which composed the reference.

2. After learning the substance of the letters which the Gooroo had received from Nepaul on this occasion, I requested copies of them for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council; and as the sentiments of the Rajah which they conveyed were neither favourable nor explicit, I signified to both the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, that I was under the necessity of giving immediate effect to the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, which prescribed that they should withdraw, in the event of the terms proposed not having been accepted by the Rajah. Copies of the letters were readily promised; but the Gooroo entreated me to suspend the execution of the orders which I had received, until he and Chunder Sekher should consider the contents of those letters, and reflect on the course of conduct which the most favourable interpretation of the Rajah's words would justify, as they asserted that some turn of expression in the letters seemed to indicate that the Gooroo might take upon himself to conclude the treaty on the terms of the draft.

3. Although my instructions did not authorize delay after the receipt of the Rajah's letter, which not being an acceptance must be considered to be a rejection of the terms of the reference, since a middle course was not admissible; yet as no precise limitation of time most proper for carrying his Lordship's directions into effect in the event referred to was defined, and as the momentous nature of the question, with relation to the public interest, was such as might derive advantage from a short delay in the execution of those directions, or be prejudiced by too prompt an observance of them, and as there was cause to suspect, that besides the letters shewn to me others of a secret nature might also have been received by the Gooroo, I consented to wait the result of their deliberations, distrustful though I was of the general sincerity of their proceedings.

4. On the 31st ultimo, the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher declined furnishing the promised copies of the letters, but proposed to address a note to me, offering the Rajah's acceptance of the treaty, on condition that the pensions designed for the Bharadars should be changed for the Terraie lying between the Koosi and Gunduck rivers. In reply to this, I referred them to the words of the Right Honourable the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah, declaring the terms submitted for his acceptance to be his Lordship's unalterable resolution, and I consequently refused to become the channel of transmission of such a proposition. Perceiving that I pressed the execution of the letter of my instructions, the Gooroo urged me to consent to a further delay of twelve days, in order that Chunder Sekher might repair to Catmandoo, for the purpose of obtaining a more favourable and explicit declaration of the decision of his Court. Having declined this proposition likewise, on the ground afforded by those late instances of the little reliance which was to be reposed on the punctuality of their promises, and also in consequence of the tenour and expression of the several papers which the Gooroo had forwarded to his Court on the 12th ultimo, both he and Chunder Sekher became then sensible of the necessity to which they were reduced,

reduced, of submitting to the orders which I had received yesterday, regarding them, from the Right Honourable the Governor-General. Accordingly, this morning a copy of the treaty having been placed before the Gooroo, and the question proposed whether he was ready to conclude a peace on the terms contained therein, or to withdraw agreeably to the instructions which I have received prescribing that alternative, he chose the latter course; and the necessary passports through the Terraie for him and Chunder Sekher being previously ready, they departed at ten o'clock, in order to proceed to Catmandoo. The Gooroo, at parting, assured me that he would return within twelve days with the Rajah's acceptance of the terms of peace, or stay away altogether; and he expressed a hope, that if war should not take place within that period, that the terms of the present draft might not be altered to the prejudice of his State in consequence of this occurrence.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
3d November 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to inform you, that at seven o'clock yesterday evening a messenger from Nepaul arrived with a letter to my address from Gujraj Misser, of which I herewith transmit to you a copy and translation. The letter stated by the Gooroo to have been written to me on the 10th instant, was a private communication announcing his arrival at Catmandoo on the preceding day.

2. I have likewise the honour, on this occasion, to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch in the secret department of the 10th instant,* conveying the limited acquiescence of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, in the proposal of Gujraj Misser to relinquish the grant of pensions to the Bhaddars for the restitution of the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck. Gujraj Misser's return will, in all probability, produce the revival of the negotiation on the basis of the late propositions, in which case I shall be prepared to give effect to his Lordship in Council's wishes on that point, as expressed in the eighth paragraph of your despatch; and should it be discoverable from the Gooroo's communications, that the reluctance to the territorial sacrifices on the part of the Court of Nepaul continues undiminished, I shall immediately submit for his Lordship in Council's approbation a project of such concessions, with the consideration connected with them, which my experience and judgment enable me to suggest, with reference to the further extension of that principle, as may suffice to satisfy the expectations of the Goorka Government, without departing from that measure of moderation prescribed for my guidance in your instructions last received.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
24th November 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

From Gujraj Misser, dated 2d Aghun 1872 (18th November 1815).

I wrote to you before, on the 24th of Kartick (10th November), and you are doubtless informed of what my letter conveyed.

I have now to communicate to you, that indisposition, occasioned by this climate disagreeing with me, has been the sole cause of my delay here for so many days. At present I am quite recovered, and on Monday the 4th instant (20th November), which is a fortunate day, I shall take my departure from this and join you in seven days. I shall then also, in person, give you a full and explanatory account of matters. Be persuaded that I am detained by no other cause but that of waiting for the above fortunate date. Chunder Sekher Opadcea sends you his salam.

* See next page.

(Enclosure

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 3d of November by express.

2. Gooroo Gujraj Misser having declined to execute the treaty, of which a project was transmitted to you with my letter of the 23d of September, your intimation to him, that he was at liberty to withdraw from your camp, was conformable to the instructions of the Governor-General, as signified to you in that letter, and is approved.

3. The Governor-General in Council does not relinquish the expectation, that further reflexion on the part of the Court of Catmandoo, aided by the representations of the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, may ultimately produce the acquiescence of the Nepaulese Government in the proffered terms of peace: an expectation founded on the tenour of the Gooroo's discourse, reported in the concluding paragraph of your despatch, and on the probable effect of the progress of our preparations for a renewal of hostilities, and the conviction they must enforce, that we are resolved to prosecute the war if the Nepaulese do not avert that calamity by timely concession.

4. It might be sufficient then to leave the result to the operation of those causes, adhering to the resolution already conveyed to the Nepaulese Government, relative to the extent of our demands. With a view, however, to provide, as far as possible, for any question which may arise, in the event of a renewal of the negociation by the return of the Gooroo from Catmandoo, authorized to resume the discussions on the basis of our late proposition, the Governor-General directs me to communicate to you the following observations and instructions.

5. The Government of Nepal appear to have listened with satisfaction to the proposition regarding the grant of pensions, to a certain amount, to the Bharadars, not so much on account of the concession itself, as that it has enabled them to offer the relinquishment of that loan, as a supposed equivalent for the restitution of the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck. The Governor-General in Council is willing to accept this proposal, to the extent to which it may be practicable for us, consistently with our pledged faith and with the security and good-will of the inhabitants of the acquired territory in the tract above described, to absolve them from their allegiance to the British Government, and replace them under the rule of the Goorkas.

6. No obstacle referring to any supposed obligation, of the nature above adverted to, can be assumed to exist, with regard to that part of the Terraie into which the authority of the British Government has not been actually introduced, or such progress made in its introduction as virtually to amount to the same thing. All the lands, therefore, not so circumstanced, may be considered to be indisposable, and may be consequently restored to the Goorka Government, without either the reality or the semblance of a breach of faith, and it may be concluded, without any chance of hardship being imposed on the people. Accordingly, you were authorized, by the instructions of the 23d September, to admit the restoration of these lands, as a concession on the part of the British Government. It occurs to the Governor-General in Council, however, that the operation of this principle is capable of still further extension. It may happen that, even in tracts actually reduced under the authority of the British Government, the obedience of the inhabitants may be constrained and reluctant, and that although compelled to submit to circumstances, they would willingly return under the rule of their former masters. Whenever this feeling can be ascertained to prevail, it would be advantageous to avail ourselves of it, with a view to augment the means of disposing the Goorkas to peace, by restricting the extent of our demand for sacrifices of territory on their part. Even when the prevailing feeling may be found to be favourable to a return under the Goorka yoke, there may be individuals or families to whom it would be a hardship. For these an asylum might be provided in the British territories; and in the event supposed, the subject should be duly attended to.

7. You

7. You are, of course, enabled to state at once, the limits within which our authority has been actually established, or so far introduced as to have virtually established between the Government and the inhabitants the reciprocal obligation of protection and allegiance. His Lordship in Council concludes, also, that your local knowledge will enable you to pronounce, with confidence and correctness, in what portions of the acquired Terraie the inhabitants, although submitting to our authority, would feel no reluctance to return under the authority of the Goorka Government. You will also be able to judge of the degree in which their submission to the British Government will have exposed them to the resentment and vengeance of the Goorkas.

8. It is, accordingly, the desire of his Lordship in Council, that you will satisfy yourself, without delay, on all these points, and be prepared, in the event of a revival of the negociation (which from the tenour of these instructions you will observe is desired by the Governor-General in Council) to extend our concessions to the restitution of all the lands in the conquered Terraie between the Gunduck and the Koosi, to the retransference of which there may be no obstacle, founded on any of the considerations above stated, namely, the integrity of our own public faith, the security of the people against the consequences of this submission to us, or their desire to remain under the permanent authority of the British Government.

9. In the event, then, of the Gooroo returning to your camp, as hinted by him, you will consider yourself authorized to admit this extension of the concession formerly prescribed, provided it shall appear to you, from the tenour of the Gooroo's discourse, that the same reluctance to greater territorial sacrifices, as has hitherto been exhibited, continues to exist in his mind, or that of his employer; but you will naturally endeavour to satisfy him with as moderate a sacrifice as may suffice.

10. It is superfluous to point out the advantage of rendering the boundary line as distinct and as little interrupted or indented as circumstances will admit. With this view, it will be desirable to insert a clause, providing for such partial interchanges as may be found to promote this object, in the stipulation providing for the future survey of the frontier and construction of landmarks.

11. You will observe, that these instructions are limited to the case of the revival of the negociation by the return of the Gooroo to your camp. His Lordship in Council would not judge it advisable that any fresh communication should originate with you. Besides the objections referring to the dignity and character of the Government, his Lordship is satisfied that the additional concession, if offered by us without being introduced by a previous resumption of the negociation, in the manner already stated, would have a tendency to defeat its object, by giving birth to presumption and augmented expectations on the part of the Goorkas.

12. Adverting to the period of time within which the Gooroo stated that he should return to your camp, it is probable that the question of peace or war may be finally decided before you can receive these instructions. His Lordship in Council has, nevertheless, deemed it proper to furnish you with them, to provide for the possible case of a delay in the Gooroo's arrival.

13. I am directed to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 26th October.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
10th November 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to transmit to you a khureetah from the Rajah of Nepaul, containing his reply to the letter addressed to him by the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and delivered to Gooroo Gujraj Misser on the 10th ultimo.

[10 G]

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 7.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

ultimo. The Rajah and his minister having addressed letters to me on this occasion, I have likewise the honour to forward to you copies and translations of both.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

2. Gujraj Misser, who was the bearer of the Rajah's letter to his Lordship's address, arrived here on the afternoon of yesterday, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and they both waited on me to-day. The Gooroo being much indisposed declined entering on business until to-morrow, when he purposes to make a full communication to me of the propositions with which he is charged from his Court.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
29th November 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

From the Rajah of Nepaul, dated 4th Aghun 1872.—(28th November 1815)

I had the pleasure to receive, through Gooroo Gujraj Misser, your reply, dated the 17th Aasun (4th October), to my former letter, together with a khureetah from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, accompanied with a copy of the same in the Hill language, and the official note and project of the treaty delivered by you to the Gooroo, the contents of the whole of which documents I fully comprehend. I likewise, at the same time, informed myself, by means of my personal inquiries of the Gooroo, who at your suggestion repaired to Catmandoo, of all particulars relative to the negociation for peace between the States.

Having, in like manner, instructed the Gooroo with the sentiments of this Government on the subject of peace, I have deputed him to you at Seegowlee, for the purpose of apprizing you of the same, and also with my answer to the letter of the Right Honourable the Governor-General: the Gooroo will accordingly join you there, and make you acquainted with those instructions. It will be proper that you should, without delay, forward that khureetah to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and that paying due attention to the communication of which will be made to you by the Gooroo, you state it to your own Government, with such favourable representation on your own part, in the way of friendship, as may accomplish the establishment of peace on both sides,* conformably with the terms which will be proposed to you by Gujraj Misser.

Note. The letter from Bheem Sing is verbatim the same as the foregoing, with the exception of the following sentence after the asterisk.*

“ The ministers of this Government are not, nor can they possibly be, indisposed to submit to any supportable sacrifices for peace. I therefore hope, &c.”

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General, received 8th December 1815.

At a time when I was anxious for accounts of your Lordship's health, I had the honour to receive your Lordship's gracious letter of the 23d of September, in reply to my address, which was forwarded to me by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw through Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and my friendly heart has been rejoiced by your Lordship's kindness and expressions of friendship and regard.

Your Lordship writes with the pen of amity, that you are disposed to render the indispensable conditions of peace as little injurious as possible to the interests of this State, and of the individual Chiefs, and that you had accordingly directed a representation to be made by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Gooroo Gujraj Misser of the concessions which you are prepared to make, and of those which are required from me, and had invited the Gooroo to conclude a treaty with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on those terms, adding that you cannot anticipate any hesitation, on the Gooroo's part, to conclude such a treaty, nor on mine to ratify and confirm it: that, for the rest, the statement which would be made to the Gooroo contained your Lordship's unalterable resolution on that

that important subject, and that the decision, with all its momentous consequences, belong to me: that the British Government combine with a sincere desire to make peace a perfect confidence in the issue of renewed hostilities.

The case is this, that, in the first instance, Gooroo Gujraj Misser addressed letters to me from Seegowlee, transmitting the statement which had been furnished to him by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of the concessions proposed to be made by your Lordship, and of those to be required from me.

By the letters and statement in question, I was fully apprized of your Lordship's resolution on this important subject. Shortly afterwards, however, the Gooroo himself, by the advice of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, proceeded to Catmandoo, when I learnt all particulars from his personal explanations.

By the favour of God, the relations of harmony and friendship had long subsisted between the two States, and although a temporary interruption of those relations has unhappily taken place, yet peace and concord are earnestly desired by us both, especially by me, who am anxious for the restoration of the bond of friendship.

The Almighty has exalted the British Government; and may he in his divine favour, daily encrease its power, since I entertain the firmest hope, from the generosity and clemency of that Government, that the interests of this State will suffer no injury. My anxiety, however, to restore the friendship between the two States, will dispose me to consent to such sacrifices as I am able to bear. In the hope, therefore, of experiencing the generosity of the British Government, I have again explained to the Gooroo all my views on the subject of the restoration of peace and good understanding, and have despatched him to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw at Seegowlee, for the purpose of imparting them to that officer, by whom they will, no doubt, be communicated to your Lordship; and I trust that your Lordship will comply with the object of the Gooroo's representations, so that a treaty of peace may be settled and concluded by the Gooroo, in concert with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

For the rest, believing me to be always anxious for the happy tidings of your Lordship's health, continue to gratify me by kind letters.

Dated 4th of Aghun 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with the 20th of November 1815.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To John Adam, Esq. Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to inform you, that Gujraj Misser, conformably with his engagement, of which I apprized you in my despatch of the 29th ultimo, waited on me on the following day, accompanied by Chunder Sekher Opadeea. I immediately proceeded to ascertain from the Gooroo the precise terms of the communication alluded to in the Rajah of Nepaul's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council. He did not avow any specific proposition, nor did he drop the least hint relative to the commutation of the money pensions to the Bharadars for the Terraie on this frontier, and he seems to have returned under the sense of the obligation which he felt to fulfil the promise he made to me at parting, as stated in my despatch of the 3d ultimo. He enlarged much on the expectation of the Rajah of Nepaul from the generosity of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, and besought my good offices with his Lordship for effecting some arrangement to mitigate the severity of the conditions of peace. I gave him the assurance of my support, as far as the limited influence of my situation admitted, but pledged myself no further, and I begged to know whether he was now prepared to sign the treaty upon the prescribed basis. Gujraj Misser, without further preamble, expressed his readiness to execute the treaty, the project of which had been already transmitted to his Court; but as the papers were not all in a state for immediate signature, in consequence of the probability that existed for some alteration or additional article, founded on your instructions of the 10th ultimo, it was proposed that he should next day visit me, in order to conclude this transaction.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 10.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

2. Some occurrence having prevented Gujraj Misser from adhering to his engagement for yesterday, he waited on me to-day, accompanied as before, by Chunder Sekher Opadeea, and the treaty, in the terms of the draft forwarded to me from the Persian department, was executed in the presence of my assistant, Lieutenant Boileau, Doctor Casey attached to my station, and my Moonshee, all of whom I deemed it proper to be witnesses to the formality of the proceeding. I have, therefore, the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the ratification of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, one copy of the treaty; and to inform you that the counterpart copy has been transmitted by the Gooroo, at the same time, to Nepaul, for the Rajah's ratification. I regret that the omission of the translation of the articles into the Hill language could not be remedied in any reasonable time to suit the advantage of despatch; but Chunder Sekher, on whom I have hitherto depended for correctly rendering Persian into the dialect of Nepaul, is preparing a translation, which I hope may, without inconvenience, be hereafter transcribed into the treaty.

3. Studious to avoid the agitation of any matter which might lead to procrastination, of which my uniform experience of the Goorka proceedings made me justly apprehensive, I judge it more conducive to the success of the objects of Government entrusted to me, to postpone the discussion of any point of detail until after the ratification of the treaty in its present shape, upon which every subordinate arrangement depended. Accordingly, I did not deem myself warranted to touch upon the subject of the commutation of the Bharadars' pensions, as formerly proposed by the Gooroo, since he too had seemed to drop all view to that measure.

4. A confidential communication of the execution of the treaty shall be forthwith forwarded to the Major-General commanding the Dinapore division of the army, with the view to the discretion which he may then deem himself authorized to exercise with regard to the public expenditure. I shall also apprise Mr. Scott, Magistrate of Rungpore, of the signing of the terms of peace, agreeably to the orders of Government conveyed in your despatch of the 5th September.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
2d December 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 2d instant, enclosing a treaty of peace concluded by you on that date with the accredited agents of the Nepaulese Government, under the instructions of the Governor-General of the 23d of September.*

2. The treaty being in exact conformity with the project transmitted to you with those instructions, has this day been ratified by the Governor-General in Council, and is herewith transmitted to you, for the purpose of being exchanged for the corresponding instrument ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul.

3. The Governor-General in Council derives much satisfaction from the circumstance of the Goorka Government having acceded, without a reservation, to the terms prescribed by the Governor-General, inasmuch as those concessions which his Lordship in Council was prepared to yield as points of negotiation, will now possess the unequivocal form of a gratuitous and liberal relaxation from conditions already acceded to.

4. While, therefore, his Lordship in Council has ratified the treaty without alteration, and considers it (supposing, what he cannot doubt, that the Rajah will ratify the act of his agents) to be binding in its present form on the State of Nepaul, he is fully disposed to relinquish some of the advantages thus obtained, with a view to mark the liberal spirit in which the British Government is always desirous of acting towards States against which its arms have prevailed, to conciliate the good-will of the Government of Nepaul, and to

render

render it the interest of that State to maintain the relations so happily restored with the British Government.

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Secret Letter.
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No 11.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

5. With this view, the Governor-General in Council will proceed, without delay, to consider and digest the concessions which it may be expedient and practicable to make in favour of the Goorka Government. As some communication with the local authorities of the districts in the vicinity of which the probable subjects of concession are situated, as well as a report of your own sentiments on these points will be requisite, his Lordship in Council is not prepared at present to state the extent of concession which may be made. I am desired, however, to apprize you, generally, of the scope of his Lordship's views in this respect.

6. His Lordship in Council is willing to act up to the full extent of the declaration conveyed to you in my letter of the 10th of November, with regard to the relinquishment of those portions of the Terraie which we may not be bound by obligations to the inhabitants, or induced by considerations of paramount expediency, to retain. In order to determine the extent to which this principle is to be practically applied, the report which you were directed to furnish will be necessary; and I am directed to request that it may be transmitted with the least practicable delay. A reference will be made to the Judicial and Revenue authorities of the districts of Sarun and Tirlhoot, with a view to receive their sentiments regarding the degree in which the local interests committed to their charge will be affected, by the retention or restoration of any portions of the Terraie adjoining the frontier of their respective districts, which have been occupied by the British arms. A similar reference will be made to the local authorities of Purnea and Rungpore. All these officers will be apprized of the object which the Government has in view in these inquiries, and will be enjoined to bear in mind the liberal spirit in which it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council that the question should be considered.

7. In determining the limits of the respective States, attention must be paid to the selection, on all possible cases, of natural and well-defined boundary-marks, not liable to alteration or decay. When these cannot be had, as from the general course of the rivers in the Terraie and the distance of the forests, his Lordship apprehends will be the case, artificial boundary marks must be resorted to.

8. On the receipt of your report and those of the local officers referred to, his Lordship in Council will proceed without delay to fix the extent of the territory to be relinquished, and arrangements will be made for surveying, ascertaining, and indicating by permanent landmarks, the future boundary of the two States.

9. It will not escape you, that there is a practical advantage in not pushing our boundary too near to the line of the forest, as it would be very difficult to secure any of our districts, situated in that immediate vicinity, from the continual inroads of lawless gangs. The orders and sincere discouragement of the Nepaulese Government might be ineffectual to stop such outrages; yet we should look to that Government for the repression of these invasions, and the non-fulfilment of our expectation might be a source of difference between the two States.

10. With a view to augment the means of compensating to the Nepaulese Government for the unavoidable sacrifices they have made, the Governor-General in Council has had under his consideration the propriety of permitting that Government to retain a portion, or even the whole of the lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, which they occupied previously to the war. That territory, though not inconsiderable in point of revenue, is yet not of such magnitude, as to render its re-annexation to the dominions of the Honourable Company an object to be put in competition with that of reconciling the Goorka Government to the terms of the treaty, and thence contributing to ensure the permanency of peace between the two States.

11. Being one of the most important subjects in dispute between the two Governments, and having been the scene of that atrocious transaction which was the proximate cause of the war, the absolute and unqualified renunciation of all pretensions to that tract of country was a condition of peace, indispensa-

Bengal
Secret Letter,
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

ble to the honour and satisfaction of the British Government. That object being attained by the provisions of the second article of the treaty, the Government is now at liberty to consider whether the rigid enforcement of the stipulation may not be relaxed.

12. As already observed, the Governor-General in Council considers the financial view of the question to be of secondary importance, for the sacrifice, in that respect, cannot be material. You are aware, moreover, of the difficulties arising from the insalubrity of the climate of the Terraie of Bootwul, which oppose the effectual establishment of our authority in that tract. We have had melancholy experience of its influence on the health of our troops, and of the extreme difficulty felt by the Magistrate in procuring the services of efficient persons to act as officers of police. Expedients may be found for overcoming these embarrassments; but it is undeniable, that while they exist, they oppose a very serious impediment to the due introduction and enforcement of the authority of the British Government, and the operation of our system of administration within the limits of that country.

13. On a view of these considerations, combined with the object above stated, of carrying the principle of conciliation to the utmost extent compatible with more essential interests, it has appeared to the Governor-General in Council, that the lands in Bootwul, heretofore occupied by the Nepaulese, or such portion of them as it may not be desirable to re-annex to the district of Goruckpore, for the attainment of any particular object connected with the improvement of the police or revenue of the district, may with great propriety and advantage be relinquished to the Nepaulese, either without equivalent or on payment of a stipulated sum, inferior in amount to the estimated revenue, and to be set off against the amount of the pensions payable under the treaty, supposing the grant of those pensions not to be withdrawn, under the commutation sanctioned by a subsequent part of these instructions.

14. The objections to permitting the Nepaulese to retain lands below the Hills, in that quarter which induced the Governor-General in Council to reject a proposition made during your investigation in 1813, and subsequently revived in different stages of the negotiations for peace, are partly superseded by the considerations which influence the Government, in endeavouring, by concessions of this description, to render the terms of pacification less severe, and partly removed by the difference of circumstances under which it was acceded to. What the Government would not yield as a stipulation in favour of a party negotiating on equal terms, it may with safety and dignity, relinquish, as a gratuitous boon, to an enemy which has submitted to prescribed terms of pacification.

15. Your local knowledge of Bootwul will enable you to assist the judgment of the Government, with respect to the extent to which territory can be conveniently and safely relinquished to the Goorkas in that quarter; and I am directed to request that you will report your sentiments on the subject with the least practicable delay. Similar reports will be required from the Magistrate and the Collector of Goruckpore.

16. You will understand, from the tenour of the preceding paragraphs, that the Governor-General in Council is disposed and prepared to make sacrifices of territory, as far as may be reconcileable to any just view of interest, between the Koosi and the Rapti. Westward of that line no relinquishment of territory can take place, as the disposal of the low lands contiguous to the frontier of his Excellency the Vizier is necessary, for the accomplishment of a separate arrangement with his Excellency, which is in the contemplation of the Government.

17. You are authorized to signify, in general terms, to the Nepaulese agents, that the Governor-General in Council is disposed to give the most favourable consideration to the expectation expressed by themselves and their employers, that the rigour of the treaty will be relaxed. It will not be desirable, however, to express this disposition in such terms as to excite expectations which may not be fulfilled. Your knowledge of the extent of his Lordship's view will enable you to regulate your discourse, so as, on the one hand, to encourage and
reassure

reassure Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and on the other, to prevent him from entertaining or inspiring his Court with undue hopes.

18. This communication will, of course, not be made by you, until the ratifications shall have been exchanged, and you shall be satisfied that the Government of Nepaul has thoroughly understood, and is sincerely disposed to abide by those provisions of the treaty, which may be supposed to be most repugnant to its feelings. His Lordship in Council refers especially to the articles relative to Siccim, and to the mutual reception of accredited agents.

19. Should the course of conversation lead to inquiries as to the quarter in which territory may be yielded to the Goorkas, you will be careful to intimate that it will be limited to the part bounded by the Koosi and the Rapti.

20. His Lordship in Council approves of your having abstained from entering on any discussion of points of detail arising out of the treaty, and also of your having avoided referring to the Gooroo's proposition, reported in your despatch of the 3d of November, for giving up the pecuniary pensions, in return for our relinquishment of the low lands. When the latter point becomes a subject of conversation, however, it will be proper for you to recall the attention of the Gooroo to that proposition. You will naturally observe, that in proportion to the extent of territory in the Terraie to be relinquished to the Goorkas, the necessity for reimbursement to the Bharadars for the loss of their jagheers will diminish, and the grounds of the arrangement in question be weakened; and you will try to discover the inclination of the Gooroo and of his Court, to waive the whole, of part of the money payments, in return for territorial restitutions. Adverting, however, to the spirit in which the concessions stated in this letter are contemplated, and to the political advantages to be derived from placing the leading Bharadars of the Government of Nepaul in the condition of pensioners of the British Government, his Lordship in Council would not suffer any reluctance, on the part of the Gooroo, to renew or act up to his former proposition, to impede the arrangement now sanctioned. In discussing this subject with the Gooroo, you will advert to what is suggested in the thirteenth paragraph, relative to the fixing a tribute on account of Bootwul and Sheoraj.

21. The Governor-General in Council approves of your having apprized the officer commanding the Dinapore Division of the army, and Mr. Scott, of the signature of the treaty. Instructions adapted to the actual and probable situation of affairs will be issued to those officers without delay. It is not the intention of Government to order the troops to return until the receipt of the ratification of the treaty, and the execution of the arrangements immediately resulting from it, which will not, from their nature, be dependent on future investigation and discussion.

22. The arrangements connected with the affairs of Siccim will be conducted by Mr. Scott or Captain Latter, who has proceeded to rejoin his corps, and to resume the political charge with which he was formerly vested.

23. His Lordship in Council remarks, that you have deferred the insertion of the version of the treaty in the Hill language, and that you will depend on the assistance of Chunder Sekher Opadeea in rendering the treaty into that language. His Lordship in Council concludes that you have the means of checking any accidental or designed variations from the sense of the treaty which may occur in Chunder Sekher's translation, as it is obviously of essential importance that a perfect uniformity should exist in the construction which both parties put on every passage of the treaty. It also appears to his Lordship in Council, that the Hill version should be inserted in the treaties, previously to the exchange of the ratifications.

24. I am further directed to observe, that the date of the treaty is not included in the Persian version. This omission ought to be supplied before the exchange of the ratifications, and care should be taken to insert the date in the version in the Hill language.

25. I shall hereafter have the honour of addressing you on such points connected with the treaty, and necessarily reserved, until the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul shall be received. His Lordship in Council also suspends,
until

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(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government

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until that period, the transmission of a reply to the letter from the Rajah, which accompanied your despatch of the 29th November.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
9th December 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No 12.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To J. B. Elliott, Esq., Magistrate of Sarun.

Sir :

1. I am directed to inform you, that a treaty of peace between the Honourable Company and the State of Nepaul was signed at Seegowlee, on the 2d instant, between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw and accredited agents of the Rajah of Nepaul. The treaty has this day been ratified by the Governor-General in Council; and although time has not admitted of the exchange of the ratification, his Lordship in Council entertains no doubt, that the Rajah of Nepaul will confirm the act of his agents, and I am accordingly directed to communicate to you, without delay, the following instructions, relative to certain contemplated arrangements connected with the treaty.

2. Among other stipulations, the Government of Nepaul has renounced all pretensions to the lands which were the subject of dispute between the two States before the war, and has ceded to the Honourable Company all that part of the Terraie between the Koosi and the Gunduck, into which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction. Cessions have been made in other quarters, to which it is unnecessary to advert on the present occasion, as they are not comprehended in the arrangement that forms the subject of this despatch.

3. His Lordship in Council having, by the terms of the treaty as actually concluded, effected all those points, the concession of which by the State of Nepaul appeared to be essential to the honour, interests, or security of the British Government, it is now his Lordship's desire to endeavour to reconcile the mind of the Rajah and the principal personages of the Nepaulese administration, to the unavoidable sacrifices they have made, by relaxing, as far as a due regard to other objects will admit, the rigorous enforcement of the stipulation of the treaty.

4. This purpose, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, may in a great measure be accomplished, by permitting the Government of Nepaul to retain a portion of the lands actually in their possession, although ceded to the British Government by the provisions of the treaty. Among the lands to which this principle may be applied, his Lordship in Council is disposed to think that a considerable part, even of that portion of the Terraie which has been occupied by our arms, may be expediently included. The particular grounds of this opinion are more fully expressed in the enclosed extracts from instructions addressed, under date the 10th of November and under this date, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, which are transmitted for your information. In conformity to the intention intimated in the last-mentioned document, I am directed to request that you will report your opinion with regard to the extent to which the proposed concession may be carried, without injury to the local interest committed to your charge. A corresponding reference has been made to the Collector, with whom you will naturally communicate, in forming your opinion and preparing the reports required by these instructions. A similar communication has also been made to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot.

5. In considering this subject, you will not lose sight of the principal object of Government in the proposed arrangement, which is to carry the principle of restitution to the utmost extent, consistent with a due regard to more essential and permanent interests. You will also endeavour to adapt the demarcation which you may propose, as much as possible, to the physical divisions of the country, so as that, in all practicable cases, we may obtain a natural, compact, well defined, and permanent boundary. You will observe that a survey of the frontier, as it may now be fixed, is contemplated, in order to leave no room for question, regarding the common limits of the territories of the two States.

6. You

6. You will also bear in mind the particular circumstances of the Rajah of Bettceah with relation to the Nepaulese, and the mutual feeling of exasperation which is known to exist between the subjects and officers of that State and the inhabitants of the Rajah's estate. Your attention will, of course, be particularly directed to the means of preventing a recurrence of disputes between them, by the establishment of a well-defined boundary, as well as by the utmost vigilance in preventing the occurrence of new or the revival of old questions.

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—
(Enclosure No. 13.)
Letter from
Secretary
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7. It is, perhaps, superfluous to remark, that the Governor-General in Council entertains no intention of receding from the original line of boundary, by transferring to the Goorkas any territory possessed by the British Government before the war, or in which the Nepaulese authority may not have been actually established.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
9th December 1815.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Note.—The same to the Collector, and to the Magistrate and Collector of Tirhoot, with exception of the sixth paragraph.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

(Enclosure No. 14.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Sir :

1. I had the honour to receive your despatch (by express) of the 9th instant, together with the ratified treaty to which it referred ; and being in the daily hope of receiving back from Nepaul the corresponding instrument, ratified by the Rajah, in order to the formal exchange of ratifications being made, I have deferred addressing your relative to the termination, without effect, of the fifteen days stipulated for the above purpose : but a further delay, of a like nature, having subsequently occurred, and exceeded what might reasonably be allowed for the procrastinating habits of the Goorka Government, supposing that delay to have proceeded from such a cause, I cannot in duty longer continue to indulge expectation, without apprizing you of an intermediate event, which while it may serve in some measure to account for this seeming inattention, on the part of the Court of Catmandoo, to the act of its agents, may contribute towards relieving the suspense which will have been occasioned to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, in consequence of the protraction experienced in the receipt of the Rajah's ratification of the treaty of peace, the arrival of which, however, is still momentarily looked for by Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher:

2. On the evening of the 14th instant, while yet the term limited for the return of the ratified copy of the treaty from Nepaul had not wholly expired, Omakaunt, the son of Chunder Sekher Opadeea, deputed by Beem Sing with a message to Gujraj Misser, arrived here in five days from Catmandoo. The Gooroo introduced him to me on the following day, and on the 16th Omakaunt having accomplished the purpose for which he was deputed, returned to Nepaul. The object of Beem Sing's message was to prepare the Gooroo for the intervention of delay in the ratification of the treaty, and the reason assigned was, the time which would be requisite for enabling Beem Sing to remove the impressions, adverse to peace, which the insinuations of Ummer Sing Thappa (after the Gooroo's late return from Nepaul) had made on the minds of many of the Goorka Sirdars, it being necessary that the principal members of the State should be agreed, when the important act of affixing the Rajah's seal to the treaty was to be performed.

3. Ummer Sing Thappa, it would appear by the relation of Omakaunt, had placed that article of the treaty, relative to the pensions for certain Bharadars, in so odious a point of view, as to render those who should receive such pensions liable to the suspicion of becoming the partizans and agents of a Foreign State ; the wages of which they would receive in those pensions, under whatever name or form they might be paid. That Beem Sing might be prepared to overcome the scruples or real objections of those who opposed the ratification of the treaty, on the ground of Ummer Sing's interpretation of the above article, he required

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Letter from
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Fradshaw.

satisfactory assurances from the Gooroo, that some subsequent modification of that article would take place; on the principle of exchange of the money pensions for relinquishment of territory. The Gooroo always indulging sanguine hopes from the generosity of the British Government, neglected, as he declared to me, no opportunity of inculcating a similar confidence in the Rajah and Beem Sing, and with the view of giving strength to the hopes which he had excited, he deemed it advisable to introduce Omakaunt to me, although he was not instructed so to do, in order that this messenger might hear me confirm the ground on which those hopes were built. Being in possession of your instructions relative to the modified acceptance of the Gooroo's proposition, communicated in my despatch of the 3d ultimo, I did not hesitate to encourage, through Omakaunt, the reliance of the Rajah and Beem Sing on the favourable disposition of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to meet the wishes of the Court of Catmandoo, by such future alterations of that article as might serve the true interest of both States; and as far as I was warranted by the tenour of my instructions, I gave assurances that the Rajah's dependence on the generosity of the British Government would not be disappointed. I informed him, at the same time, that the treaty having been already concluded, no points of this nature ought now to stand in the way of prompt ratification; and I added that when the two States should again be in friendship, opportunities would never be wanting for acts of gratuitous kindness and compliances on the part of the British Government, the objects of which could not now be agitated without obstructing the great work of peace. The Gooroo and Chunder Sekher declared their perfect confidence in the sincerity of the communication I had made; and with this impression of it, after promising that he would return in ten days with the ratified treaty, Omakaunt, as before-mentioned, returned to Catmandoo.

4. This promise having, however, been regarded with the usual faith common to Goorka declarations, I deemed it now my duty to call in a formal manner upon the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher for the ratification of the treaty which they had signed. These agents (while they expressed much concern at the non-arrival of Omakaunt with the ratification within the promised period) evinced not the least symptom whatever of doubt relative to the latter event. The delay which had occurred they ascribed not to any disinclination or wavering on the part of the Rajah and his Minister, of whose perfect readiness to ratify the act which they had commanded, these agents felt a thorough conviction, but to the intrigues of Ummer Sing Thappa, who yet untaught, as they remarked, by the failure of the Bharadars, of Kamaon in the attempt to turn the negociation out of its legitimate channel, still pursued a like course, in the hope that the ratification, obstructed by means of procrastination, would render abortive what had already been done for the attainment of peace, and thus furnish some fortuitous occurrence to favour his acquisition of power, and remedy the loss of consequence in the State which his ill success to the north-west had occasioned, if it should not tend to lessen the ascendancy of Beem Sing, which it was foreseen would be confirmed by the conclusion of peace. But however conclusive to their minds this view of the opposition of parties in the Court of Catmandoo proved, the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher readily admitted, that it afforded no satisfaction to the British Government for so conspicuous a neglect of an observance held sacred in the intercourse of States. They owned the discredit which the want of punctuality in their Court, in this instance, had reflected on their proceedings: and aware of the character of Ummer Sing Thappa, and that any longer continuance here, in the expectation of the arrival of Omakaunt, would be trifling with a question of the most momentous importance to both States, they were of opinion with me, that the only course to be now pursued was by proceeding to Catmandoo, and becoming themselves the bearers of the ratified treaty from their own Court. A few hours only being requisite for the previous arrangements for their journey, they accordingly departed, at about noon to-day, for Nepaul, where they purpose making the shortest possible stay.

5. The report enjoined in your despatch of the 9th instant, relative to the portions of territory which it is proposed to relinquish to the Goorka Government, in the spirit of generosity declared by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, including also such portions of Terraie, under your instructions of the 10th ultimo, as might be relinquished in favour of the Gooroo's proposition, shall

shall be furnished with all possible despatch; and in order to give it due scope, as connected with my proceedings on this frontier, I purpose transmitting to you, at the same time, the documents composing my report on the Bara Pursa Terraie.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
28th December 1815.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th ultimo, received this morning by express.

2. The Governor-General in Council directs me to signify to you his entire approbation of the proceedings reported in that despatch, and his Lordship in Council does not renounce the hope that the treaty will be ultimately ratified by the Government of Nepaul. To provide for the opposite event, however, his Lordship in Council has judged it proper to direct the commencement of operations against that Power, if the ratification be not received by the 20th instant, about which date it is calculated that Gooroo Gujraj Misser may return from Catmandoo.

3. For your more particular information, I am directed to enclose a copy of a letter addressed, under this date, to the Adjutant-General.

4. You will perceive that it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council, that on the assumption of the actual command of the troops in the field, Sir David Ochterlony shall unite in his person both political and military authority; an arrangement suggested by obvious considerations of public convenience and expediency. You will be pleased, therefore, to transfer to Sir David Ochterlony, on receiving an application from him to that effect, all the documents and correspondence in your possession, relative to the past and pending negotiation with the Nepaulese Government or its agents, and you will refer to Sir David Ochterlony all communications connected with that branch of the public affairs which may be thenceforward received by you.

5. It is the desire of the Governor-General in Council to continue to avail himself of your services in the management of the conquered territory, and in such local negotiations and affairs as may arise out of that duty. You will also be pleased to complete the investigation and report required by the instructions of the 9th ultimo, regarding the portion of the conquered country which it may be practicable to restore to the Nepaulese Government, in the event of the establishment of peace on the condition of the treaty signed at Seegowlee.

6. In the event of the ratification of the treaty being received before these instructions reach you, or before Sir David Ochterlony shall have assumed the personal command of the troops in the field, you will, of course, consider them to be suspended.

7. It is scarcely necessary to add the desire of the Governor-General in Council, that your receipt of the ratified treaty may be communicated without delay to Sir David Ochterlony by express.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
5th January 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, Adjutant-General.

Sir:

1. In consequence of the delay which has occurred in the receipt of the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul of the treaty of peace signed at Seegowlee on the 2d ultimo, the Governor-General in Council has resolved to adopt a course

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Letter from
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to Government

(Enclosure No. 15.)

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(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

course of proceeding, calculated to produce an early decision on the part of the Court of Catmandoo, or to secure our interests against the consequences of the wavering counsels or deliberate bad faith of that Government.

2. I am accordingly instructed to convey to you the request of the Governor-General in Council, that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to direct Sir David Ochterlony to proceed without delay to the frontier of Sarun, and assume the personal command of the troops in advance, renewing and completing all the requisite preparations for prosecuting vigorous operations against the Goorka Power.

3. The tenour of the last advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw is not such as to preclude the expectation that the treaty will be ultimately ratified; and his Lordship in Council calculates, that the ratification may be received at Seegowlee, or at Sir David Ochterlony's Head-Quarters, by the 20th instant.

4. In the event of its not being received by that date, or of Sir David Ochterlony's not being in possession of authentic information that the treaty has actually been ratified, it is the request of his Lordship in Council, that the Major-General may be directed to commence operations without delay, and prosecute them without interruption, until the receipt of the ratified treaty, or until the accomplishment of the objects of the campaign, by the submission of the enemy to the conditions of peace, which will be hereafter prescribed.

5. His Excellency is further requested to take into his consideration the expediency of renewing preparations in other quarters, in the contemplation of a necessity for recommencing hostilities.

6. Sir David Ochterlony will be immediately vested with exclusive powers to conduct all political negotiations and arrangements connected with the operations of the force under his command, and generally with relation to the Government of Nepaul. Instructions for his guidance in that capacity will be transmitted to him without delay, and the requisite communication will be conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, whose functions will then be limited to the management of the conquered territory already under his charge, and to such local negotiations as may arise out of that duty.

7. In the event of the ratified treaty being received before Sir David Ochterlony shall be in possession of the Commander-in-Chief's instructions founded on this despatch, he will of course consider them to be superseded by that occasion: and should the ratification of the treaty be signified to Sir David Ochterlony in the earlier stage of actual military operations, such intimation is to produce an immediate cessation of hostilities; though at a more advanced point of the service, the present treaty would be deemed no longer admissible.

I have, &c.

Council Chamber,
5th January 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. You will receive instructions from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for proceeding to assume the personal command of the troops on the frontier of Sarun, and for the eventual commencement and prosecution of active operations against the Goorkas.

2. The Governor-General in Council having determined that the exclusive conduct of all political negotiations and arrangements connected with the operations of the force under your command, and generally with relation to the Goorka Government shall be vested in you, I am directed to inform you, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has been instructed, on application from you, to transfer to you all the documents and correspondence relating to past and pending negotiations with that Power. In the event of your so assuming the powers hereby designated to you, no time should be lost by you in apprizing the Goorka Government, that it is through you ~~alone any~~ further negotiation is to be

be conducted. I am directed to transmit to you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter addressed, under this date, to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, from which you will observe, that in the event of the ratification of the treaty being received before you are in possession of these instructions, or before you shall have assumed the personal command of the troops in the field, it is not intended to disturb the existing arrangement.

3. I shall have the honour to transmit to you, without delay, detailed instructions, for your guidance in the execution of the duty now assigned to you.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
5th January 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

Secret Letter
from Bengal,
12 Jan. 1816.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, and to transmit you copy of instructions despatched last night by express to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, in conformity with the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, conveyed in your despatch now acknowledged. His Excellency trusts the tenour of these instructions will meet the immediate views and objects of his Lordship in Council.

The subject of the fifth paragraph of your letter will receive due attention from the Commander-in-Chief, and a communication thereon be hereafter made, for the information of his Lordship in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort William,
6th January 1816.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding at Dinapore.

Sir :

1. The delay on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul in ratifying the treaty of peace which had been concluded and signed by his accredited agent at Seegowlee, on the 2d ultimo, has determined the Governor-General in Council to order that the preparations which have been so recently countermanded, in reliance on the good faith of the Court of Catmandoo, should be immediately and vigorously resumed in every department : I am accordingly directed to request you will be pleased to issue immediate orders, and to adopt every measure necessary for the resumption and early completion of those preparations, on the scale before directed and sanctioned.

2. His Lordship in Council having also determined this day to vest you with the political powers necessary to conduct all negotiations and arrangements connected with the operations of the force under your command, and with the State of Nepaul generally, has requested that the Commander-in-Chief would be pleased to instruct you to proceed and join the Head-Quarters of the Army now on the frontier, for the purpose of assuming charge of the political interests of Government in that quarter, and commencing active operations against the Goorka territories and power, should the ratification of the treaty not reach Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw or your Head-Quarters by the time specified in the instructions you will receive from the Secret Department, viz. the 20th instant, or should you not be in possession of authentic information that the treaty has actually been ratified.

3. In either of those events, allowing a sufficient time for a communication between Seegowlee or Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's station and your Head-Quarters, it is the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, founded on the instructions of the Governor-General in Council, that you immediately resume hostilities against the Goorka power, and prosecute them without intermission, until the accomplish-

(Enclosure No. 18.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

Secret Letter
from Bengal,
12 Jan. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

ment of the objects of the campaign, by the submission of the enemy to such conditions of peace as shall be hereafter prescribed.

4. In the event of the ratified treaty being received before you shall be in possession of the present instructions, you will, of course, consider them to be superseded by that occurrence; and should the ratification of the treaty be signified to you in the earlier stage of military operations, such intimation is to produce an immediate cessation of hostilities, though at a more advanced point of the service the present treaty could be no longer deemed admissible.

5. The Commander-in-Chief considers it of the utmost importance that you should repair in person to Persa, with as little delay as possible, accompanied or followed by his Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment, and such of the native troops as you may think proper to take from Dinapore. The light and battering trains, or such proportions of them as you shall judge advisable, should also be put in motion and advanced to the field dépôt at Betteeah.

6. His Excellency requests you will issue immediate orders for concentrating the corps of your division, in such position or positions as may, in your judgment, appear best calculated for forwarding the objects of the campaign, should the continued perfidy of the Nepaul Government render that measure unavoidable.

7. Those objects will not essentially differ from the plan of the last campaign, traced in my despatch to Major-General Marley of the 6th November 1814, which you will doubtless have received from your predecessor in command. They are briefly these:

8. To advance on the Muckwanpore valley, with a view to its occupation, the reduction of its forts, and the complete establishment of the British troops on the northern heights of Muckwanpore, and in the entire tract of the valley between the Rapti and the Baugmutty, before any attempt should be made to cross the Lama Danga into the valley of Nepaul.

9. To the valley of Muckwanpore there are stated to be three principal routes, which terminate on a line not more than sixteen miles long, operations on which three projections can be supported and assisted by other routes, susceptible of being made subservient to the former, in the combinations by which it may be determined to approach Muckwanpore. These subordinate routes are said to turn the enemy's principal passes, and such defences as he may have erected in them. During the last season he does not appear to have fortified them, although he certainly was prepared to expect us by that line of approach to the valley of Nepaul.

10. The route to the practicability of which the greatest credit attaches is that by the Baugmutty.

11. Upon the subject of these routes and the different passes leading into Nepaul, between the Baugmutty and Rapti, and including that by the former river, you will receive the most minute information from Lieutenant Pickersgill, in charge of the guide and intelligence department, and whom it is his Excellency's intention should be appointed Assistant Quarter-Master-General to the army under your command, in the event of the recurrence of hostilities, and you will be pleased to appoint him to act in that event.

12. In addition to the direct advance upon the Muckwanpore valley with the main division under your personal command, the Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that the greatest advantage would result to our cause, and the most essential support be given to the advance and operations of your division, by an invasion of the valley of the Rapti, over the heights of Sheo Maissur, from our post at Ramnuggur.

13. Adverting to the proximity of this valley to the principal seat of the enemy's power and resources, and that some of his most essential communications with his remaining western provinces pass through it, the Commander-in-Chief would consider it unadvisable that a detachment less than five thousand men, or five battalions of Native Infantry with ten field-pieces, should enter the valley. To obtain this force of infantry, the Commander-in-Chief authorizes you

you to apply without delay to Major-General J. S. Wood for three battalions of Native Infantry from his division, to march upon Ramnuggur, which joined with the two battalions now there will give the force required.

Secret Letter
from Bengal,
12 Jan. 1816.

14. The hill of Sheo Misser, at present inefficiently guarded by some people or troops belonging to the Rajah of Ramnuggur, should be occupied by a detachment from our post near that town, and fortified, as soon as the measure can be adopted, without prematurely exciting the attention of the Goorkas to our designs on the Valley. It was reconnoitred, and a sketch of it taken from Sheo Misser, by Lieutenant Pickersgill, under the Commander-in-Chief's orders, in November last. That officer will be able to afford you useful information, as to the military localities and importance of this tract of the enemy's possessions.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

15. Instructions, to the effect described in the thirteenth paragraph, will be transmitted to Major-General J. S. Wood direct from Head-Quarters, and he will be moreover directed to hold the remainder of his disposable force in readiness to advance again to the frontier, on receiving intimation from you of the non-arrival of the ratification of the treaty by the period specified.

16. In the event of the recurrence of hostilities being rendered inevitable by the protracted evasions and delays of a faithless enemy, the Commander-in-Chief recommends to your earliest attention and consideration, the expulsion of the enemy's force from the Terraie, and all the lands he now holds below the hills. It may be necessary, in view to this end, to concentrate the greater part of the Rohillah cavalry, and to apply to Major-General Wood for a further reinforcement from the second corps.

17. You will be pleased to assume the command of the troops to the eastward of the Koosi, and to direct Captain Latter to report to you under authority of this letter. Similar orders will be sent from Head-Quarters. As no offensive operations can for the present be undertaken on that frontier, his Excellency sees no objections to the first battalion of the Twenty-first, now at Kissen Gunge, being ordered to join your division without delay.

18. The Commander-in-Chief authorizes you to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for brigading the army when it is collected, before which time his Excellency presumes the treaty must be ratified or hostilities become inevitable. The arrangements which, under the latter circumstance, you may find it necessary to make without reference to Head-Quarters, will, of course, be subject to his Excellency's further orders and confirmation.

19. You will be pleased to consider yourself authorized to sanction any expence in the different departments necessary to give effect to the instructions now transmitted you. The scale of the Commissariat and Artillery equipments is to be the same as ordered antecedently to the discontinuance of the late preparations for a second campaign.

20. You will countermand or recall should you think it necessary and there be yet time, the detachments that were ordered down in the expectation.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
5th January 1816.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

SECRET LETTER from BENGAL,

Dated the 21st February 1816.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

1. In our despatch of the 12th ultimo, we apprized your Honourable Committee of the actual state of the negotiation with the Government of Nepal, and the probability of our being compelled to resume military operations against that Power, together with the renewal of preparations for that eventual purpose.

2. We are concerned to state, that the persevering refusal of the Government of Nepal to ratify the treaty signed at Secgowlee, has compelled us to proceed to carry the projected operations into effect; and the campaign has been opened

by

Bengal
Secret Letter.
21 Feb. 1816.

by the advance of a portion of the force under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, through the great Saul forest, to the foot of the pass of Buhiaiki leading directly into the valley of Muckwanpore. Two separate columns were to advance respectively by the channel of the Baugmutty on the right, and by the valley of the Rapti on the left of the pass, by which the force under the personal command of Sir David Ochterlony is to penetrate the range of hills; and we have reason to suppose, though no advices of the fact have been received, that they also have moved towards their destined points.

3. Sir David Ochterlony experienced no opposition in his passage of the forest, his report of which operation is enclosed; nor is there any certain account of the position of the enemy's force. Sir David Ochterlony, on the date of the last advices, was occupied in forming a *dépôt*, and strengthening a position at the foot of the pass, to secure his communications, after the completion of which he would advance. We shall have the honour to transmit copies of any further reports that may be received previously to the close of the present despatches.

4. The enclosed copies of correspondence with the Adjutant-General and Sir David Ochterlony, will put your Honourable Committee in possession of every circumstance that has occurred since the date of our last despatch relative to the progress of the military preparations. To that series of documents is added the copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General, dated the 28th November 1815, detailing the arrangements adopted and contemplated by the Commander-in-Chief, for the prosecution of a second campaign against the Goorkas, and which though subsequently suspended, corresponds in principle, and with scarcely any variation in detail, with those actually in progress.

5. For more convenient reference, separate returns of the force under Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and of those which are assembling under the command of Major-General John Wood and Colonel Nicolls, respectively, are enclosed.

6. In the thirty-fifth paragraph of our despatch of the 12th of January, we stated our intention to prepare instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, for his guidance in the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements with which he was charged. A copy of those instructions, bearing date the 13th of January, is enclosed; together with a copy of the English draft of a letter from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, referred to in those instructions.

7. It will not be necessary to occupy the time of your Honourable Committee, by a recital of the substance of the instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, which are framed on the basis of those which were issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw previously to the commencement of the last campaign, and referred to in the one hundred and seventy-ninth and following paragraphs of the Governor-General's despatch of the 2d of August 1815, varied according to the alteration of circumstances.

8. It was not practicable to anticipate the exact nature of every case in which Sir David Ochterlony might be required to exercise the political powers vested in him, or the questions which he might have to decide, at a moment when a reference for orders would be impracticable. The principal object, therefore, in drawing his instructions, was to state, with clearness and precision, the views entertained by us in the event of the success of our operations, and the general principles by which our proceedings would be regulated in their several stages, and in the different supposable cases which we were able to contemplate, and to leave to Sir David Ochterlony, in whose judgment, talents, and zeal, we repose entire confidence, an ample latitude of discretion, in the application of those principles to the circumstances in which he might be called on to act. We have, at the same time, endeavoured to guard against the possibility of any embarrassment, arising from the premature formation of any final arrangement, by leaving open to future consideration and decision such questions as would admit of that course of proceeding. We trust that the tenour of these instructions will be honoured with the approbation of your Honourable Committee.

9. Your Honourable Committee will have observed, that the force to be assembled at Seetapora, in Oude, under the command of Colonel Nicolls, of his

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

his Majesty's Fourteenth Regiment, Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's Forces in India, is intended to act against the Western Goorka provinces of Dootee, Suleeanee, and Acham, and eventually to prosecute further operations in aid of those of Sir David Ochterlony's division. With these operations it will probably become expedient to combine political negotiations and arrangements, directed to the objects of uniting in our cause the inhabitants of the provinces, and the representatives of the ancient ruling families, or such of the Goorka chiefs and governors of provinces as may be disposed to withdraw from their allegiance to that Government, and unite their interests with ours. Among the latter, Choutra Bum Sah, and his brother, Roodher Beer Sah, with whom negotiations were so long depending during the past year, will attract our attention in a primary degree: and we deem it by no means improbable, that those chiefs, should they find they have no means of successful resistance, will readily enter on a negotiation, on the basis formerly discussed, of being rendered the independent rulers, under our protection, of the countries which they now govern on the part of the State of Nepaul.

10. We have determined to avail ourselves of the experienced talents, judgment, and prudence of Mr. Gardner, who so successfully conducted the political branch of our measures in Kamaon in the last campaign, in the conduct of these arrangements; and we have accordingly directed him to repair to Colonel Nicolls' camp. A copy of the instructions issued to Mr. Gardner, for his guidance in the execution of this service, is enclosed, for the information of your Honourable Committee.

11. The force assembled under the command of Major-General John Wood, at Loutan in Goruckpore, is intended rather to act as a corps of observation, to create a partial diversion in favour of the other divisions, than to be employed in active operations within the hills; circumstances, of which, if they occur, we shall be prepared to avail ourselves, may however lead to the more active employment of that force, which in such an event will probably operate in the direction of Palpa and Tonsēin, and eventually the more eastern possessions of the Goorkas.

12. It only remains to lay before your Honourable Committee a statement of the communications between the Goorka negociators and Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and subsequently Sir David Ochterlony, which have terminated in the state of affairs described at the commencement of this despatch.

13. The enclosed copies of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches of the 24th and 25th of January, contain the statement of what passed between that officer and Gooroo Gujraj Misser, on the return of the latter from Catmandoo, whither (as reported in the sixth paragraph of our despatch of the 12th of January) he had proceeded, in the professed expectation of effecting the ratification of the treaty. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that instead of being prepared to ratify the treaty, the Court of Catmandoo persisted in demanding the restitution of territory (designating specifically the Terraie, between the Koosi and the Gunduck) in exchange for the proposed pensions. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw having signified to the Gooroo that the non-arrival of the treaty had terminated the negotiation as far as he was concerned, referred the Gooroo to Sir David Ochterlony, on whom the conduct of all political negotiations and affairs between the British and Nepaulese Governments had now devolved.

14. Sir David Ochterlony, on being apprized of the return of Gujraj Misser without the treaty, transmitted to him the letter from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, an English copy of which forms Enclosure No. 9, of this despatch, with directions to forward it to Catmandoo, intimating to the Gooroo at the same time, that his further residence in the British camp was unnecessary, and that he might withdraw either to Catmandoo or to Benares. The Gooroo, in reply, stated, that he had forwarded the Governor-General's letter, and had previously deputed Chunder Sekher Opadeea to Catmandoo, to apprise the Rajah of the actual state of affairs: that on that person's return, Sir David Ochterlony should be apprized of the result of his mission; and that, for himself, he could not depart, until he should have an interview with Sir David Ochterlony. Copies of those letters are among the series of Sir David Ochterlony's

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lony's despatches, which forms a number in the packet. Gooroo Gujraj Misser remained at Seegowlee; and after Sir David Ochterlony's advance to Buhahkoh he repaired thither, accompanied by Chunder Sekher, who had in the meanwhile returned from Catmandoo. It appeared that Chunder Sekher's deputation to Catmandoo was equally fruitless with the preceding visit of the Gooroo, the ratification being still withheld, and the only proposition they were authorized to make being the exchange of the pensions for a specified portion of territory, now indicated as that part of the Terraie lying between the Ooneeah and Koosi rivers, or the payments being made to the Rajah instead of being divided among the Bharadars. To the latter proposition Sir David Ochterlony observed, that it was immaterial to the British Government how the money was appropriated; and to the former, that if the treaty were ratified, he was assured the wish of the Court of Catmandoo would be met by the British Government as far as possible; but that the ratified treaty being still withheld, his instructions precluded him from continuing the negotiation. He accordingly dismissed the Vakeels and directed them to depart from his camp. A copy of Sir David Ochterlony's despatch, reporting the circumstances above recited, is enclosed.

15. The remaining points adverted to in Sir David Ochterlony's despatches, and in the replies addressed to that officer, and the corresponding instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, do not require to be particularly adverted to. Your Honourable Committee will perceive with regret, the reserve and want of cordiality manifested by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, which we were compelled to notice with reprehension. We trust that the effect of our observations on that subject will be, to prevent any inconvenience arising to the public service from that officer's procedure.

16. In order to complete the information of your Honourable Committee on the subject to which this despatch refers, we have the honour to enclose a copy of the correspondence which has passed with Captain Latter, relative to the situation and affairs of the Rajah of Siccim, since the date of our last despatch. Your Honourable Committee will be pleased to observe, that every object of national interest involved in our connexion with that petty State, and in the establishment of a barrier against the extension of the Goorka conquests to the eastward, is provided for by the stipulations of the proposed treaty directed to those objects. The disposition and conduct of the Rajah of Siccim and his chiefs and subjects, generally appear to be, in every respect, what is to be desired, and we do not doubt that we shall find in that State, a zealous, and, as far as its means will allow, an useful ally, in the event of a protracted war with the Goorkas.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
21st February 1816.

(Signed) MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCH. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

P.S. We have the honour to transmit the enclosed copies of despatches from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony and Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, commanding the fourth brigade of the division under the Major-General's command, from which your Honourable Committee will observe, that Sir David Ochterlony has succeeded in penetrating through the first range of hills into the valley of Muckwanpore. Subsequent advices from Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet state his being in possession of the third stockade mentioned in his letter.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Major Nicol.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

By desire of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit the copy of a despatch received from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, dated the 9th instant, from Bichakor, which his Excellency requests you will

will be so good as to submit to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
19th February 1816.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

I beg you will report to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that after providing for the security of my dépôt at Semra Bassa, by throwing up a stockaded work, and leaving five companies of the second battalion of the Ninth Native Infantry, and two six-pounders, under Major M'Namara, I advanced this morning, at seven o'clock, with the Third Infantry Brigade, four six-pounders, and four three-pounder mountain-guns, through the forest, and am happy to state that I arrived without molestation or accident, at half-past three o'clock P. M., at Bichakor, where I have taken up a position in the channel of the nullah of that name, and I expect to be joined to-morrow by the fourth brigade and the remaining field and mountain trains, leaving the battering ordnance and heavy howitzers and mortars, for the present, under cover of the works at Semra Bassa.

The road we found to be, as generally described, a mere pathway, and it was with considerable labour and exertion that the guns have been brought up. An adequate idea of the excessive thickness of the grass jungle, and the closeness and lofty size of the saul and other trees composing the wilderness we have come through, can only be formed from personal observation, as it certainly baffles description; and I cannot sufficiently express my astonishment at the total want of opposition we have experienced in passing a tract of twelve miles, in every part of which the enemy had such ample means of annoying us and disputing our progress.

My last accounts from Colonels Kelly and Nicolls state the junction of the corps composing their respective columns, and their expectation of advancing to-morrow towards the passes opposite to them.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bichakor,
9th February 1816,
7 P. M.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General.

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a despatch* from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, acknowledging the receipt of the instructions from this department for immediate resumption of preparations for hostilities, and detailing the arrangements he had in consequence adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief has intimated to the Major-General his approbation of the measures; and adverting to the advanced state of the season, has requested him generally to adopt all military arrangements connected with the object in view, which circumstances may render necessary, and the delay of referring to Head-Quarters for orders regarding which would be injurious to the public interests.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
20th January 1816.

(Signed) C. STUART,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

To

* Dated 11th January 1816.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
21 Feb. 1816.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Colonel G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, yesterday morning, of your despatch of the 5th instant, by express, directing an immediate resumption of preparations for hostilities against the Nepaulese Government, unless the ratification of the treaty of peace entered into with Colonel Bradshaw by the accredited agent of that State should be received by a certain date.

In obedience to these instructions, I have issued orders to the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments, for completing the preparation for service on the scale formerly directed with the utmost practicable expedition; and, in the prosecution of the other points referred to in your letter, have addressed Major-General J. S. Wood, commanding the Benares district, to detach to Ramnuggur, *viâ* Bettceah, three battalions of Native Infantry, with their guns and equipments, transmitting, as my authority for the requisition, copies of paragraphs twelfth and thirteenth of your letter under reply.

You will, however, by this time, be aware of the event which took place at Sheomaissur on the 2d instant, which renders, for the present, the measure directed in the fourteenth paragraph of your letter impracticable. On this subject, as well as on a variety of others connected with the eventual prosecution of hostilities, I shall do myself the honour of addressing you more at large on the earliest opportunity, after making myself more thoroughly acquainted with local and other circumstances.

Major Latter has been recalled, with the right wing, first battalion, Thirtieth Native Infantry, by express; and I am in hopes that he will be able to return to Dinapore by the end of the present month.

I have further to report, that a portion of the battering train, with five companies of the second battalion of the Ninth Native Infantry, and Captain Baines's company of Pioneers, will cross the Ganges at Hajeeapore on the 12th and 13th instant, on which latter day I purpose to quit this place, and either to accompany or precede the above detachment to Persa, *viâ* Seegowlee.

His Majesty's Eighty-seventh regiment, and the left wing, second battalion Fourth Native Infantry, will also cross the Ganges in the course of a very few (say four) days, or as soon as the requisite carriage and equipments can be supplied by the Commissariat, and proceeding by Sherepore, Bhugwunpore, &c. will join the main body of the troops in the vicinity of Persa, to which position I shall direct Colonel Kelly's detachment to move, about the time the train, &c. approaches that place.

To enable me to draw the whole of the regulars from Dinapore, I have applied to the Magistrate at Patna for a detachment of the provincial battalion at that place, similar to what was furnished last year on a like emergency.*

The fortified *dépôt* at Bettceah having fallen into decay from the effects of the rains, I have directed Lieutenant Lindsay, of Engineers, to repair the works there, and furnished him with an advance of money, and the services of a company of Pioneers from Ramnuggur.

I have it in contemplation, with reference to availing myself of the facilities of the passage by the Bhaugmutty River, to concentrate the troops at Janickpore and Bhugwunpore, at the latter place leaving Colonel Gregory with six companies of the first battalion Twelfth Native Infantry in his present situation, reinforced by some more cavalry and five companies of the second battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry from Kissengunge, and the remainder of that corps will be posted at Nautpore. This subject I must also leave to be more particularly noticed hereafter.

I beg leave to draw your attention to there being no specific instructions in your letter respecting the General Medical Staff to be attached to the troops, in case of proceeding to hostilities, and request the favour of your consideration to this circumstance.

I have, &c.

Dinapore,
11th January 1816.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.
(Enclosure)

* This requisition has been complied with by a detachment of two hundred men.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General.

1. I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you the accompanying draft of a General Order relating to the brigading of the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field, under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and to the different appointments and arrangements connected with the subject, which his Excellency requests you will lay before the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

2. Some of the appointments included in the order have already been sanctioned, and have been inserted for the sake of distinctness, and most of the arrangements are generally those which have, on similar and late occasions, been authorized by Government; with which consideration, his Excellency now deems it necessary only to bring under the particular notice of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, such part of the arrangement as appears at this period to require the further sanction of Government, as not having been formerly authorized for the Dinapore division of the army in the field.

3. These, the Commander-in-Chief desires me to observe, are as follows.

Secretary to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.

Extra Aide-de-Camp to Sir D. Ochterlony.

Assistant Quarter-Master-General.

Acting Aide-de-Camp to the Officers commanding First and Second Brigades.

The provision made for the Medical Attendance of the Staff attached to the division.

4. With respect to the first, as a Secretary has, on former occasions, been allowed to officers in command of divisions, in strength far below that of the force under the Major-General, the Commander-in-Chief has no doubt but that his Lordship in Council will consider it not less due to Major-General Ochterlony's situation, than to the extensive duties he has to conduct, that he should have the aid of a staff officer of this description.

5. With reference to similar considerations, the Commander-in-Chief is satisfied, that an extra Aide-de-Camp is necessary to enable the Major-General to carry on the multifarious details of the important command entrusted to him; and, on this ground, his Excellency has no hesitation in recommending the appointment to the favourable consideration of Government, assured that his Lordship in Council will feel disposed, as far as practicable, to consult the wishes and the convenience of an officer selected for a situation of high trust and importance.

6. Lieutenant Pointz, the officer recommended for the situation, was severely wounded during the early operations of the last campaign, on the Goruckpore frontier, and being compelled by ill health to leave his corps for the purpose of proceeding to the Presidency, arrived at Dinapore, where finding that hostilities were likely to be renewed, he solicited, as the surest way of participating in the expected service, to be allowed to accompany Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to the frontier.

7. In explanation of the circumstances which have induced Major-General Ochterlony to recommend that an Aide-de-Camp be allowed to the officers commanding the First and Second Brigades, and his Excellency to give his support to the arrangement, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying extract from the Major-General's letter, dated the 29th ultimo, which, with the additional extract from a letter dated the 26th ultimo, shewing the object which these Brigades are destined to effect, will, the Commander-in-Chief hopes, preclude the necessity for his occupying the time of Government by any additional observations on the subject.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)
Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General.

8. The necessity of providing for the Medical attendance of the Staff Officer attached to the Division of the Army in the Field is too obvious to require any explanation.

9. To an army of the strength of that commanded by Major-General Sir D Ochterlony, and employed on so arduous a service, some officer to conduct the duties of the Quarter-Master-General's department appears to the Commander-in-Chief to be essentially necessary; and an Assistant Quarter-Master-General having, in 1814, been allowed to the force then assembled under Major-General Marshall for service against the Machery Rajah, his Excellency trusts that the same appointment will be sanctioned on the present occasion.

10. Having now submitted all the observations on the subject which occur to the Commander-in-Chief to be requisite, I am desirous to request you will express to the Governor-General in Council his Lordship's hope, that the whole arrangement will experience the sanction of Government, on learning which his Excellency will give publicity to it in General Orders.

11. Some subsidiary points connected with the movements of the Dinapore Division of Army will hereafter be brought under the notice of the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
9th February 1816.

(Signed) C. STUART,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS by the Commander-in-Chief.

With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to publish the under-mentioned arrangements for brigading the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field, under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

Assistant-Adjutant-General Captain W. L. Watson.

Twenty-second Regiment Native Infantry :

Assistant Quarter-Master General Lieutenant Pickersgill.

Twenty-fourth Regiment Native Infantry :

Paymaster to the Division in the Field, Captain Andree, Fourth Regiment.

Major of Brigade..... Captain Baldock.

Field Engineer..... Captain Tickell.

Assistant Field Engineers { Lieutenant Peckett,
Lieutenant Lindsay.

Superintending Surgeon Mr. Superintending Surgeon Gillman.

Field Surgeon Mr. Surgeon Proctor, Eighteenth Regiment.

Medical Store-keeper Mr. Assistant Surgeon Morrieson.

Post-master in the Field Captain E. Cartwright Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Secretary to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony :..... Captain E. Cartwright, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Extra Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony Lieutenant Pointz, his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment.

First Brigade :

Colonel W. Kelly, his Majesty's Twenty-fourth regiment, to command.
Major of Brigade..... Lieutenant G. Casement, Twenty first Regiment Native Infantry.

Brigade Quarter-Master Lieutenant H. Maxwell, Chumparun Light Infantry.

His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Foot, First battalion Eighteenth Regiment, Divisions of the First and Second battalions Twenty-first Regiment Native Infantry, Chumparun Light Infantry.

Second

Second Brigade :

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Nicol, his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment, to command.
 Major of Brigade Lieutenant J. Hay, Pioneers.
 Brigade Quarter-Master Lieutenant D. Williamson, Twenty-first Regiment Native Infantry.

His Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment of Foot, Fifth and Eighth Grenadier Battalions; First battalion Eighth and Second battalion Eighteenth Regiment Native Infantry.

Third Brigade :

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Miller, his Majesty's Eighty-seventh Foot, to command.
 Major of Brigade Captain K. A. C. Watson, Twenty-second Regiment Native Infantry.
 Brigade Quarter-Master Lieutenant C. D. Aplin, Pioneers.

His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment of Foot, Second battalion Twelfth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fifth Regiments Native Infantry.

Fourth Brigade :

Colonel Dick, Ninth Regiment Native Infantry, to command.

Major of Brigade Lieutenant Goad, Twenty-fifth Regiment Native Infantry.

Brigade Quarter-Master Lieutenant Purvis, Thirtieth Regiment.

Second battalion Fourth, Eighth, Ninth, and Fifteenth and right wing First battalion Thirtieth Regiments Native Infantry.

Until the arrival of Colonel Dick, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, Eighth Regiment Native Infantry, is to have temporary charge of the Fourth Brigade.

In consideration of the particular circumstances connected with the service on which the First and Second brigades are likely to be employed, the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased, as a special case, to attach an acting Aide-de Camp to the Officers commanding these brigades, and to appoint the under-mentioned officers to the situation.

Ensign Smith, his Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment of Foot, to be acting Aide-de-Camp to Colonel Kelly, commanding First brigade.

Lieutenant Harvey, his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment, to be Acting Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-Colonel Nicol, commanding Second Brigade.

A field hospital is allowed for the Dinapore division of the Army in the Field.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon George Rankin is directed to afford medical attendance to the staff officers of the division.

Such of the foregoing appointments and arrangements as are extra to the fixed establishment of the army, are to have effect from the date on which, they were severally directed to assume the duties of them by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

(Signed) C. STUART,
 Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to the Adjutant-General, under date the 26th January 1816.

Letter from
 Sir D. Ochterlony.

Par. 5. The First Brigade under Colonel Kelly, which will ultimately form the column to proceed by the Baugmutty route for the attack of Huryhurpore, will consist of the troops now at Bhugwanpore, joined by his Majesty's Twenty-fourth foot, and the right wing of the First battalion of the Twenty-first from Kishengunge, which I have ordered to come on, instead of joining Colonel Gregory at Janickpore, as intimated in my report of the 11th instant; it appearing that the Colonel has detained the four companies of the First battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry, which I had desired him to send with the troops I called from his force to Bhugwanpore. The Second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Native Infantry will be withdrawn from that post, as will be noticed hereafter.

6. Colonel

Bengal
 Secret Letter,
 21 Feb. 1816.
 —
 (Enclosure No. 3.)
 General Order.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

6. Colonel Kelly's force will amount to ten companies of European Infantry, thirty-two of Native Infantry, one of Pioneers, with a fourth part of the light and mountain artillery of the division; and for the eventual service of this column, I intend to place two eighteen-pounders and two eight-inch howitzers in dépôt at Bhugwanpore, where a strong work has been raised for the protection of these and the commissariat stores.

7. The second Brigade, under Colonel Nicol, will consist of the corps now at Ramnuggur, joined by his Majesty's Sixty-sixth Regiment, the Fifth Grenadier Battalion, in progress from Azimgurh, and the Second battalion of the Eighteenth Native Infantry, which was detached by Colonel Kelly on Major Lumley's requisition, whilst I was on the way from Dinapore.

8. This brigade having for its object the invasion of the valley of the Raptee and the western line of operations, has been formed on the largest scale, and will amount to five complete corps, with one-fourth of the light and mountain artillery, pioneers, &c. &c. But the information I now possess respecting the probable nature of the service in that quarter, does not hold out a similar necessity to that which exists towards the eastward, for placing any part of the heavy ordnance nearer to the scene of Colonel Nicol's intended operations, than the dépôt which I propose to establish near Persa, for the support of the central columns under my immediate command, as communications are stated to exist, of a nature calculated to suit the object of supplying Colonel Nicol with battering ordnance, if necessary, with very little delay, as far as relates to distance.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

EXTRACT from a Letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony to the Adjutant-General under date the 29th January 1816.

1. Respecting the order appointing personal staff to Brigadiers Kelly and Nicol, I have been prompted to this, after the most mature and deliberate reflexion, and on a consideration of the extensive and confidential correspondence which those officers will have to carry on, when employed separately, in the details of which, the services of neither of their brigade staff can be available, without taking off their time and attention from the more active and important duties devolving upon them, in the various circumstances of active and detached service, in a close, difficult, and mountainous country, and from a want of knowledge in the vernacular language of the country on the part of their brigadiers. Independently of which, these officers being strangers to their respective superiors, it cannot be expected, nor would it be consistent with delicacy to require, that they should at once be admitted to their unreserved confidence, the necessary consequence of their being employed in preparing their correspondence and reports. These remarks apply generally to the subject: but I would also beg leave to observe, that Colonel Kelly's promotion to the rank of a general officer by the first brevet (a circumstance generally believed to have occurred already), seems to point out the propriety of the present measure, in his particular case, in the most obvious manner; and the very recent arrival in this country of Brigadier Nicol, appears to warrant the expediency of extending the same to him.

2. In reference to my Division Order appointing a Post-master, I have already observed on the state in which I found the dawks on this frontier; and I then did myself the honour of soliciting his Excellency's permission to have military dawks established throughout the division. I can now, with confidence and satisfaction state, in further argument favouring this arrangement, that since the adoption of the measure, the difference in my receipt of communications from all quarters has been astonishing: in some instances, the periods being one-half of those formerly taken up in the transit of despatches, more particularly those from Patna to my Head-Quarters, which being the route by which I receive his Excellency's commands, enhances greatly the value of the modification introduced into this department.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department

Sir :

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to transmit to you, for the purpose of being laid before the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of a letter, dated the 29th ultimo, from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, recommending, for the reasons therein stated, that Captain Hay, commanding the Chumparun Light Infantry Corps, may be permitted to entertain natives of Nepaul who may come over to us during the present service, and suggesting the expediency of embodying such further number of deserters as shall come over.

The Commander-in-Chief, considering it extremely desirable to encourage the defection among the enemy's troops, and anxious that no time should be lost in carrying the measure into execution, as on its early adoption its success so much depends, has instructed Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to authorize Captain Hay to fill up the vacancies in his present Mountaineer company, and eventually to raise a second Mountaineer company from men of the description above alluded to, and also to embody whatever additional number of men he shall be able to obtain from the same source.

In explanation of the instructions which the Commander-in-Chief has directed to be given to the Major-General on the subject, I am desired by his Excellency to request you will lay before the Governor-General in Council the accompanying copy of a letter dated the 12th instant, addressed to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, in submitting which the Commander-in-Chief requests you will express to his Lordship in Council his hope, that the policy of the measure will secure to it the sanction of Government, in which event his Excellency begs leave to suggest that the necessary communication on the subject may be made to the Office of Audit.

The enclosure referred to in Major-General Sir David Ochterlony's letter being of no importance, it has not been thought necessary to trouble Government with it.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
13th February 1816.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I request you will submit to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, the enclosed extract from a private letter addressed by Captain C. P. Hay, commanding the Chumparun Light Infantry Local Battalion to Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General, applying for my permission to entertain natives of Nepaul who may, in the course of the present service, come over to us, to fill up vacancies in the Chumparun Battalion.

Adverting to the great success experienced to the westward last campaign, in drawing over a large proportion of the enemy's troops, and to the manifest advantages likely to be afforded to the intelligence department of the army by securing the services of a body of this description of troops, and further encouraged by the character which Captain Hay gives of the fidelity and general efficiency of the company of Mountaineers attached to his corps experimentally, I have been induced to accord my assent to that officer's proposition, under precautionary injunctions, until the pleasure of his Excellency may be received.

The fact of a small party of the enemy's troops, consisting of a Havildar and four of their regular Sepoys, having come to my camp for service, stating, as their reason for the step they have taken, that they had long suffered from privations and scarcity of pay, holds out a reasonable prospect of our being able to embody considerable numbers, if encouragement be held out to them,

[10 N]

and

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Acting
Adjutant-General

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 4.)
Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

and I wish to be early favoured with his Lordship's commands on this subject, and whether I may, by way of encouragement, promulgate and hold out the scale of allowances fixed by General Orders of the 26th August last, for the Nusseeree, Sirmore, and Kamaon battalions, as to be extended to such as may join our cause.

Should his Lordship approve of the measure here submitted, I am in hopes, with the assistance of Sooba Loll Suhaee, and a small party of intelligent Goorkas, whom I expect to join me from the First Nusseeree Corps in a few days,* to extend this defection among the enemy's troops very considerably, and they may be embodied separately under intelligent European officers, or made over to form part of the fixed establishment of the local battalions on this frontier, as may be deemed most expedient.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bullwee,
29th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

Letter from
Acting
Adjutant-General.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, Dinapore Frontier.

Sir:

I have the honour, by order of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, with its enclosure, from Captain Hay, commanding Chumparun Light Infantry Corps, relating to the enlisting and embodying natives of Nepal, who in the course of the present service shall come over to us.

The Commander-in-Chief considering it highly expedient to encourage the defection among the troops of the enemy, by receiving into our pay such men of the description mentioned by you who shall come over to us, authorizes Captain Hay to entertain and enrol on the strength of his corps a number of the Hill men sufficient to complete his Mountaineer company, and if deemed expedient by you, for the formation of an additional company of Mountaineers from the same source, keeping in view that this company, if permanently retained, will, as suggested by Captain Hay, be substituted in the place of one of the present battalion companies.

Should, as expected by you, the defection among the enemy's troops take place to any extent, the Commander-in-Chief also authorizes you to receive and embody such Goorka deserters as shall offer their services, on the allowances fixed by General Orders of the 26th August 1815, for the Nusseeree, Sirmore, and Kamaon battalions.

It is to be distinctly stated to the men who may thus engage themselves, that should the interests of the service require their being employed on any other frontier of the Company's possessions, their terms of enlistment are to bind them to that contingency.

Under the present uncertainty of the number of men which may be obtained, his Excellency feels precluded from giving you any precise instructions respecting the manner in which the deserters shall be disposed of; but, in the present instance, it may, the Commander-in-Chief thinks, be best to keep them embodied as a distinct corps, under an intelligent officer selected by you for the purpose.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
12th February 1816.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure

* These persons have arrived whilst this despatch was under preparation.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

Bengal
Secret Letter.
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

1. I am directed by the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, conveying the authority of the Governor-General in Council for the renewal, in every department, of preparations for commencing another campaign at the earliest practicable period, regulating their extent by the Commander-in-Chief's knowledge of the views and intentions of the Government, and by a reference to the general scale of the operations by which his Excellency may be of opinion that those views can be most speedily and effectually accomplished.

2. I now proceed, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to report for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the measures which have been adopted, consequent to the date of the orders of Government now acknowledged.

3. His Lordship in Council is already apprized by the Commander-in-Chief's communication to the Military department, under date the 14th of August last, of the preparations which had been directed to be made in the Commissariat and Ordnance departments, in pursuance of the orders communicated in your letter under date the 22d of July last, having been suspended as far as related to the former department.

4. The preparations in the Commissariat department were directed to be suspended by letter to the Assistant Commissary-General, under date the 10th September 1815, in consequence of the expectation of peace; but the arrangements in the Ordnance department consisting chiefly of the transportation of Ordnance and stores, with a view to establish a field dépôt at Dinapore, rendered it necessary that those preparations should proceed, and they were accordingly carried into effect: some expense will therefore have been incurred under those two heads, which will require the sanction of Government. No cattle were hired nor establishments entertained in the Ordnance department.

5. The first object of the Commander-in-Chief's attention was directed to the immediate resumption of the requisite preparations in the Commissariat, as delay or deficiency in that department would paralyze every other, in whatever forwardness it might be.

6. The correspondence noted in the margin,* which accompanies the despatch, will apprise the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council of the measures directed by the Commander-in-Chief to be taken, with a view to insure the subsistence and movement of the principal division of the army destined to act against Nepal, on a scale fully proportioned to the objects of the campaign; but, at the same time, with such a limitation, both of force and of the means to be employed in the Commissariat department, as will materially diminish the burden of the war.

7. There is an article of supply which was issued very generally to the troops on service last campaign, but which the Commander-in-Chief did not think himself justified in authorizing this year. His Excellency alludes to cloth pantaloons. The extent of force to be employed was so great, that if that article was to be supplied, the expense of it would not fall very far short of nearly one year's clothing of the regular Native Infantry; and as the conclusion of the peace seemed so very probable, the Commander-in-Chief did not think it necessary or proper to sanction a great expenditure, the necessity or utility of which

* The Adjutant-General's private letter to Captain Cunliffe, dated 26th September 1815.

Captain Cunliffe's answer to the above, dated 27th September 1815, with copies of statements therein alluded to.

Captain Cunliffe's letter to the Adjutant-General, dated 7th October 1815, with copy of its enclosed references

Adjutant-General's letter to the Commissary-General, dated 27th October 1815, with copy of its enclosure.

Captain Cunliffe's letter to the Adjutant-General, dated 7th November 1815.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

which was so very doubtful under the above circumstance, particularly as there seemed every prospect of a great part of the cold season elapsing before the commencement of active operations, should they prove to be ultimately unavoidable.

8. By the arrangements which has been made, supplies for two thousand five hundred Europeans and for nine thousand five hundred Native soldiers for one month, half to be carried by men and the remaining half by bullocks and other descriptions of carriage, will be in readiness at the opening of the campaign. A detail of these supplies, with the carriages requisite for the transportation of them, will be found in the statement forming an Enclosure in the Assistant Commissary-General's letter of the 27th of September last.

9. Preparations for moving and subsisting the remainder of the troops now on the frontier, or such additional re-inforcement as might be expedient to hold in readiness, may be progressively going on, according as the exigencies of the service may seem to require.

10. The following is the amount of force now on the frontier between the Teistah and Gunduck rivers.

European Troops.

	Rank and file.
Artillery	159
His Majesty's Twenty-Fourth Foot	751
His Majesty's Sixty-Sixth Foot	770

Native Troops.

Ten Rissillahs of the First and Second Rohilla Cavalry.....	1080
Rissillah of Lucknow cavalry	100
Golundauze	80
Gun-Lascars	420
Eighth Grenadier battalion	791
First battalion of the Eighth	809
Division first battalion of the Ninth	374
First battalion of the Twelfth	872
Second battalion of the Fifteenth	853
First battalion of the Eighteenth.....	820
Second battalion of the Eighteenth	847
First battalion of the Twenty-first	872
Division second battalion of the Twenty-first	507
Second battalion of the Twenty-second	883
Second battalion of the Twenty-fifth	940
Rungpore battalion	1,225
Chumparun Light Infantry.....	1,116
Three companies of Pioneers	249
Total of force now on the frontier	14,518

11. The following corps are under orders of march, or in progress, to Dinapore and the frontier.

	Fire-locks
His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Foot	743
Second battalion of the Fourth	850
Second battalion of the Ninth	846
	<hr/>
	2,439
Three companies of Pioneers with Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony	140
	<hr/>
Total.....	2,579

12. There having been a considerable deficiency of artillery-men and of draft-cattle for the service of the artillery intended to accompany this division of the army, the following details were ordered from Cawnpore, and those stations in the upper

upper Provinces from which they could be spared, on the 4th and 11th instant, and are now on their way to Dinapore.

3 Companies of Golundauze,
4 Companies of Gun-lascars,
20 Sirdars,
424 Ordnance-drivers, and
702 Ordnance cattle.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Adjutant-General.

13. To the above force the Commander-in-Chief has determined shall be attached the undermentioned descriptions and quantity of ordnance.

Battering Train.

One 10-inch mortar.
Four 8-inch mortars.
Eight $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch mortars.
Two 8-inch howitzers.
Eight iron 18-pounders.

Twenty tumbrils with platform, carts, artificers' carts, and spare-carriages.

Light Field Train.

For one brigade of Infantry.

One 12-pounder.
Three 6-pounders.
One $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch howitzer.
One $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch howitzer.
Eight tumbrils.

For seven brigades more.

Seven 12-pounders.
Twenty-one 6-pounders.
Seven $5\frac{1}{2}$ -inch howitzers.
Seven $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch howitzers.
Forty-six tumbrils.

Spare tumbrils of ammunition for the six-pounders, at one to every two guns.
Eleven tumbrils.

Mountain Train.

Twelve mountain pieces, consisting of $4\frac{3}{4}$ -inch mortars and howitzers.

14. The repartition of the above ordnance will be left to the discretion of the General Officer commanding the division, it having been his Excellency's object to provide and have completely equipped, in the first instance, an ample supply of this essential arm, leaving the partial or total employment of it to be regulated by the judgment of the Commander and the varying circumstances of the service.

15. The following is the actual disposition of the force above detailed.

European Troops.

His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Foot Amowah.
His Majesty's Sixty-sixth Foot Amowah.

Native Troops.

Eighth Grenadier battalion Ramnuggur.
First battalion of the Eighth Ramnuggur.
Division first battalion of the Ninth Titalya.
First battalion of the Twelfth Nautpore.
Second battalion of the Fifteenth Amowah.
First battalion of the Eighteenth Nautpore.
Second battalion of the Eighteenth Dinapore.
First battalion of the Twenty-first Kissengunge.
Division second battalion of the Twenty-first Nautpore.
Second battalion of the Twenty-second Amowah.
Second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Bhugwanpore.
Rungpore battalion Titalya.
Chumparun Light Infantry Bhugwanpore.

Three companies of pioneers, at Amowah, Ramnuggur and Bhugwanpore.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General.

16. The Commander-in-Chief has considered it inexpedient to collect the troops at one point, or to brigade, until it is ascertained that the pending negotiations are likely to terminate in war. With a view, however, to straighten the enemy's posts and influence in the Terraie as much as possible, his Excellency has directed the force at Amowah to advance to a position in the vicinity of Persa, and the force at Nautpore, under Colonel Gregory, to move to Janickpore; by which disposition, supported by the Rohillah Cavalry, the enemy will be confined within the limits of the forest. These movements, in addition to those reported in my despatch of the 20th ultimo, will, the Commander-in-Chief thinks, have the further beneficial effect of evincing to the enemy the firm determination of the British Government to prosecute the contest with vigour, if the State of Nepal shall continue to reject the terms of peace which have been offered to it.

17. Corresponding with these preparations for a renewal of the attack on the enemy's central possessions, the Commander-in-Chief has directed the following force to be collected at Seetapore, in Oude, under the orders of Colonel Nicolls, Quarter-Master General of his Majesty's forces in India, for the purpose of invading Dootee or the provinces to the eastward of it, as may be hereafter determined, combined with such efforts as it may be practicable to make in the same direction from Kamaon.

	Rank and File.
One wing, his Majesty's Sixty-seventh Foot, from Meerut	408
Second battalion of the Tenth, from Futtygurh	871
First battalion of the Twenty-second, from Agra	906
First battalion of the Twenty-fifth, from Mynpoorie	940
Fourth Grenadier battalion, from Cawnpore	738
	<hr/> 3,863 <hr/>

18. The light companies of the following battalions serving in Oude to be collected and temporarily embodied at Seetapore.

First battalion of the First.
First battalion of the Second.
Second battalion of the Second.
First battalion of the Eleventh.
First battalion of the Fifteenth.

Second battalion of the Twenty-Fourth, and as large a part of the Sirmore Local Battalion as can be spared from the duties of that province.

The Sixth company of Pioneers and half the Dromedary corps.

To this force the following Artillery will be attached :

Battering Train.

Four.....18-pounders iron.
Four..... 5½-inch brass mortars.
Four..... Tumbrils for the iron pieces.
Two..... Tumbrils for the mortars.
One platform cart, stout, for the mortars.
One artificers' cart.

Light Train.

Two.....12-pounders brass.
Six 6-pounders brass
Two..... 5½-inch howitzers brass.
Two..... 4½-inch howitzers brass.
Sixteen tumbrils, one to each piece.
Three tumbrils extra for the 6-pounders.

19. The commanding officer of Artillery in the field had been directed to prepare some iron twenty-four-pounder carronades, under the personal instructions from the Commander-in-Chief when up the country. If they should be ready for service, they will be used instead of the four five-and-a-half-inch mortars, and can be used for shell-shot.*

20. The

* A report has been since received that they are ready.

20. The General Officer commanding in the field has been instructed to communicate with Colonel Nicolls, and to meet his wishes and suggestions, as far as may be practicable, in every thing that relates to the formation and equipment of this detachment.

21. Similar instructions have been issued to the Deputy Commissary-General in what relates to his department; and that officer has been moreover authorized to carry into effect, without reference to any other quarter whatever, measures Colonel Nicolls may deem requisite to ensure the subsistence and movement of his force. His Excellency, therefore, trusts no inconvenience will arise from the distance at which Colonel Nicolls is situated, which precludes timely applications to Head-Quarters, and renders this discretionary authority a measure of absolute necessity. The preparations in the Commissariat Department of this force are directed to be conducted on the same scale of equipment as was authorized last campaign, by the instructions which Major Lumsdaine received direct from Head-Quarters.

22. The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend the following Staff be allowed to Colonel Nicolls on this eventual service, and that his Excellency be authorized to appoint the officers at the proper period. A Major of Brigade, a Secretary and Interpreter in one person, and an officer for the Guide and Intelligence Department, exclusive of the Commissariat and Engineer Departments, which will be provided for agreeably to the rules of the service, and of such Brigade staff as the extent of the force may require, under the same rules. The Pay department had better, his Excellency thinks, be conducted by the Commissariat Officer, as it was, and still is, in the Third Division of the Field Army.

23. It has occurred to the Commander-in-Chief, that a corps of observation should be formed on the Goruckpore frontier, for the purpose of watching and overawing Bootwul, in the first instance, and eventually reducing and occupying such part of the Terraie, between the Gunduck River and Inanuddy or eastern limits of Barraitch, as may not have been already brought under subjection to the British Government, and for such ulterior operations as may hereafter be determined on. With this view, his Excellency has directed the second battalion of the Eighth, the second battalion of the Twelfth, and the fifth Grenadier battalion, to proceed to Lotun from Benares, and join the detachment at the former place. To this force will be joined the second battalion of the Seventeenth, from Goruckpore. A detachment of the Mirzapore Battalion, the Goruckpore Hill Corps, and such part of the Detachments now stationed at Bansi, Lotun, and Nicthlowl, as can be spared from those parts.

24. Such portion of Gardner's and of the second corps of Rohillah Cavalry, as will remain entire, after providing by adequate detachments along the frontier against any incursions or depredations of the Goorkas, will likewise be attached to this force, the strength of which will be as follows :

	Rank and File.
Second battalion of the Eighth	1,067
Second battalion of the Twelfth.....	1,112
Detachment second battalion of the Seventeenth.....	936
Fifth Grenadier battalion	699
Detachment of the Mirzapore Battalion	518
Goruckpore Hill Corps	811
	<hr/>
	5,143
	<hr/>
With a small train of two	18-pounders.
Two	12-pounders.
Two	5½-inch howitzer.

25. It appearing to the Commander-in-Chief to be of importance that a demonstration should be immediately made on the frontier towards Bootwul, his Excellency desired, on the 18th of this month, that the corps above enumerated should be equipped for service, and put in motion with as little delay as possible; and considering, further, that operations on the Goruckpore frontier may hereafter assume a more important character than is immediately contemplated, his
Excellency

Bengal
Secret Letter
21 Feb. 1816
—
(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

Excellency has deemed it proper that his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot should be held in readiness for the field, and has accordingly issued instructions to that effect.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
Letter from
Adjutant-General.

26. The Commander-in-Chief begs leave to recommend, that the necessary communication be made to the Resident at Lucknow, regarding the embodying and eventual employment in the field of the light companies of corps serving in his Excellency the Vizier's dominions.

27. The Commander-in-Chief also recommends his Excellency the Vizier may be apprized of the assemblage of a force at Seetapore, and the object of that measure, with such an expression of the wishes of Government as may lead his Excellency to direct his Aumils, and the different officers of his Government, to afford every assistance and co-operation in their power.

28. The Commander-in-Chief will hereafter have the honour of laying before the Governor-General in Council the intended plans of operations for the different divisions.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
28th November 1815.

(Signed) G. H. FAGAN,
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from
Deputy-Adjutant
General.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.
Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 2d instant with its enclosures, expressing the request of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, with reference to the circumstances therein mentioned, that the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief would adopt such additional measures and precaution as the augmented probability of a renewal of hostilities with the Goorkas might suggest.

Having laid your letter before the Commander-in-Chief, I am directed by his Lordship to request you will inform the Governor-General in Council, that adverting to the existing state of our relations with the Court of Nepaul, his Excellency has considered it expedient to give orders for the immediate assembly of the force at Seetapore, which was particularly detailed in the seventeenth and eighteenth paragraphs of the Adjutant-General's letter to your address, under date the 28th of November last.

The Commander-in-Chief has also directed Colonel Nicolls, Quarter-Master General to his Majesty's forces in India, to assume the command of the force, and as its composition, object, and all subsidiary arrangements connected with it, are so fully explained in the Adjutant-General's despatch already referred to, and have been approved of by the Governor-General in Council, his Excellency feels it to be unnecessary to occupy the time of his Lordship in Council by a recapitulation of them.

The Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief has also communicated those further instructions to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, which the present state of affairs required, and begs leave to assure his Lordship in Council, that every practicable means will be resorted to, to bring the contest to an early and successful issue, should hostilities be renewed.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
5th February 1816.

(Signed) C. STUART,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General.

GENERAL

(Enclosure No. 7.)

General Return of the Division of the Army employed against Nepaul, under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, in the Campaign of 1815-16. Exhibiting the Numbers present with Corps by the Returns for January 1816. (*See page 882.*)

General Return of the Division of the Army employed against Nepaul, under the command of Colonel J. Nicolls, in the Campaign of 1815-16. (*See page 884.*)

Return of a Division of the Army employed against Nepaul in the Campaign of 1815-16, assembled on the Goruckpore Frontier under the command of Major-General J. S. Wood. (*See page 886.*)

Return of a Division of the Army employed against Nepaul assembled at Titalya, under the command of Captain B. Latter, in the Campaign of 1815-16. (*See page 887.*)

GENERAL RETURN of the *Division of the Army* employed against *Nepaul*, under the Command of
present with Corps by the

[illegible]

*Major-General Sir David Ochterlony in the Campaign of 1815-16. Exhibiting the Numbers
Returns for January 1816.*

Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File.													GRAND TOTAL of ALL RANKS.	CORPS
Native Doctors.	Staff Sergeants.	Subadars.		Jemadars and Serangs.		Serjeants, Havildars, and First Tindals.		Buglers or Drummers.		Rank and File.		Total Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Drummers, and Rank and File.		
		Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	General Staff.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Engineers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	4	..	183	5	202	221	European Artillery.
..	..	4	..	5	..	31	..	..	..	401	5	446	446	Golundauze.
..	..	..	..	6	..	18	..	..	..	750	35	809	809	Gun Lascars.
..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	605	5	636	636	Ordnance Drivers.
3	4	3	..	5	..	9	..	5	..	396	..	418	427	Pioneers.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	..	500	501	First Rohillah Cavalry (five Rissalahs)
													3,040	RIGHT COLUMN.—First Brigade, Colonel Kelly. His Majesty's Twenty-fourth.
..	2	..	..	..	..	42	..	20	..	820	38	931	961	His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Foot.
2	2	5	..	7	..	29	4	17	1	750	52	847	865	First battalion Eighteenth Native Infantry.
1	1	4	..	5	..	25	..	10	..	380	28	453	460	{ Right Wing first battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry.
1	1	4	..	5	..	25	..	10	..	427	40	512	518	{ Left Wing second battalion Twenty-first Native Infantry.
2	2	9	..	8	1	66	5	22	1	1,224	57	1,387	1,397	Chumparun Light Infantry.
													4,201	CENTRE COLUMN.—Major-General Sir D. Och- terlony, commanding; Third Brigade, Lieu- tenant-Colonel Miller, Thirty-seventh Foot, Fourth Brigade, Colonel Dick, Ninth Native Infantry.
..	2	..	..	..	..	46	..	18	..	658	61	785	805	His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Foot.
2	2	4	..	5	..	23	8	11	8	773	65	894	905	Second battalion Fourth Native Infantry.
2	..	6	..	8	..	35	4	14	2	773	72	916	925	Second battalion Eighth Native Infantry.
2	2	10	..	9	..	45	1	20	..	790	42	919	929	Second battalion Ninth Native Infantry.
2	2	7	..	9	..	43	1	18	..	876	35	991	1,008	Second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry.
2	2	7	..	6	..	50	1	15	..	790	35	886	897	Second battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.
2	2	5	..	5	1	27	..	15	..	845	9	909	924	{ Second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry.
2	2	4	..	10	..	44	1	17	1	798	76	955	967	{ Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native In- fantry.
1	1	5	..	5	..	25	..	10	..	415	20	481	488	{ Right Wing first battalion Thirtieth Native Infantry.
													7,849	LEFT COLUMN.—Second Brigade, Lieutenant- Colonel Nicoll, Sixty-sixth Foot.
..	2	..	..	..	..	49	1	20	2	746	40	853	887	His Majesty's Sixty-sixth Foot.
2	2	8	..	8	..	24	3	15	1	612	40	723	738	Fifth Grenadier Battalion.
2	2	8	..	7	..	36	8	16	..	672	73	822	839	Eighth do. do.
2	2	7	1	7	..	43	1	18	1	756	68	874	890	First battalion Eighth Native Infantry.
2	2	9	..	9	..	41	1	19	..	805	30	916	926	{ Second battalion Eighteenth Native In- fantry.
													4,250	BRIGADE STAFF
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	First Brigade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	Second Brigade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Third Brigade.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Fourth Brigade.
32	39	109	5	129	2	795	37	312	12	16,704	928	19,065	TOTAL.	
32	39	112		131		832		324		17,627		19,065	19,394	GRAND TOTAL.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General

..... under the Command of Colonel J. Nicolls, in the Campaign of 1815-16.

Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File.														CORPS.	
Staff Serjeants.	Subadars and Rissaldars.		Naib Rissaldars, Jemadars, and Serangs.		Serjeants, Havildars, Duffadars, and Mohaunbardars.		Buglers, Drummers, and Negurchies.		Rank and File.		Total Native Commissioned, European and Native Non-Commissioned, Drummers, and Rank and File.	GRAND TOTAL of ALL RANKS.			
	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.	Present fit for Duty.	Sick.					
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	Staff.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	Engineers.
2	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	94	..	104	115	6 European Artillery.
..	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	50	..	59	59	Golundauze
..	..	..	3	..	15	..	..	..	270	..	288	288	Gun Lascars.
..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	254	..	266	266	Ordnance Drivers.
..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	79	6	91	93	Pioneers (sixth company).		
..	6	..	12	..	60	..	6	..	600	..	684	689	Second Corps Rohilla Cavalry (six Rissaldars).		
..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	94	2	103	104	Seventy-second the Experimental Dromedary Corps.
..	..	..	..	..	19	..	10	..	333	20	382	400	1,614 One wing his Majesty's Sixty-seventh Foot.
2	10	..	9	..	43	1	17	2	801	27	912	927	Second battalion Tenth Native Infantry.		
2	10	..	10	..	45	1	20	..	757	52	897	907	First battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry.		
2	7	..	10	..	44	2	16	..	845	41	967	981	First battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry.		
2	5	1	5	..	26	1	12	..	510	18	580	593	Fourth Grenadier battalion.		
..	1	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	86	..	94	96	Light Companies :		
..	1	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	89	..	98	99	First battalion First Native Infantry.		
..	1	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	89	..	98	99	First battalion Second Native Infantry.		
..	..	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	80	..	90	91	Second battalion Second Native Infantry.
..	1	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	67	15	89	90	First battalion Eleventh Native Infantry.		
..	1	..	..	1	5	..	2	..	89	4	102	104	First battalion Fifteenth Native Infantry.
1	6	..	23	..	50	..	11	..	516	..	607	610	Second battalion Twenty-fourth Native Infantry.		
11	51	1	83	1	357	11	106	2	5,703	185	6,511	4,997	Detachment Sirmore Battalion.		
11	52		84		368		108		5,888		6,511	6,617	TOTAL.		
11	52		84		368		108		5,888		6,511	6,617	GRAND TOTAL.		

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

RETURN of a Division of the Army employed against Nepal in the Campaign of 1815-16, assembled on the Goruckpore Frontier under the Command of Major-General J. S. Wood.

CORPS.	Major-General Commanding.	Majors.	Captains.	Subalterns.	STAFF.							Native Doctors.	Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Officers.								Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Drummers, Rank and File.				Total Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Rank and File																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
					Aide-de-Camp.	Brigade-Major.	Adjutant.	Interpreter and Quarter-Master.	Paymaster.	Quarter-Master.	Assistant-Surgeon.		Staff European and Native Non-Com. Officers.	Subadars and Risaldars.		Naib Risaldars, Jemadars, and Serangs.		Serjeants, Havildars, Duffadars, and Sirdars, and First Tindals.		Buglers and Drummers.		Rank and File																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
														Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.		Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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(Signed) JAMES NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William.

Return of a Division of the Army employed against Nepal assembled at Titakya under the Command of Captain B. Latter, in the Campaign of 1815-16.

C O R P S.	European Commissioned Officers.				STAFF.			Native Doctors.	Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Drummers, Rank and File.										Total Native Commissioned European and Native Non-Commissioned Drummers, Rank and File.
	Captains.	Captain Lieutenants.	Lieutenants.	Lieutenant Fireworkers and Ensigns.	Adjutant.	Surgeon.	Assistant-Surgeon.		Subadars.		Jemmadars.		Serjeants, Havildars, and First Tindals.		Drummers and Buglers.		Rank and File.		
									Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	Fit for Duty.	Sick.	
Detachment European Artillery...	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	21	1	24
Gun Lascars attached to European Artillery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	36	3	41
Gun Drivers attached to European Artillery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	32	3	37
Detachment first battalion Ninth Regiment Native Infantry.....	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	..	18	7	322	92	386
Detachment first battalion Thirtieth Regiment Native Infantry.....	1	..	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	4	4	3	..	18	7	238	6	276	
Detachment second battalion Thirtieth Regiment Native Infantry.....	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	2	5	3	..	22	8	381	4	373
Rungpore Battalion.....	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	3	6	12	12	12	..	78	22	1078	103	1309	
TOTAL.....	4	..	8	7	3	1	2	6	13	23	22	..	141	3	44	2	2058	152	2445

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William.

(Signed) J. NICOLL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. In pursuance of the intimation conveyed in my despatch of the 5th instant, I now proceed, by command of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, to communicate to you the following instructions, for your guidance in the conduct of the political duties which will devolve on you, in the event of a continuance of hostilities with the State of Nepal.

2. The documents which you will have received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw * will apprise you of the general scope of the Governor-General's original views, in every supposable issue of the war, excepting only that of the entire subversion of the Goorka power, as well as the successive modifications which these views underwent, according to the varying circumstances of our situation, terminating in the resolution to limit our demands to those conditions which form the stipulations of the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December.

3. The grounds on which the Governor-General in Council deemed it politic to waive the advantages which a strict adherence to the demands originally contemplated would have secured, rather than incur the inconvenience, embarrassment, and expense of a prolonged contest, or by imposing terms of greater severity, produce feelings which might affect the durability of the peace, are also fully detailed in the more recent instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. †

4. Every branch of the subject has undergone such ample discussion, as to render it superfluous now to enter into any detailed observations or arguments. It will only be necessary, therefore, to advert in a cursory manner to the different topics of instructions embraced by the former orders, and to point out their application to the circumstances under which we shall now be required to act.

5. In performing this task, it will be convenient to preserve the same arrangement as in the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 26th November 1814; ‡ that is to say, the probable order of events, and of the operations of the troops, on which the prosecution of corresponding political measures must necessarily depend.

6. You are apprized, by the instructions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the 5th instant, under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, that his Lordship in Council has resolved, in the event of the ratification of the treaty signed at Seegowlee not being received, or certain accounts of its being ratified not having reached you by the 20th instant, hostilities shall recommence, and the operations of the troops under your command be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, until the objects of the war shall be accomplished.

7. You will have understood, however, that in the event of the ratification being received, either before the actual commencement of your operations or in an early stage of them, hostilities are to be suspended, and the treaty actually signed is to be fulfilled, and the supplementary arrangements detailed in my despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 9th ultimo to be carried into effect.

8. If, however, the ratification shall be altogether withheld or delayed until a more advanced stage of your operations, you will decline to receive it, and will proceed to carry into effect the instructions which you have received from the Commander-in-Chief. and those which I now proceed to convey to you.

9. The first operation to which our arms were to be directed in the former campaign was the occupation of the Terraie, an object which has been partially accomplished, some progress having also been made in the establishment of the British authority in such parts of that territory as have come into our possession.

10. You

* See especially, instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of the 26th November 1814, 19th January, 22d March, 5th, 15th, and 27th June, 22d July, and 3d and 23d September 1815.

† See instructions of 9th December 1815.

‡ See Page 254.

10. You are aware that, under the supposition that the treaty signed at Seegowlee would be ratified by the Government of Nepaul, the Governor-General in Council was prepared to relinquish to that Government as large a portion of the conquered territory in the Terraie, as might be found consistent with the establishment of an expedient frontier for our own territory. Should the necessity exist for renewing hostilities, an evil which can be ascribed solely to the bad faith of the enemy, his Lordship in Council will no longer feel any disposition to extend towards him the liberality and indulgence which, under different circumstances, he was disposed to shew. It will, indeed, be a question (to be determined, however, by the early or protracted submission of the enemy, and other circumstances of his conduct), whether the contest shall not be pursued even to the extremity of subverting the Goorka dynasty; a conclusion to which the mind of the Governor-General at present leans. This part of the subject will be resumed in the sequel of these instructions.

11. With respect to the Terraie, it is now the positive resolution of the Governor-General in Council, in the event of it becoming necessary to commence actual hostilities, and any considerable delay subsequently taking place in the receipt of the ratified treaty or the submission of the enemy, to deprive the Goorkas of the whole of that tract, up to the very base of the hills. It may be a question for future decision, whether the whole of this tract shall be retained in the immediate possession of the British Government; but as far as relates to its separation from the Goorka dominion, his Lordship in Council anticipates no ground for departing from the resolution just announced to you, in the supposed case of a renewal of hostilities, and a subsequent considerable delay in the receipt of the ratified treaty or in the speedy submission of the enemy.

12. The occupation of the valley of Muckwanpore, and the reduction of the forts, are prescribed by the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the 5th instant, as the immediate object of your operations in the event of a renewal of hostilities. On referring to the instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 24th November, you will perceive that the Governor-General had resolved eventually to restore to the surviving representative of the former reigning family of Muckwanpore, the valley of that name, with some further portion of its former possessions, and an engagement was concluded in the month of December 1814 by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw with Rajah Oodee Pertaub Sing, specifying the conditions under which the restoration of that family was to be accomplished. Those conditions were, their aid and co-operation in the prosecution of the war, in proportion to the extent of which service was to be the degree of their reward; and a specific stipulation was added relative to the raising and embodying a corps of Keraut soldiers, who were to be employed in acting with the British troops east of the Koosi. This last project did not succeed, and was relinquished after a short time. Oodee Pertaub Sing did not, in point of fact, render any aid to our measures; but it is to be remembered, on the other hand, that the case in which it was calculated that he and his adherents might be useful, namely, an invasion of Muckwanpore, did not occur.

13. In the event of that operation being now accomplished, the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think, that an arrangement, founded on the basis of the one above referred to, will still be expedient. His Lordship in Council does not contemplate the expediency of our retaining territory within the hills; and if it shall be found politic to deprive the Goorkas finally of the valley of Muckwanpore, his Lordship is not aware of any plan which will, on the whole, be more free from objection, or attended with greater positive advantages, than that of the re-establishment of the ancient family, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government, and in a condition of feudal dependence on that Government.

14. This opinion is formed, however, on information very deficient in precision and on general speculation, and is, of course, subject to correction, from more accurate and correct knowledge regarding the actual condition of the country, and the comparative advantages to be derived from the different modes of disposing of it which may present themselves. You will observe,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816:

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

however, that if the conditions of the engagement concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw shall be fulfilled with good faith and effect, his Lordship in Council will still recognize the obligation of rewarding the services of the Rajah, by conferring on him a portion of the ancient territory of his family, the extent and position of which must be determined by considerations of political and military expediency, and a due advertence to the degree in which he may establish his claims by zealous and useful service.

15. The means of arriving at a just and practicable decision of these questions, will be an object of your attentive consideration and inquiry, and you will deem yourself to be authorized to conclude any provisional arrangement with Oodee Pertaub Sing, which may appear to you to be advisable on a near view of the actual situation of affairs, and compatible with the principles stated in this despatch, and in former instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and with the tenour of the conditional obligations of the engagement above referred to. If you should be of opinion that no inconvenience will arise from rendering such arrangements the subject of previous reference to Government, it may be advisable that you should apply for particular instructions; but, in the opposite case, the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in leaving the decision of the question entirely to your discretion and judgment. You will, of course, understand however, that it is the wish of Government that you should avoid committing it by any positive promise to the Rajah, but should endeavour, as much as possible, to keep the question open for future decision.

16. The possession, or at least the free use of the passes from the plains into Muckwanpore, would appear to be a desirable object for the British Government; and this point will not fail to attract your attention, in the conclusion of any engagement with Oodee Pertaub Sing of the nature here contemplated.

17. It may be expected, that the occupation of Muckwanpore will produce early overtures of peace from the Government of Nepal, and it will be proper, therefore, in this place, to state the views and intentions of the Governor-General in Council, with regard to the terms which it may be expedient to demand, in the event of the conclusion of peace under such circumstances.

18. It has already been stated, that the cession of the Terraie to the base of the hills will be peremptorily demanded, in the event of a renewal of actual hostilities, unattended by the early submission of the enemy. This, therefore, will be an indispensable condition of any pacification concluded under the circumstances now in contemplation.

19. In naming the Terraie, his Lordship in Council means to describe the whole of the low lands from the Kali to the Teistah, including, of course, Morung, without exception or reservation. Whatever may have been the Governor-General in Council's disposition to favour the Goorka Government, had it acted with good faith and honour, it would be weakness to permit any consideration of that nature to operate against our availing ourselves of the full extent of our success, after the flagrant instance of perfidy which will have been exhibited by that Government in the circumstances supposed.

20. The question of the disposal of Muckwanpore will now come to be considered; as it must necessarily form a part of any treaty which may be concluded after that territory shall have been occupied by our arms. On this subject his Lordship in Council has little to add to the remarks contained in the preceding paragraphs.

21. The determination must be governed by a consideration, first of the degree in which we may be bound by engagements with the exiled Rajah, and secondly, by the period of the enemy's submission, and by advertence to the policy of reducing his power to so low a scale, as will be the effect of depriving him not only of the Terraie, but also of Muckwanpore, without destroying it altogether; and by the further consideration of the comparative difficulties and facilities of disposing of Muckwanpore, in a manner which may conduce to the promotion of our interests and security.

22. These are the only direct cessions of territory which the Governor-General in Council has it in contemplation to demand, in the event of a peace which shall

shall leave Nepal in the capacity of a substantive State. But it will be necessary to revive the article originally intended to form a part of the treaty of peace, and subsequently relinquished, providing for the recognition by the Goorka Government of any engagements which we may form with the hereditary chiefs of countries conquered by the Goorkas, or with other chiefs who may, through our means or by our encouragement, succeed in recovering the dominions of their families or in establishing their independence.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1814.
(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

23. In the event of a renewal of war, it is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to encourage the insurrection of any chiefs of the Goorka State who may be disposed to assume independence, as well as to bring forward and support the exiled families of the petty Hill States, on the ruins of which the Goorka power has been founded; measures framed on the principles prescribed in the instructions issued to the several Political Agents at the commencement of the war, will therefore be renewed in every quarter where our arms may be employed. To this end, you will be prepared to issue proclamations, to the effect of that of which a draft accompanied my despatch to your address of the 30th September 1814, varied according to local circumstances, and to take such other steps as you may judge expedient for inviting the persons above designated to come forward. As the extent to which these measures may succeed will not be known at the seat of negotiation, a conditional article, corresponding with article sixth of the Draft of a Treaty which accompanying my despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 26th November, must be inserted in the treaty.

24. All other points are comprehended in the conditions of the treaty signed at Secgowlee, which exclusively of such questions as are otherwise provided for by these instructions, will form a part of the new treaty. Among those exceptions is the article which provides for the grant of pensions to the chiefs and Bahradars of the State of Nepal. That arrangement, or any similar one, even if it be deemed admissible on any grounds, must be a subject of subsequent consideration, and must be placed distinctly on the footing of a boon to the Goorka Government and chiefs, and not be treated as a subject of negotiation. At present, however, his Lordship in Council does not anticipate the necessity of any grant of this description. In the event, then, of your receiving overtures of submission on the part of the enemy, after you shall have occupied Muckwanpore, you will be prepared to conclude a treaty of peace with the Goorka Government on the terms above prescribed.

25. As referring to that branch of your operations which embraces the occupation of the Valley of Muckwanpore, I am directed to take this occasion of adverting to the situation and conduct of the Rajah of Ramnuggur. The correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, noted in the margin,* will make you acquainted with the particulars of the Rajah's conduct at different periods since the commencement of the war, and the impression made by it on the Governor-General. The Rajah has also evinced symptoms of jealousy and distrust since our troops have been cantoned in the vicinity of Ramnuggur, which required the reprehension of Government through Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw. You will infer from the tenour of the correspondence just adverted to, that no zealous or effectual co-operation can be expected from the Rajah of Ramnuggur, before our troops shall have made such an impression on the enemy as shall render any efforts of the Rajah's of little or no value. Still it may be possible

* From Major Bradshaw, dated	21st October 1814.
To do.	15th November
From do.	23d December
To do.	20th January 1815.
From do.	25th December 1814:
From do.	8th January 1815.
To do.	24th do.
From do.	7th March
From do.	14th do.
To do.	25d * do.
From do.	17th April
From do.	9th July.
To do.	6th do.
From do.	19th do.
To do.	10th August.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 8.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

possible to draw some advantage from any remaining influence his name may possess in the Hill Territory of Taukahoon or Taubun, which his ancestors possessed until their expulsion by the Goorkas. You will direct your attention to this subject, and combine with the advance of the detachment which it is proposed to push into Muckwanpore by the valley of the Rapi, such arrangements with Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing, as may be in your judgment likely to facilitate the success of that enterprize, and to further the objects of the campaign generally. It will probably be found advisable for you either to vest the officers commanding the proposed detachment with authority to communicate and arrange with Rajah Tej Pertaub Sing on all points of a political nature, or to depute an officer in your confidence from your own Head-Quarters, charged with that duty.

26. Supposing the valley, forts, and territory of Muckwanpore, to be securely occupied, and your arrangements for advancing on Catmandoo completed, and that the enemy shall withhold his submission, the invasion of the valley of Nepaul will then become the immediate object of attention.

27. The Governor-General in Council entertains a confident hope, that whatever may be the difficulties of the undertaking, they will be speedily and effectually surmounted by your approved energy, judgment, and professional talent, supported by the perseverance and valour of the troops under your command.

28. If the obstinacy and infatuation of the enemy should compel us to pursue hostilities to this extremity, the Governor-General in Council would at once take the determination to punish the perfidy of the Government of Nepaul, by the entire subversion of the Goorka dynasty, were it not from apprehension of the practical difficulties which might occur in establishing another authority in its room. The families which reigned in the valley of Nepaul previously to the Goorka conquest being extinct, there is not there, as in other quarters where their rule is of more modern date, the obvious and easy arrangement of restoring the exiled representative of former sovereigns, and on a full consideration of the case, it may be found that our permanent interests will be better consulted by leaving the present Government of Nepaul in possession of a circumscribed dominion within the hills, deprived of the means of offence, than by embarrassing ourselves with a distant possession, or with the obligation of supporting a new Government of doubtful stability, and at all events necessarily depending on the protection of the British Government for its existence, added to the probable occurrence of a protracted and desultory warfare with the remaining adherents of the Goorka dynasty, and all the attendant embarrassments of such a state of affairs.

29. These are points which will require the most mature consideration, but the discussion of which would be premature at the present moment, since the solution of them must be governed by a variety of actual and contingent circumstances, the character and operation of which cannot be distinctly foreseen.

30. In the event of it becoming necessary to reduce the valley of Nepaul and the forts and city of Catmandoo, you will, on the completion of that operation, immediately make arrangements for the provisional administration of the Government, pending the adoption of the final determination of his Lordship in Council, not relaxing in the mean while the further operations requisite for the destruction of the enemy's military power and resources.

31. The Governor-General in Council has necessarily confined these instructions to an expression of the general scope of his views and intentions, and their object is to serve as a guide to your judgment, acting on the spot, and to form the basis of a more definite arrangement than can be prescribed at the present moment, rather than to impose any restraint on that discretion, which it is the desire of his Lordship in Council that you should exercise in all cases requiring immediate decision. It is probable, indeed, that the progress of events will suggest new views of many questions involved in this discussion, and that even before the actual occurrence of the case, in the contemplation of which the present remarks are stated, the Government will be enabled, with the aid of your information and suggestions, to take a clear view of the subject, and to form a more determinate opinion on the several points which it embraces.

32. In order, however, that you may be possessed, as fully as possible, of the sentiments of his Lordship in Council, in every case that can be foreseen, I am directed to state the following additional observations, with reference to two supposable events in which it may be necessary for you to act without delay, and in which it will be satisfactory to you to know the general inclination of his Lordship's opinions.

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33. It is probable that overtures of accommodation or submission may be made to you on the part of the Nepaulese Government, during your advance to Catmandoo, but before your operations shall have produced any decisive effect. Such tardy submission can only be received, if it is offered, unconditionally, and accompanied by securities which you shall judge sufficient. After the experience we shall have had of the little confidence to be placed in the honour of the Goorka Government, we cannot hazard our interests, by a reliance on any appearances however encouraging, or any promises however solemn.

34. The precise securities must be judged of by yourself on the spot. His Lordship in Council is of opinion, however, that the immediate possession of Cheesapani, or any other fortresses or positions which command the passes into the valley, and are not already in your hands, should be an indispensable preliminary to negotiations for peace. A limited time, and with reference to the probable period of the season, a short one, should be fixed for the decision of the Goorka Government, after the lapse of which the demand of security must be extended, according to your discretion, even to the surrender of the fortifications of the Capital itself. To these securities should be added the residence in your camp, as hostages, of some of the principal ministers or officers of the Government.

35. Particular circumspection will also be required, regarding the reception of a negociator on the part of the Government of Nepaul. Gooroo Gujraj Misser, however unexceptionable in other respects, cannot safely be recognized as an agent from the Rajah, after the extraordinary disavowal by the Rajah of his formal execution of a treaty, unless some of the responsible ministers of the State of Nepaul shall be associated with him.

36. The character of mediator, too, which Gujraj Misser affected to assume, will be entirely inconsistent with the state of affairs now supposed. We are, indeed, justly entitled to expect, that the agents employed to negotiate should be the principal officers of the Rajah's Government, and those known to direct his Councils, as alone affording any degree of certainty that the treaty which they may sign will be observed.

37. When you shall be satisfied on these preliminary points, his Lordship in Council will approve of your entering on negotiations, and concluding a treaty of peace, on the conditions specified in the eighteenth and following paragraphs, with such further provisions as may be suggested to you by observation on the spot, and by the knowledge you will have acquired of the local qualities of the country in a military point of view. It is the opinion of his Lordship in Council, that the cession of the fort and pass of Cheesapani might be expediently insisted on, both with a view to our own security and that of Muckwanporé, and as a just and proper infliction, on account of their delay in the ultimate submission of the enemy. It may, indeed, be found necessary or advisable to make that demand, even supposing submission to be offered before your actual descent into the valley of Nepaul. This, however, is a point on which you will be better able to form a judgment after personal observation.

38. The other supposed case in which the Governor-General in Council is desirous that you should know his sentiments generally is, that of the retreat of the Nepaulese forces from the valley of Catmandoo after the capture of that city, either to the province of Goorka proper, or to some other part of the territory which may yet remain to them. In such a case, his Lordship in Council concludes that the instructions of the Commander-in-Chief will authorize you to endeavour to overtake and reduce to submission, or destroy their remaining force; a result which would amount to the entire extinction of the Goorka Government.

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39. In this event, it will become necessary to proceed immediately to the consideration of the important question of the final disposal of the vacant Government and territory. It would obviously be premature to state any definite opinion on this point at the present moment: all that his Lordship in Council can direct is, that the Government of the conquered territory should be immediately assumed, as already suggested in a preceding part of this despatch, and the whole question left open for final decision.

40. Speedy submission, on the part of the Rajah and his court, even after their expulsion from Nepaul, accompanied by adequate securities and satisfaction, might render it advisable to admit them to negotiate on the footing of a substantive Power, rather than involve ourselves in a protracted and harrassing mountain warfare for the sake of effecting their complete destruction.

41. The point for decision will then be, whether they shall be confined to the territories of which they may still be in possession, or be permitted to recover the whole, or a portion of the valley of Nepaul: a question to be determined by considerations similar to those adverted to in the preceding paragraphs.

42. In this case, also, it will be necessary to await the final orders of Government, unless his Lordship in Council shall be enabled intermediately to prescribe a precise rule for your guidance; and it will be your case, by a proper disposition of the force under your command, to retain possession of the occupied country, and confine the enemy to the positions he may still hold, providing, at the same time, for the due conduct of the local administration, until such time as a final arrangement can be determined on.

43. These are the only instructions which it is practicable for his Lordship in Council to give you at present. He is aware that they are unavoidably defective in some material points; but they will point out the particular objects of inquiry and consideration to which it is desirable that your attention should be directed, and will enable you to suggest any additional, or subsidiary arrangements, which you may deem calculated to promote the attainment of the objects in view. His Lordship in Council will be happy to receive full and unreserved communication of your sentiments on all points, and to afford every possible explanation of his views and wishes which you desire to receive.

44. It has been judged proper, on this occasion, to address a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul, of which I enclose an English draft. You will receive the letter from the Persian Secretary and will forward it to the Rajah, at such period after the commencement of your operations as you may judge proper.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
13th January 1816.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 9.)*

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter to
the Rajah of
Nepaul.

LETTER to the Rajah of Nepaul, written 13th January 1816.

It was my hope and expectation to have been able to address you in the language of friendship and congratulation, on the renewal of the former relations of amity between the British Government and the State of Nepaul: but that hope and that expectation have been deceived and frustrated, by the extraordinary conduct adopted by your Government, in refusing to ratify a solemn treaty concluded by your authorized agents, stated by yourself and your ministers to have been vested with full powers. In the execution of those powers they cannot have erred, since they had almost at the moment of signing the treaty returned from your presence, when they must have received your deliberate and precise instructions to accede to the proffered terms of peace, the communication of which to your Government was the professed object of their journey to Catmandoo.

This aggravated and unexampled act of treachery has excited my astonishment. It has removed, at once, all doubt regarding the progress of those delusive

delusive negotiations, with which you have endeavoured to practise on the generosity and unsuspecting good faith of the British Government, for some months past : it has shewn to the British Government in their true colours, the character and spirit of your policy, and has destroyed that confidence in mutual good faith, which is the only secure and honourable tie between independent States.

You have disregarded the frequent and solemn warnings which my former letters have conveyed to you, and have exposed yourself, your family, and your country, to all those fatal consequences, which must result from that neglect, if it be not immediately repaired. There is yet time to avoid the danger. The instant ratification of the treaty and its transmission to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and the immediate execution of all the stipulations depending on your Government, will avert the impending evil, and will even induce me to consider the propriety of relaxing from the rigour of some parts of that engagement. But any delay will be fatal, and will inevitably involve you in all the consequences I have already predicted as the result of the conduct you have pursued. Of those consequences you will yourself be the author ; and your fate will be aggravated by the consciousness that it has been produced, not by unmerited and unavoidable calamity, but by an act of deliberate perfidy, unexampled in the history of civilized States. You have already experienced, that although I do not use menaces, the resolution which I do intimate is followed up with unalterable determination ; and I now apprise you, that if you persevere in your breach of faith, the war cannot stop short, till it shall have utterly extinguished the Goorka power.

This letter will be forwarded to you by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, who is vested with the command of the British force advancing into your territory, and with the conduct of all political affairs connected with your Government.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. The refusal of the Governments of Nepaul to ratify the treaty of peace, signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December last by the constituted agents of that Government, vested with full powers, and by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the British Government, having compelled the Governor-General in Council to renew military operations, with a view to the active and vigorous prosecution of hostilities against the Goorka power, in every quarter where it is assailable, I am directed to inform you, that a force has been ordered to assemble at Seetapore, in Oude, under the command of Colonel Nicolls, for the purpose of invading Dootee, or the provinces to the eastward of it, and eventually prosecuting such ulterior operations as may be determined on. The force to be placed under the command of Colonel Nicolls, for the above purpose, will be of the strength and composition noticed in the margin.*

2. The objects to which the operations of this corps are to be directed, are to break and expel the Goorka force that may be in the provinces immediately to the east of the Kali, and to wrest those possessions from the hands of the Goorkas, and ultimately, if circumstances shall require and favour such an operation, to open the route to the eastern provinces, and co-operate with the troops employed under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony.

3. With the prosecution of the operations it is intended to combine a system of political arrangement, such as was adopted in the last campaign, for securing in our favour the native inhabitants of the country, and the representatives of such

* Five companies. European Infantry, His Majesty's 67th.

Four battalions Native Infantry.

One light battalion of six companies.

Detachment of the Sirmore battalion.

One company of Pioneers.

Half of the Dromedary Corps.

Four iron 18-pounders.

Four 5½-inch mortars.

Two brass 12-pounders.

Six brass 6-pounders.

Two 5½-inch howitzers.

Two 4½-inch do.

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such of the ancient ruling families as may be still existing ; and in cases where it may be practicable, to encourage and support the defection from the Goorka Government of any of the chiefs and governors of provinces of that nation, who may be disposed to throw off their allegiance, and seek an independent sovereignty under the protection of the British Government.

4. In the execution of these political arrangements, it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council to avail himself of your distinguished judgment, prudence, and address, from the exercise of which the public interests have already derived the most essential advantages. You will accordingly be pleased to hold yourself in readiness to proceed to Colonel Nicoll's Head-Quarters, and will join him either at Seetapore, or at such point of his march route towards the hills as may be most convenient.

5. On leaving Almora you will vest Mr. Traill with the conduct of the details of the Commissioner's Offices, and delegate to him, generally, such part of your powers as cannot conveniently be exercised by yourself in your absence from the province. You will still retain in your hands the general controul and superintendence, and will furnish Mr. Traill, from time to time, with such instructions as you may judge necessary, and to which he will conform. His Lordship in Council reposes great confidence in Mr. Traill's ability, judgment, and discretion, and is satisfied that the arrangement above described will provide more effectually for the public interests in Kamaon during your absence, than any other that could be conveniently adopted.

6. I now proceed to communicate to you the remarks and instructions of his Lordship in Council, relative to the execution of the duties assigned to you by this despatch.

7. In considering the probable effects of an invasion by a body of British troops of the provinces of Dootee, Acham, and Suleeanee, or either of them, the attention of the Governor-General in Council is naturally directed to the line of conduct which may be pursued by Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah and their adherents. To judge of their future proceedings by their past conduct, it may be fairly presumed that they will not offer a protracted resistance to our arms, if they shall see that their chance of success is inconsiderable, and that by early submission they can secure their own personal objects. That they should entertain hopes of successful resistance is highly improbable, after the experience which Bum Sah acquired at Almora of the commanding superiority of our arms, under circumstances not more favourable, to say the least, than those in which the present campaign will commence. The impending danger to their country, which they will be sensible must involve themselves in the same ruin, must contribute to confirm those views of policy, under the influence of which we have seen them, in circumstances of far inferior urgency, seek by timely accommodation and submission to conciliate the clemency and good-will of their conquerors. On all these considerations there appear to be grounds for the conclusion, that if a prospect of a favourable settlement be held out to Bum Sah, and to his brother Roodher Beer Sah, those persons will not only refrain from any strenuous opposition to our arms, but will, on the contrary, be disposed to enter into our views and connect their interests with ours.

8. While, therefore, the military arrangements and operations to be conducted by Colonel Nicolls will proceed, in the first instance, on the assumption that we may be opposed in arms to the utmost of the power of the Goorka officers and troops in that quarter, we must be prepared to meet, and indeed to encourage, a different disposition. An early object of your attention will be to open a communication with Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, and to ascertain their inclination to treat, on the basis of being put in possession of the independent sovereignty of the countries which they now govern on the part of the State of Nepaul, on the condition of immediate cessation of hostilities, and placing at our disposal, during the war, the military resources and command of the countries in question.

9. It is superfluous to suggest to your knowledge of the character of the individuals concerned, and of the Goorka chiefs in general, the precautions to be

be observed in opening this communication. If the first intercourse shall be such as to encourage you to proceed, it might be well to connect the subject with the previous negotiations carried on between you and those chiefs, directed towards similar objects, by recalling to their recollection the assurances then held forth by the British Government, and to offer the same advantages under the same conditions. You are empowered to conclude with Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, or persons duly authorized by them, an engagement, subject to the ratification of the Governor-General in Council, for giving effect to an arrangement founded on the basis above described, and comprehending stipulations calculated to give effect to our guarantee, and to secure that controul over the political proceedings of the chiefs in question, necessary to secure us from the embarrassments which would otherwise arise from their unrestrained latitude of action. The instructions of which you are already in possession, and the papers which will accompany this despatch, will afford you a guide in drawing such arrangements.

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10. In the event of your concluding engagements of this nature, you will call on Bum Sah and Roodher Beer to proceed to carry those stipulations which depend on them into effect without delay. It may be necessary, as was observed on a former occasion, for some of the posts and strong holds in the country held by Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah to be occupied by British troops, while hostilities with the Goorkas shall continue; and if, on consultation with Colonel Nicolls, he shall be of that opinion, you will include a condition to that effect in the engagement. In order to prevent any diminution of Colonel Nicolls' disposable force, it may be convenient that their posts should be occupied by detachments from Kamaon, and instructions will be transmitted to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams to comply with any application which he may receive from you to that purport.

11. If Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah shall decline negociation, or shall ultimately refuse to accede to the proposed terms, and compel us to proceed to the reduction of the country by force of arms, they are not to be admitted to that or any similar indulgence, excepting such as may eventually be suggested by considerations of expediency with reference to military operations, but must be viewed as other chiefs of the Nepaulese Government opposed to us in arms.

12. It is superfluous to add, that no negociation with Bum Sah or Roodher Beer, or any other chief, is to be permitted to occasion any suspension or delay of the most vigorous prosecution of military operations. You will, of course, decline any overtures which Bum Sah or Roodher Beer may make to you for treating of peace, signifying to them that Sir David Ochterlony alone is empowered to discuss that question with the Goorka Government.

13. The direct advantages resulting from the early conclusion of an arrangement of the nature above discussed with Bum Sah and Roodher Beer Sah, the effect of which would be to place the provinces of Dootee and Suleeanee at our disposal, without the risk and delay of the military operations, and thus strike a serious blow against the enemy, would render the accomplishment of that arrangement far preferable to any measure connected with the restoration of the ancient ruling families of those provinces. It will be necessary, however, to consider the latter subject in contemplation of an eventual failure in the proposed negociation with the Goorka chiefs.

14. The Governor-General in Council is too little acquainted with the situation and character, and even the existence of the representatives of those families, to be able to do more than furnish you with the most general instructions on this head. You will be prepared to pursue measures for converting to the accomplishment of our objects whatever degree of influence those persons may yet possess among their former subjects, and to incite both the chiefs and the inhabitants, generally, to rise against the Goorkas, by holding out the expectation of their emancipation from the tyranny of that nation, and the restoration of the ancient dynasties, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government.

15. As conveying the general sentiments and views entertained by the Governor-General on this subject, when the various political arrangements connected with the operations of the last campaign were under consideration, I have the

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honour to transmit to you the enclosed extracts from instructions addressed at that period to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony and Major-General J. S. Wood.

16. A settlement, founded on the principles stated in those extracts, has been carried into effect in the country west of the Jumna, heretofore occupied by the Goorkas; and also, as you know, is in progress in Gurhwall. Extracts from the correspondence with Sir David Ochterlony, elucidating the nature of the arrangements actually concluded, are enclosed.

17. The enclosed papers, and the instructions of the Governor-General, addressed either to the Resident at Delhi or directly to yourself in the early stage of your mission to the frontier of Kamaon, will make you fully master of the principles on which it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council to combine the revolt of the inhabitants against the Goorkas, and the restoration of their ancient sovereigns with the operations of our arms in the hills.

18. Your approved judgment, ability, and discretion, will supply the place of any detailed instructions, relative to the application of those principles to the circumstances in which you may find the countries in which the force under the command of Colonel Nicolls will be called on to act.

19. It does not appear to be necessary to furnish you with any instructions, at the present moment, relative to the ulterior objects to which the force of Colonel Nicolls may be directed, after the extinction of the Goorka authority in the countries now composing their western provinces, shall be effected. As those operations must depend on events and contingencies which cannot be distinctly foreseen, so there will be sufficient time to frame instructions suited to the occasion, as the time for executing them shall approach.

20. It is entirely superfluous to enjoin the most confidential and unreserved communications with Colonel Nicolls, on all points connected with the execution of the service committed to your joint charge. The experience of the last campaign in Kamaon affords the fullest ground of confidence, that your united efforts will be directed to the accomplishment of the objects of the present service, with the same zeal, cordiality, and success, which distinguished your proceedings on the former occasion. You will, of course, communicate these instructions confidentially to Colonel Nicolls.

21. A copy of this dispatch will be transmitted to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, with whom you will maintain a constant and unreserved correspondence, keeping him apprized of the progress and result of your negotiations with the Goorka Bharadars, or ancient hill Rajahs, and conforming to any suggestions you may receive from him, relative to the means of rendering your proceedings conducive to the success of his own operations and political arrangements.

22. Your early attention should be directed to the means of facilitating and expediting communication between your position and Sir David Ochterlony's camp. This object will, of course, attract the attention of that officer, and also of Colonel Nicolls. Those officers and yourself are authorized to call for the aid of the local postmasters at intermediate stations, for the purpose of effecting this important object.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
10th February 1816.

(Signed) JOHN ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of instructions addressed, under this day's date, to the Honourable Edward Gardner, to whom the Governor-General in Council has confided the conduct of the political negotiations and arrangements, which it may be found practicable and convenient to combine with the operation of the force to be assembled under the command of Colonel Nicolls.

2. You

2. You will observe, that Mr. Gardner has been desired to keep you apprized of the progress and result of his negotiations, a knowledge of which it will be important for you to possess, more especially with reference to the eventual stipulations in favour of the Chiefs and States now subjects of the Goorka Government, with whom engagements may be formed.

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3. You will be pleased, on your part, to communicate freely to Mr. Gardner, any suggestions that may occur to you for rendering his proceedings conducive to the furtherance of your views, in the confidence of receiving from him the most prompt and zealous co-operation.

4. I am directed to request your particular attention to that part of Mr. Gardner's instructions, which relates to the improvement of the communication between your respective positions by dawk.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
10th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir :

1. As the result of the political negotiations which it is proposed to combine with the operations of the force under the command of Colonel Nicolls may lead to an amicable arrangement with the Goorka Chiefs in that quarter, for the occupation by British troops of certain posts and strong holds in the provinces of Dootee and Suleeanee, and as circumstances may render it inexpedient to reduce the disposable force under Colonel Nicolls in the degree which would be effected by furnishing from that force the requisite garrisons, I am directed to request that you will suggest to the Commander-in-Chief the expediency of furnishing the officer commanding in Kamaon with instructions to comply with any application he may receive from Mr. Gardner, who will accompany Colonel Nicolls' division, in the capacity of Agent of the Governor-General, or from Colonel Nicolls himself, for the occupation of such posts or strong holds, by detachments from Kamaon.

2. A similar arrangement may not be less expedient, in the event of Dootee being reduced by force of arms, and the division under Colonel Nicolls being afterwards required to advance to the eastward.

I have, &c.

Council Chamber,
10th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to communicate to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who arrived at Semrabas on the 19th instant from Catmandoo, and reached this place yesterday, announced to me this morning his failure in the object of his journey. He stated, that in his absence adverse councils prevailed at the Capital, and that Ummer Sing Thappa had been appointed to command to the eastward, in which direction he had been advanced two days journey on the Gooroo's arrival at Nepaul, when he was recalled to assist in the discussions which were again resumed relative to the Bharadar's pensions, in lieu of which it appeared that the whole Terraie lying between the Gunduck and the Koosi was now required. This exchange, the Gooroo added, would occasion the ratification of all the other articles, and it might be effected in nine days. The occupation of Some-sar, the Gooroo observed, took place without his previous knowledge, and after his departure from Hetounda towards Catmandoo; and so altered was the disposition of parties, that although he pledged himself, as he asserts, to get the article relative to the Bharadars' pensions changed in a manner more agreeable to

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Letter from
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Bradshaw.

to the prejudice of the Court, if it would ratify the treaty he had signed, he was yet unable to succeed, so obstinately was the commutation of the two lacs of rupees for this Terraie maintained against him.

2. I informed the Gooroo, that as he had not brought with him the ratified counterpart of the treaty, his functions with relation to me were at an end. I referred him also to Sir David Ochterlony, who was now invested with political and military authority concerning the affairs of Nepaul; and having informed him that he was at liberty to proceed to the Major-General's camp, I offered him every assistance to facilitate his journey.

3. Intelligence of the Gooroo's failure in bringing down the ratified counterpart of the treaty was despatched, at half-past two o'clock P.M. to-day, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, who must ere this have assumed the command of the army in the field, and I intimated to him my readiness to conform immediately to the remaining part of the instructions conveyed to me in your despatch of the 5th instant.

4. It being indispensable to employ all despatch in transmitting to you the information of the result of the Gooroo's journey to Catmandoo, I have necessarily postponed until to-morrow my official acknowledgment of the receipt of your letters, under dates the 30th ultimo and 5th instant.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
24th January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on the 14th instant, of your despatch of the 5th, transmitting a copy of your letter of the same date to the Adjutant-General, both of them conveying the sentiments of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council on the delay in the receipt of the ratified treaty of peace from Nepaul, limiting all further suspense on our part to the 20th instant, at which period operations were eventually to be resumed against that State, and prescribing the consequent arrangements.

2. The date on which it was calculated that Gooroo Gujraj Misser might return with the ratified treaty from Nepaul having expired, without any communication or intelligence whatever having been received from him since his departure from Seegowlee on the 28th ultimo, I was prepared to give immediate intimation of this failure to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and consequently to conform to the instructions of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, as contained in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of your present despatch. But the Gooroo having sent forward a messenger to me from Bichakor, to inform me of his arrival at that place on the 19th, and to request the assistance of carriage-cattle to facilitate his approach to my camp, which messenger, nevertheless, reached me on the morning of the 21st, a day later than has been usual to the Gooroo in travelling that distance, and Major-General Sir David Ochterlony besides not having then assumed the personal command of the troops in the field, the transfer of the correspondence and documents of the office of Political Agent in Nepaul was suspended, until the conduct of the Court of Catmandoo, relative to the ratification, should be ascertained from Gujraj Misser; and the propriety of this suspension was also conformable with the sentiments of Major-General Ochterlony, as expressed by him in his letter to my address of the 22d, a copy of which forms a number in the accompanying enclosures. The result of the Gooroo's late visit to his Court was reported to you in my express of yesterday; and I have now to add, that at eleven A.M. to-day the Major-General's acknowledgment of my letter of yesterday, informing me that he had assumed the immediate command in the field: I shall, therefore, forthwith carry into effect the letter of my instructions relative to that event. Copies of my correspondence with Sir David Ochterlony, to this date, are herewith transmitted to you, for the information of Government.

3. On

3. On the 11th instant I had the honour to transmit to you the report referred to in the latter part of the fifth paragraph of your instructions, under date the fifth instant; and with reference to the desire of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, as expressed in the first part of the same paragraph, to continue to avail himself of my services in the management of the conquered territory, I receive the signification of that desire with every proper sentiment of acknowledgment that becomes me: nor shall it be matter of ordinary gratification if, under the influence of the circumstances which have hitherto affected my proceedings, I shall be so fortunate as to justify, by success, the expectations of his Lordship in Council. In discharging hitherto the trust reposed in me with reference to the Terraie, I have at times been considered by officers senior to me in military rank, belonging to the army of the frontier, to be subject to military controul, and treated accordingly. My juniors, likewise, placed in situations of temporary and local authority, taught thus to look upon the nature of my duties, have not scrupled to manifest it, by their modes of interference with the Thannadars and Tehsildars under me. A subaltern officer, even, has very recently ventured to issue perwannahs to persons of the latter description, commanding them to furnish him with a detailed statement of the collections which have been made, with other particulars of the tuppas, the knowledge of which belongs to Government alone; and until a late period, the Terraie itself has been considered to be an enemy's country, on which no officer seemed to think himself accountable for what he might do. However correctly I may understand the true nature and extent of the powers vested in me under your instructions of the 9th April last, which of necessity (as has subsequently been proved by your letters of the 27th and 30th of September) excluded the military principle from the range of my duties, yet as a general misapprehension on this point appears to prevail, and has been the cause of correspondence of equal inutility and inconvenience to the public service, I here beg leave to solicit such instructions for defining the positive obligations of my public duty, in relation to the trust proposed to be confided to me under the fifth paragraph of your present despatch, as may, on the one hand, by supporting me in the just exercise of my duties, enable me, without the interference of any authority less than that from which I derive my powers, satisfactorily and effectually to fulfil the wishes of Government, while, on the other hand, being protected by those instructions from the risk of incurring the disapprobation of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, on the representations of any individual whatever, I may escape censure, the expression of which is so calculated to depress the ardour of the most zealous servant, however upheld and consoled he may be, by the honest consciousness of being guided by the spirit and letter of instructions.

4. Two days after the arrival of your despatch of the 5th instant, I was honoured by the receipt of your letter from the Secret Department with its enclosure, both dated the 30th ultimo. With reference to the subject of that letter, I can only express my regret, which I do with every sense of deference and respect, that his Lordship in Council has been pleased to construe my letter of the 12th ultimo to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony in such a sense, as to leave me no alternative but that of silently submitting to be held deserving of the disapprobation which his Lordship in Council has been pleased to pronounce on my conduct, rather than to aggravate that disapprobation, by attempting to justify myself on the ground of my instructions, which did not seem to require me to incur both a military and political responsibility, at the most momentous period of the negotiation, by countenancing a measure which might be readily seized on by a deceitful and suspicious enemy; as a pretext for withholding the ratification, at the same time that it could not, on the other hand, be considered likely to advance what, in the natural course of things, might have been hourly expected. And likewise, having taken the earliest opportunity of forwarding to the Commander of the Forces in this quarter due notice of the expected crisis, I deemed it my duty to hazard no opinion as to the determination of such a question as had been referred to me; the more so, from a consideration of the high political talents of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and the great confidence so justly reposed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council in the discretion and resources of that distin-

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure No. 14.)

guished officer, with whom the determination of such a question would naturally rest, with more perfect safety and more eventual benefit to the public service.

Seegowlee,
25th January 1816.

I have, &c.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you with my arrival at this place this morning, in progress to assume the command of the army on the frontier.

I subjoin my route, in order to enable you to transmit me the earliest information of the ratification, or of any other circumstance you may think worthy of communication.

I have, &c.

Bukrah,
17th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

From Bukrah to Derereeh, the 18th; Keyscereah, the 19th; Ahuroulleah, the 20th; Lowgah, the 21st. From whence my route will depend on circumstances, and the information of the officer of the Intelligence Department.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, announcing your approach to assume the command on the frontier, and subjoining your route as far as Lowgah.

No intelligence whatever has reached me from Gooroo Gujraj Misser, who left this place for Nepaul on the 28th ultimo, for the purpose of expediting the ratification of the treaty signed on the 2d; nor can it now be well expected that he will return with the treaty at the period fixed by Government for resuming hostile operations. Nothing deserving your notice, of a political or local nature, has recently occurred for communication to you.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
19th January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Intelligence has been just communicated to me, that the Nepaulese agent, Gooroo Gujraj Misser, is returned from Nepaul, and may be expected here in the course of an hour. I lose not a moment in forwarding this intimation with a view to its reference to the instructions of Government, under date the 5th instant. I shall have the honour to address you again on the arrival of the Gooroo, and

I am, &c.

Seegowlee,
21st January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the detachment and battering train, under Colonel Millar, of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment, will march from hence to Loll Pursa, or Seegowlee gaut, to-morrow morning.

I have requested Colonel Millar to send on a party with a European officer, for the purpose of collecting all the boats procurable, to expedite the passage of the

the Secrary river, and I shall feel obliged by your affording the aid of your influence and authority for the same purpose, assuring the Mullahs of a due reward for their labour.

I have, &c.

Camp, Sowyah,
21st January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
21 Feb. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 14.)

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Since my express of this morning, I have been informed that Gooroo Gujraj Misser has not come further to-day than the village of Dhunhur, about five coss hence, when he expected to be met by some elephants sent out this morning to him at his own request. There is ground to hope he has brought with him the ratified treaty. Of this I shall have the honour to inform you in the course of to-morrow, as soon after his arrival as practicable.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
21st January 1816.
5 o'clock P.M.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

P. S. I am this moment honoured by the receipt of your letter of this date, requesting my assistance for expediting Colonel Millar's detachment and the train across the Secrary. There are only a few dingies, or rather canoes, to be had, besides a boat belonging to me, which of course shall be in readiness on this occasion. I have sent in all directions for Mullahs, and up and down the stream for boats, and no influence and authority I possess shall be spared for the purpose required.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your express, and to acquaint you that I shall still beg the favour of your influence and authority, to procure boats for the passage of the Secrary, unless the Misser's communications should be of so explicit a nature as to preclude the necessity of my advance to that river.

I have, &c.

Camp, Sowyah,
21st January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Written with a pencil.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I am just reminded by your Sewar of the letter delivered to me last night, which, on the road, I am compelled to acknowledge in this way, and beg you will excuse.

I have the honour to return you my best thanks for the postscript, and remain, &c.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

22d January 1816.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I was honoured by the receipt of your note of this morning, written on the road, I fear in consequence of the importunity of my Sewar, who certainly had no orders but to deliver my letter to you.

I rode out in the direction of your route this morning, with the view of meeting you, and at about half-past eight or later, was three coss from camp. I judged it probable that you might have taken the Amwa road, and in this idea turned back.

If

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

If you will inform me of the hour you may be at leisure to see me on the subject of Mr. Adam's despatch of the 5th instant, I shall have the honour of waiting on you, and shall bring with me that despatch.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegowlee,
22d January 1816.
1 o'clock P. M.

(Signed)

P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent.

Sir

At any moment of this day when you are at leisure, it will be perfectly convenient to me; but at the present moment, and with the expectations indicated in your letter of yesterday, it appears to me unadvisable to act on the despatch of the 5th instant, till you have seen the Misser, and ascertained that he does not bear the ratified treaty.

I am not aware of any necessity for any personal communication on the subject of that despatch, but of this you must be the best judge; and if you should think advisable, under present circumstances, that a change should take place in the Political department, I shall beg to be favoured with all the documents referred to in the letter of Mr. Secretary Adam. I beg, however, to repeat, that it is not my wish to embarrass your proceedings, or in the slightest degree obstruct the views of Government, by entering on the political duties till you hear that Gujraj has failed in the object of his mission.

I have, &c.

Camp, Loll Pursa,
22d January 1816.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

P. S. I regret that my being so far in rear of the line should have occasioned you so much trouble.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to inform you, that the Nepaulese agents Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, who on the 28th ultimo proceeded to Catmandoo, for the purpose of bringing back the ratified counterpart of the treaty of peace concluded on the 2d of that month, arrived here yesterday, and announced to me this morning their failure in the object of their journey. I lose no time in apprizing you of that failure, under the probability that you will ere this have assumed the command of the forces in the field in this quarter; and in the contemplation of soon receiving from you official intimation of that circumstance, which, agreeably to Mr. Secretary Adam's letter of the 5th instant, is to limit my exercise of the powers of Political Agent for the affairs of Nepaul, I have informed the Vakeels of that State that they are at liberty to quit my camp, and that any future communications they might have to make should be addressed to you. In the meanwhile, I am prepared to give immediate effect to the instructions of the 5th instant, relative to the transfer to you of the prescribed papers and documents of the Political Agency of Nepaul.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Seegowlee,
24th January 1816.

(Signed)

P. BRADSHAW,
Political Agent in Nepaul.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have this instant had the honour to receive your letter of yesterday, apprizing me of the failure of the Nepaulese Agents, in bringing back the ratified treaty of peace concluded by you on the 2d December last; and have now to request you will favour me, as soon as possible, with all the documents prescribed in Mr. Secretary Adam's letter of the 5th instant, together with such other information as you may think will be useful to me in the discharge of the duties entrusted to me.

I have

I have to acquaint you that I arrived here this morning, and, as a matter of course, have assumed the immediate command of the army.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhulowee,
25th January 1816.
Three-quarters past one, A.M.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

(Enclosure No. 15.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of his Lordship in Council, copies of a correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on and since the 21st instant.

At two o'clock this morning I received from the Colonel information of the non-ratification of the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d December, and in reply, requested him to send all the documents prescribed in your instructions of the 5th instant. At present I am utterly ignorant of every thing respecting the late negotiations, excepting the single fact of their unfortunate result. At a moment when my attention is directed to all the consequences of this unforeseen, and evidently unexpected circumstance, I can only entreat the Right Honourable the Governor-General's attention to my letter of this date to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and earnestly solicit that my requests may be enforced by the most pointed and particular commands. I wish to hope they may be superfluous; but I beg to be guarded against apprehensions which I most reluctantly indulge, and the grounds of which I am still more reluctant to detail.

It seems, however, a duty I owe to myself and to the service, to state my conscientious belief, that the existence of a double authority, such as is vested in him by your letter of the 5th instant, may be prejudicial, and will undoubtedly deprive me of the power of holding out those incitements and rewards which may be essential to my military operations.

I enter on the subject with the utmost reluctance, and I leave it to the consideration of his Lordship in Council with perfect confidence.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhulowee,
25th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
A.G.G.

Correspondence referred to in Sir David Ochterlony's Letter to Mr. Secretary Adam. Correspondence.

No. 1.—From Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to Sir David Ochterlony, dated Seegowlee, 21st January 1816. The same as in Enclosure No. 14, page 902.

No. 2.—From the same to the same, dated Seegowlee, 21st January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 902.

No. 3.—From the same to the same, dated 21st January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 903.

No. 4.—From the same to the same, dated 24th January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 904.

No. 5.—From Sir David Ochterlony to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 22d January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 903.

No. 6.—From the same to the same, dated 25th January. As in Enclosure No. 14, page 904.

No. 7.—To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, as follows.

No. 7.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c.

Sir :

I had the honour to acknowledge by the bearer the receipt of your letter of yesterday, at two o'clock A.M. With reference to that letter, and adverting to the military operations which must commence with as little delay as possible, I have the honour to request you will issue orders to all the chief Zemindars of the Terraie to obey all orders and requisitions they may receive from me, and generally to co-operate with me to the utmost of their ability, by furnishing supplies for the subsistence of the troops and followers, and by encouraging the people of their respective districts to entertain on daily pay wood-cutters, and such other labourers as are necessary to clear the forest sufficiently for the advance of the army.

Permit me, also, to request that you will give force to these orders, by recommending a strict attention, under assurances that my favourable report of their conduct will entitle them to notice and consideration hereafter.

It appears from information obtained since my arrival here, that the Choudrees of tuppas might render essential service in the Guide and Intelligence department, under similar injunctions and encouragement, which I trust will not be withheld, and that, in the execution of the trust reposed in me, I may rely confidently, and on the public grounds of zeal and patriotism, on your active aid and assistance, on every and all occasions, when your superior local knowledge and experience should enable you to afford them or suggest their utility.

It will be perhaps useful to give such orders to your police officers, as may ensure attention from those people, who are supposed to possess the greatest resources and the best information; and it is necessary to remark, whilst on this subject, that the Rajahs of Betteeah and Ramnuggur have been stated to me as possessing both.

Not having brought with me any Moonshee, if Mirza Wullee Baig could be spared from the duties in which he is now employed, his services may be eminently useful, and the loan of him during the campaign would particularly oblige.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullooee,
25th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 25th ultimo, enclosing a copy of your correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on and subsequently to the 21st of the same month, and reporting your assumption of the political charge assigned to you by the instructions of the 5th January.

2. The tenour of your letters to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw is approved by the Governor-General in Council, who also approves your having deferred the assumption of your political duties with relation to Nepaul, until it should be ascertained whether the result of Gooroo Gujraj Misser's visit to Catmandoo might not obviate the necessity of the advance of the force under your command.

3. The Governor-General in Council has particularly adverted to your letter of the 25th January, to the address of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, the tenour of which is entirely approved. His Lordship in Council is confident that the application to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, contained in that letter, will meet with immediate compliance on the part of that officer, whose duty it is to bring forward, in every practicable mode, the resources of the country under his charge, and to promote, by every means in his power, the important service in which you are engaged; but his Lordship in Council has judged it proper to transmit instructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, of which a copy is enclosed for your information.

4. Referring

4. Referring to the apprehension expressed in the last paragraph of your despatch, of embarrassment arising from the authority vested in Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw by the instructions of the 5th instant, I am directed to remark, that the apprehension appears to originate in a misconception of the nature and extent of that authority.

5. Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's powers, under the operation of those orders, will be restricted to the local administration of the revenue and police of that portion of the Terraie which has been actually subdued by the British arms, and which has, as you are aware, been under his charge, with a short interval, since its first occupation. It is not apparent to his Lordship in Council, that the free exercise of your political and military authority can be embarrassed by the operation of this arrangement, which, as far as it affects your powers, does not vary from that established in other parts of the Honourable Company's territories.

6. Your requisitions to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, under date the 25th January, enforced as they will be by the orders of which a copy is enclosed, will ensure to you the utmost assistance that can be derived from the Zemindars and inhabitants generally, as well as the entire command of the resources of the district under Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's authority. His Lordship in Council is not aware of any other mode in which these objects could be effected, except to transfer to you the immediate charge of the revenue and police of the conquered Terraie; an accession of duty which, his Lordship in Council is satisfied, would only embarrass and distract your attention, without augmenting your means of commanding the resources of the country.

7. It is proper to observe, that the management of the Terraie did not form a part of the regular duties of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in his capacity of Political Agent, but was assigned to him as a measure of temporary convenience, at a time when the cessation of military operations, and the comparative inactivity of our political negotiations with Nepal, presented motives for resorting to that arrangement; in addition to the other considerations that prompted its adoption.

8. His Lordship in Council trusts, that this explanation will remove the apprehensions you entertained on the point under consideration, and which his Lordship in Council is satisfied, proceed from your characteristic zeal for the success of the service in which you are engaged.

9. I am directed to signify to you, the great regret of the Governor-General in Council, that you should have been kept uninformed of the progress and details of the late negotiation, and to inform you, that his Lordship's displeasure at this circumstance will be duly conveyed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
3d February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Paris Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. The Governor-General in Council has perused a copy of Sir David Ochterlony's despatch of the 25th of January to your address, conveying his application to you on various points connected with the service committed to his charge, in which your local authority and influence in the Terraie will be useful.

2. His Lordship in Council is satisfied that you will have promptly and zealously complied with every one of those requisitions, and with all others which may have been addressed to you by Sir David Ochterlony. To prevent any misconception with regard to this subject, which might be injurious to the public interests, his Lordship in Council has directed me to explain distinctly, that the whole of the resources of the country under your management are to be considered at the disposal of Sir David Ochterlony; and that your officers of police

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Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

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Secretary
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police and revenue, as well as the Zemindars, Chowdries, and inhabitants generally, are to be instructed to comply instantly, and without reference to any other authority, with all requisitions which they may receive from Sir David Ochterlony. You will also encourage them to expect reward and favour, in proportion to the satisfaction they may give to that officer, whose report of their conduct will be received as the test of their merits as subjects and well-wishers of the British Government, while, on the other hand, their failure will subject them to serious displeasure.

3. Sir David Ochterlony will, of course, apprize you of the general tenour of his communications with your officers and the inhabitants of the districts under your charge, and will be careful to maintain your authority and influence.

4. You will have understood, from the tenour of my despatch of the 5th instant, that your political and diplomatic functions were to cease on the assumption by Sir David Ochterlony of the power vested in him by my letter to his address of the same date: and you will, consequently, have transferred to him all the documents and correspondence in the office of Political Agent, except what relates to the revenue and police of the Terraie, and will have confined your duties strictly to those departments, in which his Lordship in Council expects to derive the advantage of your experience and local knowledge.

5. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to Sir David Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
3d February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Paris Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir

1. The Governor-General in Council has reserved for a separate communication, the expression of his sentiments on a subject which has given him much concern. His Lordship in Council alludes to the extraordinary reserve which has been maintained by you towards Sir David Ochterlony, relative to the late negotiation with the Government of Nepaul; a reserve which does not appear to have been relaxed up to the very hour, when you transferred the duties of the Political Agency to that officer.

2. As far as appears from the tenour of the correspondence which has passed between Sir David Ochterlony and yourself, confirmed by that officer's declaration, and unexplained by any statement from you, the whole course of your proceedings has been concealed from him, and he has been kept in entire ignorance, except in as far as intelligence may have reached him by public report and circuitous channels of communication, of every circumstance of the negotiation, except the two bare facts of the signature of the treaty and the subsequent refusal of the ratification.

3. His Lordship in Council is utterly unable to comprehend the motives which have influenced you in preserving so studied a secrecy, with regard to these matters, towards an officer, whose proceedings, you must have been aware, were to be materially influenced by the state of the negotiation, and whose knowledge of its progress, and of many collateral points involved in it, was essential to his due performance of the duties, which, under one eventual issue of it (and that, as it has happened, the actual one), he would be called on to perform.

4. His Lordship in Council cannot find an excuse for this procedure on your part, in the circumstance of your not having been officially apprized, before your receipt of my letter of the 30th December, that the conduct of the political duties, as well as of the military operations of the ensuing campaign, would be confided to Sir David Ochterlony. Knowing that he already held a high diplomatic character, that he possessed in an eminent degree the confidence of the Government, and that he had united in the last campaign political and military powers in his own person, it would have been no more than a natural expectation on your part, that he would not be employed with diminished powers,

powers, on the recurrence to his services on the occasion in question; and this expectation should have dictated a course of proceeding, of a character very different from that which you have adopted. But independently of this consideration, and of the peculiar claims of Sir David Ochterlony to every mark of courtesy, respect, and confidence, from every public officer of Government, you were not justified in the reserve you maintained towards him, if he were to be considered purely as the officer commanding the division.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

5. In the despatch which I had the honour to address to you, under date the 26th of November 1814, embracing the sentiments, views, and intentions of the Governor-General, on every branch of the political negotiation and arrangements connected with the war, the following passage occurs. "The Governor-General is pleased to desire, that you will communicate these instructions to Major-General Marley, and maintain the most confidential and unreserved intercourse with that officer on all points connected with them." That instruction has never been rescinded; and although not repeated on every subsequent occasion of addressing you, it is clear that it remained in full force, and was meant to apply generally to all points of public interest, relating to your negotiations and discussions with the Nepaulese, by which the proceedings of the Commanding Officer could be in any manner affected. While the troops were cantoned, and the prospect existed of a termination of the war without further operations, the immediate occasion for such communications did not exist; but the case became very different, when the delay in the ratification of the treaty created the strongest ground for suspecting that the Government of Nepaul had been practising a deceit upon us, and still more, when you were informed that orders had been issued for the troops to advance, with a view to the immediate recommencement of hostilities, if the ratification were not received.

6. His Lordship in Council is very reluctant to ascribe your conduct to any motive at variance with that spirit of zealous and cordial co-operation, which ought to animate all public officers employed in the prosecution of the same service; but with every desire to put the most favourable construction on it, he is unable to reconcile it to any just view of the obligations of your duty.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
5d February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit the copy of a letter received yesterday evening from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and a list of the papers he has transferred to my office.

I have this day informed him, that your instructions of the 13th instant refer to a great variety of documents not included in this list, and that I consider it to have been intended that copies of his reports to Government should have been included in the transfer.

This idea is not, perhaps, warranted by the letter of your public instructions; but it occurs to me they form an essential part of the Bureau, which, in a private letter, you state Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw will be desired to deliver over, and without which, in any future discussions, the Nepaulese agents may make any assertions they deem necessary to their purpose, without the ability on my part of refuting them. I beg it may be clearly understood, that I do not make this a subject of complaint, but of casual notice, as appearing to me useful, if not essentially necessary; and as I have called the attention of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw to the subject, it may strike him in the same light, and I may yet receive copies or extracts of the most material. I think it incumbent on me to declare the satisfaction I have experienced in the concluding paragraph of the letter I transmit, though not so frank as I could have wished, and burdened by a condition which it will require some time, attention, and experience to convert to use. When removed from the office of Resident at Delhi, I offered to my successor a sketch of the *dramatis persone*,

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Bengal
Secret Letter
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(Enclosure No. 18.)
Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

and an outline of the situations of affairs; which if not all he could have wished and expected, evinced my desire to prove that no personal regrets prevented my performance of a public duty.

I should not mention this, if it was not susceptible of proof, by reference to one of the gentlemen to whom this letter will be submitted.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhulowee,
27th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Governor-General.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., Political Agent, and
commanding the Army in the Field.

Sir:

1. I had the honour, yesterday at noon, to receive your letter of that date, despatched three-quarters past one A.M., which in consequence of the intelligence communicated in my letter to your address of the day before, requests the correspondence and documents adverted to in Mr. Secretary Adam's letter of the 5th instant, together with such other information as I might think useful in the discharge of the duties entrusted to you, and apprizes me that you had then assumed the immediate command of the Army in the Field in this quarter.

2. In compliance with your application, and in obedience to my instructions, I have the honour to forward to you the above public papers, accompanied with two lists of them, one signed by me, and the counterpart with a receipt for your own signature, after ascertaining that those papers correspond with the lists. All the essential points of the past and present negotiations are comprehended in these papers, which are selected with a view to immediate use. The remaining papers of the Political Agency having a more general reference to the subject of Nepaul, shall be collected with as little delay as possible, in contemplation of the general transfer to you of all the public papers of that office.

3. On the subject of the information which you request, with reference to its eventual utility in the discharge of your present duties, I have only to repeat, which I do with all sincerity, the assurance conveyed to you on the same points in the concluding part of my letter of the 12th ultimo, and to add, that in order to enable me to afford the above information, it will be necessary that I should be apprized of the general or specific ad under which it may be desired.

I have, &c.

Seegowlec,
26th January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

List of Political Correspondence delivered over to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. on the 26th day of January 1816.

May 12th 1815.—Mr. Adam's letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (enclosing extracts of correspondence between the Secretary and Mr. Gardner, Major General Ochterlony, and General Martindell, intercepted letter. The Secretary's letter to General Ochterlony on these documents, as also extracts of instructions to Mr. Gardner. These documents enclosed, marked No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).

May 16th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw.

May 21st.—Ditto, ditto (enclosing documents in copy of a convention between Ummer Sing and General Ochterlony).

June 5th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed documents in copy, original draft of a treaty, revised draft of ditto, letter of the Rajah of Nepaul, Mr. Adam's letter to Mr. Gardner of the 19th May, and Mr. Adam to the same of the 5th June, and copy of a letter to Captain Latter of the same date).

June

June 15th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed documents in copy, Mr. Adam to Mr. Gardner of 15th June, and Mr. Gardner to Mr. Adam of the 7th June).

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June 17th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

June 27th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw (annexed copy of a letter to Mr. Gardner of the same date from the Secretary).

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

July 8th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed copy of instructions to Mr. Gardner of the same date).

July 22d.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw (annexed copy of a letter from Mr. Gardner to Mr. Adam of 15th July, copy of Mr. Adam's to Mr. Gardner of 22d July, copy of answer to the Rajah of Nepaul, also copy of draft of an article proposed to be substituted for articles 4 and 7 of the treaty).

September 1st.—Mr. Adam's private letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

September 3d.—Ditto public ditto.

September 23d.—Ditto ditto ditto (annexed copy of a letter to the Nepaul Rajah, also a statement intended for Gooroo Gujraj Misser).

September 25th.—Mr. Swinton to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, with annexed Persian documents, draft of a treaty and memorandum.

November 10th.—Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Secret Department.

December 9th.—Ditto, ditto, ditto.

January 5th 1816.—Ditto, ditto (annexed copy of a letter from Mr. Adam to the Adjutant-General of the same date, also counterpart of a treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d December, between the agents of the respective belligerents, and ratified on the part of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council).

(Signed) P. BRADSHAW,
late Political Agent in Nepaul.

In addition to the above, one letter from Mr. Adam to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, dated 15th July.

N.B. The papers are arranged in the portfolio in the order of receipt, and each original is followed by the documental copies to which those letters make reference.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

(Enclosure No. 20.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit copies of a correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw since my last, for submission to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, and to request that copies of all such letters as have been referred to in my instructions, together with any others thought necessary, may be sent to me without delay.

I likewise do myself the honour to transmit copy and translation of a letter I have this day addressed to Gooroo Gujraj, and trust that, in availing myself of the services of Lieutenant J. P. Boileau, whom I have appointed my Assistant in the Political Department, I shall be honoured with the approbation and confirmation of his Lordship in Council.

It may, however, be necessary to state, that this nomination will not be the cause of depriving Colonel Bradshaw of his assistance, as the zeal and spirit of Lieutenant Boileau had induced him to obtain permission to join his corps, and as he passed my camp for that purpose, has yielded to my assurances that I hoped to derive the greatest benefit from his local knowledge and experience, and from his aid in my political correspondence.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhullowee,
28th January 1816.

(Signed) DAVID OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Governor-General.

To

* The above documents will be found in various pages of this compilation.

Bengal
Secret Letter
21 Feb. 1816.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding the Army;
&c. &c., and Political Agent for the Affairs of Nepaul.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 20.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

1. I was honoured by the receipt of your second letter of the 25th instant, adverting to your acknowledgment of mine of the 24th, and requesting the aid which the Terraie is supposed capable of affording for promoting the service entrusted to you.

2. The orders which you have requested shall be immediately issued to the inhabitants of the Terraie, as far as such orders may be in unison with the maintenance of the authority which I am required to exercise for the realization of the public revenue. There are no chief Zemindars of the description to which you advert ; nor, indeed, in the legal meaning of that word, are there any Zemindars whatever in the Terraie, the whole of that tract being held in farms from the sovereign : consequently the utmost that can be done, in the way you have requested, in allusion to such persons, must be through the native officers employed under me in the management of the country. But as it is obvious that verbal, and unsigned written orders, directed by you through your native, or other confidential agents, under the proclamation which shall be issued in consequence of your present application, might, by the fault of the parties on one or both sides, give rise to excuses for evading the payment of the just dues of Government at a crisis like this, without, perhaps, advancing your objects, I have accordingly deemed it to be proper to depute a person to attend you while in the Terraie, through whom it will be advisable that your injunctions to the inhabitants should be conveyed. This person is the head native Collector under me, has been employed in that way, and in similar transactions, ever since my arrival in this quarter, is consequently of some experience, and well known to the inhabitants of the Terraie. His agency under you, while it is calculated to obviate the excuses and pretexts of Ryots above alluded to, seems to be also suited to promote despatch and to save you trouble. It will, of course, rest with you, whether you choose to give countenance to this plan.

3. With relation to the employment of the Chowdries of tuppas in the Guide department, as suggested by you, I am sorry that my experience is at variance with the information which you have received on that head. These people belong exclusively to the Revenue department, and their knowledge is confined to the open country of the Terraie. To employ them as proposed by you, will, I fear, obstruct the realization of the revenue; and you will not, I apprehend, find that consequence recompensed, in any public point of view, by their utility out of their own line. But if you should still judge it to be proper to make the use of them which you have proposed, it is, of course, entirely at your option to do so, but certainly not with my concurrence, for the reasons above stated.

4. The condition of the Terraie, with regard to persons of "resources" and "information," will not now be long concealed from you. Doubtless it will soon appear, that the few of that description belonging to the Terraie are in the hands of the enemy ; and with reference to the Rajahs of Betteeah and Ramnuggur, to whom you have adverted, they are Zemindars of tracts exclusively under the civil authorities of Sarun, and have no necessary connexion with the affairs of the Terraie.

5. Orders shall forthwith be issued to Vallee Mohummed Khan, directing him to repair to your Head-Quarters without delay. He has been of no use to me since the occurrence at Jelesur, and I take this occasion to transfer him to you altogether, being instructed to do so from authority long since received.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
27th January 1816.

(Signed)

PARIS BRADSHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

To

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., commanding, &c. &c. &c.
and Political Agent, &c.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, and in reply to the observation in the first paragraph, which adverts to papers to which you are referred by your instructions as far back as November 1814, I have to repeat the willingness expressed in the conclusion of the second paragraph of my letter to your address of yesterday, and to add, that I am preparing to transfer to you every paper comprehended in the scope of my instructions. I wish to withhold none, nor have I any right to do so; and until that despatch shall be ready, if there be any particular paper which you are immediately desirous of consulting, it shall be immediately forwarded to you.

(Enclosure No. 20.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

On the subject of the second paragraph of your letter, I have in answer to state, that never contemplating the present mode of transfer of the papers of the Political Agency, the care taken of the drafts and memorandums of my own despatches to Government was suited to the urgency created by the weight of business which constantly pressed upon me, and also the want of the means which I always experienced, for preserving regular copies of those despatches. They were, indeed, for the most part dictated from loose memoranda, which not having been booked, are now so disarranged as to make it impossible for me to render them useful to you. But those despatches are public records, being addressed to Government, and can be obtained from below, without any obvious public inconvenience, on your application for them.

The phrase quoted by you in the fourth paragraph of your letter as used by me to the Nepaulese Vakeels, and considered by you not to have been strong enough, is expressed in the terms of the ordinary decorum of official intercourse, although, in merely referring them to you, conformably with my instructions, I apprized them that they could no longer stay here. If I recollect right, that phrase is not far different from that employed by Government on the prospect of a similar state of things, under which I was directed to tell them that they "might withdraw." My powers with reference to those Vakeels ceased, as soon as I learned that they were not the bearers of the ratification; and to have told them to return immediately back to Nepaul, would have been doing what belonged only to you. In fact, Chunder Sekher with his followers has actually returned to Nepaul, on a passport granted by me, on his application, the day after his arrival here; and the Gooroo, on becoming sensible he could not longer stay in his present situation, after the intimation given him by me, addressed the reply to it, of both of which I have the honour to enclose copies. You will perceive that, in acting as I have done, I wished to leave no room for the application of repulsiveness to my manner, as will appear in the documents now in your possession.

In the event of your thinking it right, after perusing the Gooroo's note, to direct him to return to his own Court without delay, I do myself the honour to enclose the form of his address; and I am of opinion that it would come better from you, since I have been already sufficiently explicit.

It is always the better way, in transmitting your public communications to Nepaul, to do so through either Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher, or whoever on the part of that State may be authorized to confer with you, as that channel may be regarded as the safest, and is most reponsible. Your own messengers, from not guarding against the difference of climate, seldom escape illness, which will deprive you of their future services.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
27th January 1816.

(Signed)

PARIS BRADSHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 20.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, in reply to mine of the 25th, and whatever you deem best suited to promote the public interest in forwarding the military operations, and at the same time realizing the revenue of Government, as expressed in your third paragraph, can be adopted in the first instance, subject to such alterations as experience may prove necessary.

On the fourth paragraph I am utterly incompetent to form an opinion, and can only say that it is at variance with the information I have received from natives, and from some officers of intelligence long in this quarter.

In reply to your second letter of the same date, I enclose a list of the references made in the very first paragraph of my instructions to documents to your address, and shall, under the circumstances you have stated, apply immediately to Government for copies of the numerous communications made by you in your political capacity, and which, it is evidently supposed, you will have delivered over with the charge.

It was only on hearing that the Vakeels yet remained at Seegowlee, that I apprehended they might not choose to consider your dismissal of them sufficiently explicit and pointed. Had I known of Chunder Sekher being furnished with passports and of his departure, and of the situation in which Gooroo Gujraj Misser considered himself to be placed, I should not have thought of troubling you on the subject.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Bhulowee,
28th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Governor-General.

TRANSLATION of a Letter addressed by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General, to Sree Gooroo, Gujraj Misser, dated Camp, Purrownee, Nepaul Frontier, 27th January 1816.

(After Compliments)—Undoubtedly Colonel Bradshaw will have informed you, that the Right Honourable the Governor-General has confided to me all future negotiations with Nepaul. In consequence, I now enclose a letter from his Lordship to the address of the Maharaj, and request you will without delay transmit it him.

Your remaining any longer in this quarter would appear unnecessary, for reasons which it is superfluous to state as they cannot be unknown to you. If you wish to return to Benares, the seat of divine worship, or to Nepaul, every aid shall be afforded you, on the behalf of the Honourable Company, compatible with your rank and situation; and be assured that I am numbered among your well-wishers.

It is important that you should inform all the servants and establishments of the Rajah of Nepaul, that all negotiation has ceased between the two Governments, and also, that the Maharaj has himself decided on a renewal of war, and contest.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

To John Adam Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Having just received from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw a paper which he terms an extract from his letter to your address of the 24th instant, in which he states the Gooroo to have mentioned, that—"So altered was the disposition of parties, that although he pledged himself, as he asserts, to get the article relative to the Bahraders changed, in a manner more agreeable to the prejudices of the Court if it would ratify the treaty, he was yet unable to succeed, so obstinately was the commutations of the two lacs of rupees for this Terraie maintained against him."

Knowing

Knowing nothing of the negotiation but what is mentioned in this paper and the treaty itself, which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has placed in my hands, I cannot but feel a great degree of surprise, that Gujraj Misser should have pledged himself, without authority, to obtain an alteration of any one article of a treaty, which with full powers he had himself conceded and signed; and I submit to his Lordship in Council, whether such a pledge was not likely to have the very opposite effect to that which he wishes it to be thought was intended, by impressing the discontented with an idea that it was yet susceptible of change or modification.

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Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 21.)
Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Supposing him to have been acquainted with the ultimate instructions of Government, it was a sort of compromise lessening the effect of the generosity intended.

I am aware, however, that I write on a very imperfect knowledge, or rather in the utter ignorance of all that has past, as well as under the influence of prejudices, excited not so much by his failure, as the very tardy manner in which that failure was made known to the representative of the Government, who on the 21st wrote me he was expected in an hour, and in a subsequent letter of the same date, that "there was ground to hope" he brought the ratification.

I know, by the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, transmitted with my despatch of yesterday, that Chunder Seckher has departed under passports; but I am yet to learn whether the Gooroo remains, attended by a crowd of Nepaulese, to be employed in giving intelligence; or whether as an accredited agent, or as an individual, he remains to give colour to such assertions as were unscrupulously promulgated on the attack and defeat of Pursarum Thappa.

My letter of yesterday to the Gooro was intended to prevent the possibility of such tardy falsehood; but I hope my Persian correspondence will be more perfect, when aided by the ability of Mahomed Wallee Beg, whom I have requested to join me with all possible expedition.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bhulowee,
29th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K. C. B., commanding the Army
in the Field and Political Agent for Nepaul Affairs.

(Enclosure No. 22.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

Sir:

1. I had the honour to receive your letter of the 28th instant, and with reference generally to the tenour of the first and second paragraphs of it, I beg leave to state, that under the terms of your application, as contained in your second letter of the 25th instant, I have considered the Terraie to be in a condition of Military requisition, and the perwannahs addressed by me to the local and native officers, and my proclamation to the inhabitants, place the whole under your orders, with a view to the more effectual promotion, as far as I can contribute, to the success of the operations of your force. It shall, in future, be at all times sufficient for me that you consider any description of persons useful, in order to my following up your injunctions to them.

A sense of what became me in the due discharge of the trust I hold, induced the observations I made on this head; nor shall I again obtrude similar opinions, after having placed in attendance on you the persons alluded to in my first letter of the 27th instant, who I consider perfectly qualified to afford you all the local information you may require: and having thus acquitted myself of what is due to the paramount consideration of the success of the campaign, I shall feel myself relieved from unavailing anxiety, relative to the full accomplishment which I had contemplated might have been better attained, under a different state of things, of the more appropriate objects of my separate duties.

2. I beg leave to apprise you, that the list of references made in the first paragraph of your instructions to documents addressed to me, which you state

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Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Bradshaw.

to have enclosed in your present letter, has been omitted. The list which accompanied your letter is your receipted list of the documents which I transmitted to you. It would have saved me some trouble, as well as you also, could I have earlier known the particular papers you wanted, as they could have been alone sent to you, and those not immediately necessary for reference be sent when business admitted of my arranging them for despatch.

3. As I could not furnish correct copies for you of my own despatches to Government from the materials I have, and as to supply extracts of what should seem most material for your information would require more time and leisure than, on a reference to the correspondence which has already passed between us, was absolutely possible for effecting it, I was induced to suggest a reference, on your part, to Government, from the knowledge that ever since the date of my nomination to the Political Agency in this quarter to the return of the Right Honourable the Governor-General to Patna in September last, duplicates of my despatches to his Lordship were regularly transmitted to the Vice-President in Council. I beg you will have the goodness to state this observation when you make your proposed application, that I may not be considered to have even seemed to have an opinion on that point, in the least at variance with my duty.

I have, &c.

Seegowlee,
29th January 1816.

(Signed) PARIS BRADSHAW,
Lieutenant-Colonel, &c. &c.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yours of yesterday's date, and to transmit the list of references omitted to be enclosed by the carelessness of my writer.

In reply to the conclusion of your letter, I have only to say that the observations you wish to have stated shall be conveyed in your own words, by the transmission of a copy of your letter, as was done in the first instance, on application for the copies of the letters referred to.

I am not insensible to the hint you have given me, of my having engrossed more of your time than you could have wished; but I assure you it has been most unwillingly, and only on an imagined necessity. Our correspondence afforded me no pleasure in its commencement, it has been irksome in its progress, and I am sure you cannot rejoice more in the present prospect of its termination than,

Sir, &c.

Camp, Bhulowee,
30th January 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Letter from
Gujraj Misser.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., Agent to the Governor-General, dated Seegowlee, 29th January 1816.

(After compliments.)

On the 29th, along with a letter from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to the address of the Maharajah, I received your kind epistle of the 28th January, in which you tell me to forward the Governor-General's letter to Nepaul without delay, that I ought to depart from hence; and offering me every assistance on the part of the Company, and the contents of it I have understood.

To-day I despatched the letter for the Maharajah, with one of my own; and previously to the receipt of yours, having learnt from the Colonel the state of things, I had sent Chunder Sekher Opadeca to inform the Maharajah of the same.

same. On his return, you shall be made acquainted with whatever the Rajah may intimate.

Without accomplishing an interview with you, I shall not retire to any place. You are in every respect my protector and friend, and in every instance my hopes are centered on you.

What more can I add to what I have written ?

(Enclosure No. 24.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 27th, 28th, and 29th ultimo.

2. Your private letter, enclosing a copy of further correspondence with Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and the translation of Gooroo Gujraj Misser's reply to your letter to his address, has also been received, and submitted to the perusal of the Governor-General in Council. The enclosures will be placed on record.

3. The Governor-General in Council has perused with regret the tone of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's letters to you ; but as the sentiments of his Lordship in Council on that subject have been already conveyed to the Lieutenant-Colonel, and the pointed instructions received by him must preclude the recurrence of such unseasonable obstruction of your just and legitimate requisitions, his Lordship in Council is desirous of waving any further observations on that subject.

4. I have already had the honour to forward to you, by express, a series of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's despatches to my address, relative to the political negotiations and transactions in which he was employed.

5. His Lordship in Council instructs me to signify to you his entire approbation of the tenour of your letter to Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and of your proceedings and intentions generally, as reported in the despatches now acknowledged. His Lordship concludes, that you will insist on the Gooroo and his followers either proceeding directly to Catmandoo, or retiring to some situation in the Company's provinces, distant from the scene of the operations of any British force.

6. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves your having availed yourself of the services of Lieutenant Boileau, as your Assistant in your political capacity during the present service.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
10th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 25.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I do myself the honour to transmit a statement received this morning orally, from the Ghusseins mentioned, but without meaning to attach any particular confidence in its accuracy. On the contrary, there may be reason to suppose that having greatly benefited by the favour and indulgence shewn by the Nepaul Government, they felt both an inclination and interest to give it any secret aid in their power.

Notwithstanding this belief, I cannot but lament that Colonel Bradshaw, previous to carrying the orders of Government into effect, should not have ventured to state the probable consequences which his local knowledge and experience must have suggested, and which I conscientiously believe to have resulted from the sequestration of the charity lands generally in the acquired Terraie.

It has confirmed a strong body in their attachment to a Government, which nourishes and supports them, both from policy and superstition.

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Had

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Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure No. 24.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 25.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 25.)
Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Had circumstances earlier thrown me on this frontier, and I had earlier been acquainted with the state of affairs in this quarter, so far from recommending the sequestration of charity lands, and thereby alienating a set of men who possess a great and general influence, I should not have hesitated to entreat his Lordship to sacrifice for a time all collections from the Terraie whatsoever, or till our armies were withdrawn from the frontier, placing the indulgence on a consideration of the losses they might sustain from the camp-followers, and on the possibility that, in a state of war, they would be subject at times to double demands, which could not always be proved or ascertained.

The actual collections made will perhaps prove, that such measures would not have been attended with great pecuniary loss; and they would, I confidently believe, have been attended with such advantages as would more than have compensated for a far greater sacrifice, by weaning them from their attachments to their former masters, which I believe to have been strong and founded on self-interest. We should have had to command men who now fly at our approach, and who labour only by coercion; and an organized system of intelligence, which if not impossible, will be most difficult to effect.

I have taken the liberty to offer these sentiments without reserve, in the hope that it may not be too late, even now, to remedy what has been done: and relying with confidence on the indulgence I have ever experienced from his Lordship in Council, to excuse even error, when it proceeds only from a wish to promote the public service.

I have, &c.

Sunnera Bassa,
7th February 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY.

Ummee Doss and Rundhale Doss, Ghusseins of Muttecane, possessed six villages, under a maaffee sunnud from the Rajah of Nepaul, three of which were held so far back as by grant from the Muckwanpore Rajahs. Eight months since they were sequestered by Colonel Bradshaw, and both the above-named have been kept under a gentle restraint at Seegowlee, under imputation of having afforded assistance to the enemy; but Colonel Bradshaw, in a letter to me, does not seem to consider the charges established: and they inform me that the accusations were made against them by Bhoal Govind Doss, with whom they had had disputes respecting lands, which had been regularly decreed in their favour by the Zillah Court, and subsequently by the Court of Appeal at Patna, and lastly confirmed by the Sudder Dewannee at Calcutta.

They produce proofs of great attention to the supplies of detachments, and a perwannah from Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, affording them encouragement and assurances of protection.—Vide Persian copy enclosed.

(Enclosure No. 26.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 26.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 7th instant, communicating the substance of a representation addressed to you by certain Ghusseins, inhabitants of the Terraie, and suggesting measures in that quarter, calculated in your judgment to produce a beneficial influence on the operations of the division of the army under your command.

2. With regard to the representation of the Ghusseins, the Governor-General in Council directs me to observe, that the sequestration of their lands, or of any other rent-free lands of any description, in the portion of the Terraie which has fallen into the possession of the British Government, was entirely unknown to the Governor-General in Council, until he received that information from you, His Lordship in Council concurs entirely in opinion with you regarding the inexpediency, on general grounds of policy of any measure of that description, without however intending to prejudge the procedure of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, in any particular case which might have appeared to require its adoption, without a previous reference to Government, and the grounds of which Lieutenant-Colonel

Colonel Bradshaw has been required to explain. Whatever may be the decision ultimately formed regarding that procedure, it will not affect the general correctness of the principle stated in your despatch, nor prevent the immediate prosecution of measures calculated, as far as possible, to recover the confidence and attachment of a class of persons, from whom it appears that considerable aid might be derived.

3. With this view, the first object is to restore the resumed lands to the respective proprietors, repaying to them the whole amount of collections that may have been made from them while under sequestration. This act of justice will be rendered as generally known as may be practicable throughout the Terraie, and an assurance will be circulated by proclamation, that all grants of lands in the Terraie, from the Goorka or any preceding Government, will be recognized and confirmed by the British Government, while the grantees shall remain firm in their fidelity and obedience.

4. The further measure proposed by you, of a general suspension of collections from the lands of the Terraie, during the continuance of the war, has received his Lordship in Council's favourable consideration, and orders, calculated to give it effect, have accordingly been issued to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw.

5. A copy of the instructions addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, on the subjects referred to in this despatch, is enclosed for your information. You will observe, that Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw has been instructed to conform to any suggestions he may receive from you, relative to the execution of those orders; and I am directed to request that you will, without reserve, convey to that officer every suggestion that might appear to you calculated to forward the attainment of the objects for which they have been issued.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
17th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 27.)

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a paper containing the substance of a statement made by certain Ghusseins, formerly possessing rent-free lands in the Terraie, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, which that officer very properly judged it to be his duty to transmit for the consideration of Government.

2. The Governor-General in Council has never received from you any report of the resumption or sequestration of charity, or other lands, free from assessment in the Terraie; nor do any instructions appear to have been issued to you, conveying authority or directions for the adoption of such a measure. The Governor-General in Council cannot conceal his surprize, at having first become acquainted with this procedure from the communication of another officer, whose attention was immediately drawn to the subject; but before he records any conclusive opinion, he is desirous of receiving such explanations as you may have to offer, regarding the grounds on which the measure in question has been adopted by you without the previous sanction of Government, or any subsequent report of your proceedings. Reserving the further consideration of this subject till after the receipt of your report (which you will forward with the least practicable delay), I proceed to communicate to you the resolutions of Government relative to the sequestered lands.

3. Whatever may be the ultimate judgment of his Lordship in Council on the merits of your conduct, personally, in sequestering these lands, his Lordship in Council cannot fail to view the act itself with regret, as a measure of unquestionably bad policy in the actual state of our tenure of the Terraie, and with reference to the importance (particularly pressed on your attention in former instructions) of attaching the inhabitants to our interests by every suitable method of conciliation. A general measure of this nature, or even particular instances, if not founded on considerations not only very powerful in themselves but capable
of

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to Government.

of being made intelligible to the people at large, could not fail to produce the opposite effect, and bind the attachment of the parties to that Government from which they derived the lands of which they now found themselves deprived. With respect to the Ghusseins in particular, it will be in your recollection, that their means of being rendered useful was pointed out to your attention early in the past season, by my letter of the 30th September 1814.

4. The only mode remaining of relieving the unfavourable impression that must have been made, is to take the earliest occasion to restore the sequestered lands to the proprietors, and to repay them the amount of the collections during the period they were under sequestration. This arrangement you will accordingly carry into effect without any unnecessary delay. You will be particularly careful to render the execution of the measure now prescribed conducive, in the utmost practicable degree, to the attainment of its object, namely, the restoration of confidence on the part of the holders of rent-free lands, in the permanency of their tenures under our Government, and the creation of a spirit of attachment to our Government, founded on a view of their own interests; and through the effect of this example, and the further measure to which I shall hereafter refer, to spread a similar feeling among the inhabitants generally. Although it is desirable that the measure now prescribed should not be unnecessarily delayed, it will not fail to occur to you that a precipitate or unskilful execution of the plan might defeat the object, by giving an impression that it has been resorted to in a case of emergency, and as a measure purely of necessity to our interests, and not one of equitable liberality, the character which it ought to bear. His Lordship in Council considers it to be desirable that you should issue a proclamation, stating that, on being apprized of the sequestration of the lands in question, the Governor-General in Council had determined, in order to manifest the favour and confidence of the Government towards that class of its subjects who were affected by the operation of the measure, and in the full persuasion that it would meet with a suitable return of loyalty and attachment on their part, to direct the immediate restitution of all the sequestered lands, and the reimbursement of the sums collected from them while in the hands of the officers of Government. You will be particularly careful to see the last arrangement punctually executed. You will also be careful, in every case in which the Sunnuds or other title-deeds of the parties may have been delivered in for examination, registry, or any other purpose, that those documents be restored.

5. You will also proclaim, that all grants of land free from assessment from the Goorka or any preceding Government of the Terraie, will be recognized and confirmed by the British Government, while the grantees shall remain firm in their fidelity and obedience. I am further directed to desire that you will, on no account, proceed to the sequestration of any lands free from assessment, without the special authority of Government.

6. The further measure referred to in the fourth paragraph, is the general suspension of collections from the malgoozarry lands in the Terraie, during the continuance of hostilities. Judging from the amount realized since our occupation of that territory, the sacrifice on the part of Government will be no consideration, in comparison with the advantage likely to be gained, in reconciling the inhabitants to our Government. You are accordingly authorized to refrain from any compulsory measures for the realization of the revenue of the lands under your charge, causing to be given out as the reason for this forbearance, the desire of the Government to press as lightly as possible on its subjects, at a time when they must be necessarily subjected to losses and injuries, in consequence of the continued movements of troops through the country. By holding this language and acting in conformity to it on all proper occasions, and by employing other modes of conciliation, which it would be superfluous, if not impracticable, to prescribe in a public despatch, it may be hoped that the apparently alienated dispositions of the inhabitants of the Terraie, may be reclaimed, and that essential assistance may be derived from them, in the further prosecution of military operations, if the war be protracted.

7. A copy of this despatch will be transmitted to Sir David Ochterlony, and the Governor-General in Council desires that you will conform to any suggestion

tion which you may receive from that officer, relative to the execution of these instructions.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
17th February 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 28.)

(Enclosure No. 28.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Raj Gooroo and Chunder Sekher arrived here this afternoon, and paid me a visit immediately.

I entered on the business of their visit with as little delay as the usual inquiries of civility would admit; and without attempting to detail a conversation of considerable length, I have only to state, that they have taken their leave, without offering the ratified treaty to my acceptance.

Their first proposition was, that the two lacs of rupees should be changed for the lands of the Terraie between the "Ooreea" and "Koosi;" and subsequently it was proposed, that instead of being divided into a variety of pensions, and distributed amongst the Bahradars, it should be specifically stated to be paid to the Rajah.

Though aware of the importance his Lordship attaches to the pensioning of some of the Sirdars of the Court, I answered to this, that where two lacs of rupees were to be given, it did not appear to me that his Lordship would deem it of consequence whether it was thrown into the Ganges or paid to the Maharajah; but to either, or any proposition, I was unable to reply, as my orders, in the present instance, were limited to the revival of the treaty, regularly ratified: and having satisfied myself that by their own acknowledgment Colonel Bradshaw had apprized them that the treaty once ratified, some changes more acceptable might be made, I had neither the ability nor the authority to say more.

I have requested Lieutenant Boileau to take notes of the conversation, as far as he recollects, and I shall transmit them with this despatch; and I can only add, that they left me apparently satisfied with the cordiality and civility they experienced, though unsuccessful in their object, if they had indulged hopes of success.

I have, &c.

Camp, Bichakor,
14th February 1815.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to the Governor-General.

MINUTES of a Conversation that took place between Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, and Chunder Sekher Opaddea.

Minutes of
Conversation.

The two late accredited agents of the Rajah of Nepaul, Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Sekher, arrived from Simrabas, in the camp of the General, at a quarter before three P.M., and immediately waited on him, presented to him a kureetah from the Rajah, with a few pieces of silks, pods of musk, and cows' tails; and after some conversation of an easy and complimentary nature, Sir David asked the Gooroo to what end he had given himself so much trouble and uneasiness, by venturing on so troublesome a trip as that he had just accomplished. To which the Gooroo replied, that he had, from the first, determined on not leaving these parts, without seeing him and having some conversation on the unhappy state of affairs: said he could not justify his Court for what had taken place; that all the Rajah wished was the Bahradars' pensions to be commuted for the Terraie lands lying between the river Koosi on the east and the Ooreea Nuddee on the west; and as to the lands of Beejapore (meaning the Morung), they had been relinquished from the first by the Maharajah.

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Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No 28.)

Minutes of
Conversation.

Sir David requested to know if the ratified treaty had arrived. The Gooroo replied in the negative; on which he was assured, in a manner that seemed to incline him to converse with candour, that without it nothing could be hoped for, nor did his instructions allow him to deviate from this demand: but that he must have been informed by Colonel Bradshaw, that an additional article to the ratified treaty might easily be added on the subject they desired. They both replied, that they had received the assurances of Colonel Bradshaw to that effect; but that the Rajah was like "a parrot in a cage, who spoke as he was told," and had said he wished it to be inserted in the body of the treaty.

Sir David brought to their recollection the handsome conduct of his Government towards Holkar, after he had been subdued, and allowed them to draw their own conclusions thereon. The Gooroo (appearing to conclude from the conversation that the commutation could not be obtained) said that he was in hopes that we would then allow the pensions of two lacs to be bestowed on the Rajah instead of on the Sirdars. To this Sir David mentioned, in a jocund manner, that he was sure Lord Moira cared not whether it were thrown into the Ganges or paid directly to the Maharajah, and he thought he could effect the wished-for alteration on this point, if he were put in possession of the ratified treaty. Pressed him to be candid at this crisis: that he must recollect the line of Hafiz, "The night is in labour, and we know not what the morrow may bring forth;" and begged that, as they were not possessed of the necessary instrument, they would immediately depart their respective ways from his camp, in order that the world might not look upon his actions (which might be expected to ensue) as contrary to usage.

The Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, at four o'clock, rose to depart, received each a shawl from the General as a mark of his personal respect for them, and retired. They both seemed well pleased at the frank and agreeable manner with which the interview was conducted; and the above appears to me to embrace the material points on which it touched.

Camp, Bichakor,
14th February 1816.

(Signed) J. P. BOILEAU,
Lieutenant, Agent to Governor-General.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

Amongst the papers delivered over to me by Captain Ward upon my return to Titalya, I observe in a letter addressed by you to that officer, under date the 5th of September last, that you request to be informed of the arrangements which might have been made previously to my departure for the management of the Morung purgunnahs, from which the enemy had been driven. I now do myself the honour of acquainting you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, that your instructions on that head, dated the 29th of April, were received a few days before I quitted Titalya, when, from extreme indisposition, I was incapable of attending to business, and therefore merely directed the Peshkar, or manager, employed by the Jemmadar of Bykantpore, to collect every information respecting the revenues of the Morung purgunnahs in this neighbourhood, and to ascertain the system pursued by the Nepaulese Government in their settlements with the Ryots. At the same time, I transferred over to Mr. Scott, the magistrate of Rungpore, all affairs of a civil nature with which I had been entrusted.

A few days after my departure, upon the commencement of the rains, the Goorka troops again made their appearance and occupied the above purgunnahs, as reported by Captain Ward, and it was not deemed advisable, during the rainy season, to undertake any operations to expel them.

The force which the enemy now have in the purgunnahs of Nizamtarrah and Haleegirsah is very trifling, and might easily be driven away; but I am unwilling, without orders from the Right Honourable the Governor-General, to take any steps for the occupation of these districts, which might interfere with ulterior

ulterior military operations, or be productive of inconvenience, in case any negotiations are carrying on with the Nepaulese Government.

It is my intention, on the arrival of the irregular Cavalry expected upon this frontier, to prevent the enemy, if possible, from carrying off the crops, or from deriving any resources from that part of the country.

I shall, in a separate despatch, report the communications I have held with the Vakeels of the Siccim Rajah since my return to this place.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Titalya,
16th December 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTEER,
Captain.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 29.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political
Department, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Sir:

Having had a personal communication with Mr. Scott, the Magistrate of Rungpore, on the subject of the negociation carrying on with the Rajah of Siccim, I shall now do myself the honour of reporting, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the arrangements which have been made in consequence, and which I trust will meet with his Lordship's approbation.

2. Considerable inconvenience appears to have arisen from an application which was made, in October last, at the instance of the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, to procure a number of Hill porters from the Rajah of Siccim; and the difficulty of sufficiently explaining in the Sepahee language the purposes for which they were required, has led to some misunderstanding which I have endeavoured to rectify.

3. The Kajeas, upon receiving the requisition, seem to have considered it as a demand from us for part of their troops to co-operate with our army, and accordingly sent down about two hundred and fifty armed men to Titalya, under eight Jemmadars. At the same time, the Eck Chuckra Kajea, one of their chief Sirdars, advanced with a detachment of one thousand men to a place called Selim, not far from the Maha Nuddee, and lying south-east of Naggree.

4. The danger of involving the Siccim Rajah in hostilities, either whilst negotiations are pending or before the British troops are ready to commence operations, need not be pointed out; I therefore immediately endeavoured to satisfy the Sepahees who had come down to Titalya, that the Assistant Commissary-General had merely made the application to ascertain what number of people were procurable in that part of the country, and consequently there was no necessity to detain them any longer, but that they might return to the Kajea, whose force was considerably weakened by their absence.

5. Having explained this to their satisfaction, I addressed a letter in the Sepahee language, copy and translation of which is enclosed, together with one nearly to the same effect in Bengallee, also a letter to the Eck Chuckra Kajea (copy and translation of which is likewise forwarded), and sent a person with the Sepahees to explain those written in Bengallee. I availed myself of this opportunity to send fifty stand of arms and accoutrements, with a supply of ammunition, to the Kajea, and also as much grain as they could conveniently carry. They received two hundred and fifty rupees for their expenses, and I took care that they all went away perfectly contented.

6. His Lordship will observe, that I have carefully avoided, in these letters, saying any thing with respect to military operations, for in the event of negotiations being pending, it might be productive of the greatest inconvenience; nor could I do so with propriety, until I had received the instructions of Government regarding the employment of the troops placed under my command. The same caution was observed in my conferences with the Vakeels.

7. As it must always be a desirable object, either in the event of peace or continuance of the war, that a friendly communication should be kept up with the

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

the Siccim Rajah; the Vakeels were directed to inform the Kajee, that if he wished for a personal interview I would meet him at Silleegorie, situated on the banks of the Maha Nuddec, about twenty miles north of Titalya, when any further arrangements might be made that circumstances rendered necessary.

8. It is satisfactory to observe, that the communication with the Siccim Rajah's country is now perfectly open, and that the enemy are not able to offer any obstruction to the different parties sent by the Kajee, but confine themselves entirely to the fort of Naggree. This has not been accomplished by the force which the Siccim Rajah has brought into the field, but from the inhabitants, who are of the Sepahee cast, being generally hostile to the Nepaulese Government, under whose yoke they have so severely suffered.

9. I deemed it advisable not to send a large supply of arms and accoutrements at once, lest it might occasion a degree of jealousy in the Deb Rajah, but shall easily be able to furnish them with any further number that may be thought proper, and in a manner not likely to be objected against.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Titalya,
19th December 1815.

(Signed)

BARRE LATTEK,
Captain.

Letter to
the Siccim Rajah.

TRANSLATION of a Letter written in the Sepahee Language to the Siccim Rajah.

Sri Sri Siccim Puttia Rajah Sahib, &c. &c. &c.

I am happy, upon my return from the Presidency, at receiving your several letters, with the puttercheans, castories, and chowries, and the account given in them are very satisfactory. The Jeminadars you sent down have all arrived and been introduced to me, which has given me great pleasure. I have sent by them fifty musquets with ammunition and accoutrements for your troops, and have written to the Kajee to meet me at Silleegorie, when all matters can be arranged between us and the same reported to you. The Kajee will receive the double-barrelled gun and send it to you. The bearer will deliver five yards of broad-cloth, which I hope you will receive as a mark of friendship.

The Jemmadars take with them thirty maunds of rice for the Kajee's troops, and have received from me two hundred and fifty rupees for their expenses on the road.

18th December.

(Signed) B. LATTEK,
Captain commanding.

Letter to
the Siccim Rajah.

TRANSLATION of a Letter addressed in Bengallee to the Rajah of Siccim.

(After the usual compliments, &c.)

The Major Sahib having returned from Calcutta, has great satisfaction in acknowledging the receipt of your letter and puttercheans sent by Kuncha Sepahee.

I have seen all the Jemmadars and Vakeels, and delivered into their charge fifty musquets with accoutrements complete, together with thirty maunds of rice. Two hundred and fifty rupees have been given to the Jeminadars and Sepahees for their expenses on the road; and when the Eck Chuckra Kajee comes to Silleegorie, I will deliver to him a double-barrelled gun for you. A piece of broad-cloth, red and blue, accompanies this letter, which is sent by Kuncha Sepahee. After the meeting with the Kajee all further particulars will be communicated. Written this 4th day of the month of Phoos, Sun 1221, from Titalya.

18th December 1815.

(Signed) B. LATTEK,
Captain.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter written in Bengallee to the Eck Chuckra Kajee.

(After the usual compliments, &c.)

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 30.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

I have returned from Calcutta, and have great pleasure in acknowledging the arrival of the Jemmādars and Sepoys. They have had two hundred and fifty rupees given them for their expenses on the road, and again been despatched to you this day. They have with them fifty muskets and accoutrements complete, to be delivered to you.

A puttercheen and barat accompanies this for yourself, and five yards of double-coloured cloth to be forwarded to the Rajah; also thirty maunds of rice is sent, and when you come to Silleegorie all further particulars shall be told to you. Written on the 4th of Phours, Sun 1221, from Titalya.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, commanding.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

(Enclosure No. 31.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

1. I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that in consequence of the intimation sent to the Kajees of the Siccim Rajah, as reported in the seventh paragraph of my letter of the 19th instant, the party of Sepahees which were stationed at Sillem, under the Eck Chuckra Kajee, came down to Silleegorie, and I accordingly went out to meet them.

2. At the interview which took place, I informed the Eck Chuckra Kajee and the different Sirdars who accompanied him, that articles of peace were signed on the 2d instant between the British Government and the Rajah of Nepaul, and therefore all acts of hostility were immediately to cease; that although I was not acquainted with the particulars of the treaty, yet I had been informed it was expressly stipulated that the Nepaulese troops should be withdrawn from the frontier of Siccim within forty days from the signing of the treaty; and further assured them, that their interests had not been disregarded by the British Government.

3. The Kajee expressed great apprehension at being exposed to the implacable enmity of the Goorkas, which the part they had taken in this present contest would tend to exasperate; and from the notorious disregard which the Nepaulese paid to the faith of all treaties, he was convinced they would not abide by their engagements. In reply, I informed him that the Siccim Rajah was included in the treaty as the friend and ally of the British Government, and therefore any stipulation regarding him had the same effect, and was equally binding, as if it respected the Company's territory; consequently the Rajah need be under no apprehension on that account, as any disputes which might arise between the Siccim Rajah and the Nepaul Government, were to be referred to the decision of the Right Honourable the Governor-General.

4. The Sirdars the inquired, whether any arrangement had been made to place the Siccim Rajah in possession of the country the Goorkas had usurped from him. To this I replied, it was not in my power to give any positive answer; but that, at one time, it had been intended to demand from the Nepaulese the cession of that part of the country lying to the eastward of the Mitchie Nuddee, including Naggree and Naggercote; but possibly, in the settlement of the treaty, difficulties might have occurred to prevent the attainment of this desirable object, though in the course of a few days I should no doubt receive a copy of such part of the treaty as concerned the Siccim Rajah, which should immediately be communicated to him.

5. I took this opportunity to make known to them the satisfaction which his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General had expressed, at their having blockaded Naggree, and at the preparations they had made for again bringing their troops into the field. They were assured, that every facility would be afforded for opening a commercial intercourse with the Siccim Rajah's

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21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 31.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

country, and that I would transmit to the Presidency any request they might wish to make on this subject, and recommended to them the establishment of a particular dépôt or emporium, to be frequented by the trader of both nations.

6. They appeared sensible of the advantages of such an intercourse, and mentioned that Suttung Golah (which I believe is situated between the Teistah and Mitchie Nuddee) would be the most convenient place for such a dépôt.

7. The Eck Chuckra Kajee was accompanied by about one thousand two hundred armed Sepahas, and had with him several Lama priests who were present at the interview. As this body of men had been for a considerable time assembled, I thought it advisable to give the Kajee a thousand rupees towards their subsistence. I should have wished to have had the sanction of Government previous to making this disbursement; but the policy of ensuring the cheerful co-operation of the Hill tribes, in the event of any future war, is so evident, that it would have been acting contrary to my instructions, had I allowed the different Sirdars to have returned dissatisfied with the treatment which their men had experienced from the British Government. On this account, I took particular pains to conciliate all the Sirdars and Lamas, and can with confidence assure his Excellency, that the beneficial effects of this conduct will be proved, whenever we have occasion again to call for their services.

8. The double-barrelled gun, which had been sent to me from the Persian department, was delivered to the Kajee as a present to the Rajah, and he received the small rifle gun for himself. To prevent any of the people from committing depredations in the Morung villages, which from the treaty having been signed I was desirous of avoiding, I directed a small quantity of grain (thirty maunds) to be sent to them from the dépôt of this place. I did not consider it prudent to furnish them with any more arms, since it might possibly be urged by the Nepaulese as an infringement of the treaty, or induce them to delay withdrawing their troops from the Siccim Rajah's frontier. At a future period the remainder of the arms can be given to them without any such apprehension; and it will always be an object of policy to strengthen the power of the Siccim Rajah, by every justifiable means that may be afforded.

9. I cannot conclude this report, without mentioning the ability and sound judgment displayed by the Kajee and other Sirdars during the interview, which proves that their nation, though hitherto scarcely known to Europeans, does not rank low in the scale of intellectual attainment; which may perhaps be accounted for by their intercourse with China.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
30th December 1815.

(Signed)

BARRE LATTER,
Captain, &c.

(Enclosure No. 32)

Letter from
Secretary
to Governor

(Enclosure No. 32.)

To Captain Latter, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 19th and 30th ultimo, and to communicate to you the following observations and instructions of the Governor-General in Council on the subjects to which they refer.

2. The tenour of your proceedings, as reported in the despatch of the former date, and of your letters to the Rajah of Siccim and the Eck Chuckra Kajee, of which copies and translations are enclosed in that despatch, are entirely approved by the Governor-General in Council, and were judiciously calculated to remove any misapprehension from the minds of those persons regarding the object of the application from the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, as well as to avert any embarrassment arising from active operations being undertaken by the Siccim troops, pending negotiations which were likely to terminate in the restoration of peace with the State of Nepaul. In like manner, your communications with the Eck Chuckra Kajee, and the other Sirdars and Lamas of Siccim, at your interview with those persons at Sillegorie, are entirely approved, and must have the effect of confirming and improving the confidence of the Rajah

THE NEPAUL WAR.

Rajah and his chiefs and subjects, in the friendship and good faith of the British Government, and in its resolution to protect them against the future enmity of the Goorkas.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 32.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

3. You are already apprized, by my despatches of the 5th and 17th of June 1815 to your address, and my despatch of the 5th September to the Magistrate of Rungpore, of the stipulations in favour of Siccim, which it was the resolution of the Governor-General to introduce into any treaty of peace which might be concluded with the Government of Nepaul; and I am now instructed to enclose, for your communication of them to the Siccim Rajah, a transcript of the third and sixth articles of the treaty actually signed at Seegowlee, providing for those objects.

4. I am also desired to enclose a copy of instructions which were issued to the Magistrate of Rungpore on the receipt of that instrument from Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, and its ratification by the Governor-General in Council.

5. You are aware of the doubts which have arisen regarding the intention of the Government of Nepaul to ratify that engagement, in consequence of which his Lordship in Council has hitherto suspended the transmission to you of instructions founded on the stipulations in question. I am now, however, directed to communicate to you the following resolutions, for your guidance, in the event of the conclusion of peace.

6. No change of circumstances, except the improbable case of their own misconduct, will occasion any alteration in the resolution of the Governor-General in Council, to extend to the Rajah of Siccim and his subjects the benefits which it is the object of these articles to secure to them. A prolonged contest with the Goorkas may, indeed, produce circumstances which will lead to the restoration to the Rajah of Siccim of the whole of the territory within the hills formerly possessed by his family. Supposing, however, as his Lordship in Council is still inclined to hope, that peace may be concluded on the terms agreed on at Seegowlee, it will only remain to be prepared to give effect to the stipulations of the articles now enclosed.

7. You will observe, that the evacuation of the forts and territories east of the Mitchie is to be effected within forty days after the conclusion of the treaty. As the cession purports to be made to the British Government, it will be necessary for you to be prepared to receive charge of the territory and forts in question from the officers of the Goorka Government. For this purpose, you will either proceed yourself, or send an officer on whose prudence and discretion you can rely, with a suitable detachment to carry the arrangement into effect.

8. The transfer of these possessions to the Rajah of Siccim should not be delayed longer than can be avoided, and you will accordingly consider yourself to be at liberty to carry it into effect at the earliest convenient time, after receiving them from the Goorka authorities.

9. On this occasion, it will be necessary to conclude an engagement with the Rajah of Siccim, for defining and recording the conditions of our future connexion with that State.

10. The basis of that connexion will be found in the sixth article of the treaty now transmitted to you, namely, the guarantee and protection of the British Government to the territory of Siccim against the Goorkas, and the right, on the part of the British Government, to arbitrate and decide all questions arising between the Rajahs of Nepaul and Siccim, or their respective subjects.

11. The Rajah of Siccim must be required to recognize that right, and to acknowledge his corresponding obligation to submit all disputes to our arbitration, and to abide by our award. He must also engage, not to commit any act of aggression against the Goorkas or any other State. He should further engage to furnish military aid to the British Government to the extent of his means, whenever we may be engaged in warfare in the hills; and to provide carriers for the service of the British troops, in the event of their being required to act within the hills, and generally to afford to the British troops every aid and facility in his power.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 92.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

12. On these conditions, the territory and forts east of the Mitchie, ceded by the Goorkas, should be declared to be conferred in perpetuity on the Rajah of Siccim and his heirs, under the protection and guarantee of the British Government. It might be proper, as it seems from a passage in your despatch of the 30th ultimo to be expected, that an article should be inserted in the proposed engagement, for encouraging a free commercial intercourse between the territories of the two States.

13. You will observe from my letter of the 9th ultimo to Mr. Scott, that it is the present inclination of his Lordship's disposition, to annex to the territories of the Honourable Company the low lands to the eastward of the Mitchie, up to the base of the hills. This intention is subject to such modification as may be suggested by the tenour of the reports required from Mr. Scott and from the Collector of Rungpore, as well as from yourself. In considering this part of the subject, you will be pleased to advert to the expediency, or otherwise, of retaining in our own possession the pass of Naggercote. As the tenour of the engagement with the Rajah of Siccim, so far as relates to the transfer to him of the Goorka cessions, will be effected by the final decision of these questions, you will be sensible of the importance of transmitting your report at as early a period as may be consistent with mature deliberation and inquiry, in order that the whole arrangement may be brought to a conclusion with the least possible delay.

14. I am directed to inform you, that the disbursement to the Kajeas and the bearers of the Rajah of Siccim's letter, reported in your despatches above acknowledged, are approved and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council.

15. The Governor-General in Council directs me to take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your despatch of the 16th ultimo, and to inform you that the explanation afforded in that despatch, regarding the re-occupation by the Goorkas of the purgunnahs of Nizamtarrah and Haleegirsah in Morung, is quite satisfactory to his Lordship in Council, who approves of your having abstained from measures for recovering them.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
13th January 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 33.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

Having received a communication from the Adjutant-General, under date the 6th instant, informing me that "Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony had been authorized to renew, in part, the preparations for an eventual renewal of active operations against the Nepaul State," I lost no time in acquainting the Kajeas commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops, that peace had not as yet been finally concluded, and that there was a possibility of hostilities being again renewed, consequently it was necessary for them to guard against any sudden attack which might be made by the Goorka troops. I shall be guided in my future communications with the Kajeas by the tenour of the instructions I may receive from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
16th January 1816.

(Signed)

BARRE LATTEK,
Captain.

(Enclosure No. 34.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 34.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

1. In consequence of the communication made to the Kajeas commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops stationed at Hoonamakie, as reported in my letter of the 16th instant, they requested permission to come to Titalya with a few followers.

for

for the purpose of having an interview with me and receiving such further instructions as circumstances might render necessary.

2. Being unwilling, in the present state of affairs, to occasion any dissatisfaction amongst them, I agreed to this request, and they accordingly waited upon me yesterday morning, when I explained to them the probability which existed of an immediate renewal of hostilities; but, as yet, no orders had been received for the commencement of offensive operations, and therefore desired them, for the present, to confine themselves entirely to measures of defence.

3. It is my intention, provided such a plan should be consistent with the instructions I may receive from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, to direct their exertions towards harassing the Goorka troops in the fort of Naggree, and cutting off the enemy's supplies at the foot of the hills. I must confess that much cannot be expected from them, on account of the advanced season of the year; but having a body of troops in the hills favourable to our interests, will always serve as a check to any movements which the enemy might attempt to the eastward, and consequently add greatly to the security of Rungpore and Coochbehar.

4. Considering that throughout the whole of last campaign, and up to the present period, the Rajah's troops have only been furnished with two thousand rupees for their subsistence, I recommended the Kajeas to encourage, as much as possible, a commercial intercourse with our provinces, that by the sale of mangleit, bees'wax, ivory, and other articles, the Rajah might be furnished with funds for the payment of his troops. They seemed fully sensible of the advantages they might derive from such an intercourse, and I am happy to say it has already begun to be established.

5. It may be right to mention, that the two thousand rupees advanced as above stated, does not include the subsistence paid to the Hill porters sent down at the requisition of the Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, and referred to in the second and subsequent paragraphs of my despatch of the 19th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
19th January 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Frontier.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to the Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit to you the enclosed copy of my letter of this date, addressed to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul,

And am, &c.

Titalya,
22d January 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER,
Captain.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, Political Agent in Nepaul.

Sir:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant with its enclosure, being in reply to my communication of the 21st ultimo, and feel obliged by the information it contains.

The stipulations of the treaty, as far as they concern the Rajah of Siccim and the security of our possessions to the eastward, appear to me to embrace every object that could possibly be desired, and the beneficial effects of the arrangements when carried into execution will speedily become evident.

I have, &c.

Titalya,
22d January 1816.

(Signed) B. LATTER,
Captain, and Agent in Morung Purgunnahs.

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(Enclosure

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 34.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 35.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 36.)

To Captain Latter, &c. &c. &c.

(Enclosure No. 36.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Sir

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 16th, 19th, and 22d January.

2. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves your having communicated to the Rajah of Siccim and his officers, the advance of the force under the command of Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and your having put them on their guard against any sudden attack from the Nepaulese.

3. The tenour of your communication to the Kajeas commanding the Rajah's troops stationed at Hoonamakie, as reported in your despatch of the 19th instant, is entirely approved. His Lordship in Council also approves your intentions (subject to the instructions you may receive from Sir David Ochterlony) as expressed in the third paragraph of that despatch.

4. The advances made by you to the Rajah of Siccim's troops will, as already notified to you, be passed in your public accounts.

5. The Governor-General in Council observes with satisfaction, from the tenour of your letter of the 22d January to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, copy of which is enclosed in your despatch to my address of the same date, that the stipulations in the treaty regarding the Rajah of Siccim's interests, and the security of our possessions to the eastward, fully embrace the objects in view.

6. In my despatch of the 13th ultimo, I had the honour to convey to you the instructions of the Governor-General in Council relative to several points connected with the execution of those stipulations. Although those instructions will, in all probability, not be applicable to the condition of affairs at the period of your receipt of them, they will nevertheless serve as the rule for your guidance after the conclusion of peace, unless the change of circumstances shall require them to be modified, in which case you will receive an early communication of his Lordship's sentiments and orders.

7. A copy of this despatch will be communicated to Sir David Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
3d February 1816.

(Signed)

J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 37.)
Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 37.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret Department,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Having found it necessary to proceed towards Nautpore, for the purpose of inspecting the different posts on the frontier, I communicated my intention to the Kajeas commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops, stationed at Hoonamakie; and with a view of preventing any misapprehension on their part, explained to them the purpose for which I was going.

Previously to quitting Titalya, I delivered to them a further supply of arms, ammunition, &c., which they were very anxious to obtain, in consequence of the renewal of hostilities with Nepaul; and I directed them to use their utmost exertions to harass, and if possible to expel the Goorka thannahs in the hilly country to the eastward of the Mitchie Nuddee, which they promised to do, though it cannot be expected they will be able to accomplish it altogether.

Some people belonging to the Siccim Rajah accompany me, for the purpose of writing and interpreting letters. This arrangement seemed to give great satisfaction to the Kajeas.

A copy of this, and of all my future communications, will be forwarded to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.

I have, &c.

Camp, Caledougah, Morung Frontier,
31st January 1816.

(Signed)

B. LATTER,
Captain.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 38.)

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter just received from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., and at the same time am happy to say my detachment has possessed itself of two stockades near the Chooreeah gautie Pass, without any loss; although in reconnoitring the third stockade covering the pass itself, a very trifling loss in killed and wounded was sustained. Among the latter, I am sorry to include Lieutenant Walcott, of Artillery, who I fear is dangerously so.

Not having obtained returns of the killed and wounded, I am unable to state the exact number, but have reason to believe it does not exceed five or six.

I have, &c.

4 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles north of Bichakor,
16th February 1816.
Nine o'clock P.M.

(Signed) J. BURNET,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Commanding the Fourth Brigade.

To Colonel Burnet, commanding the Fourth Brigade, &c.

Sir :

I write from a place calledA....., five miles north of, or within the Chooreeah gautie range, and reckoned one coss from the Raputi river. No cattle, not even an elephant, can yet get up the pass by which we come, and it is dubious if it can be made passable for them; we are consequently much pushed for provisions, and I hope the letter sent by the Commissariat to his agents at Bichakor will be aided by your greatest exertions, not only in supplying and sending the articles therein mentioned, but in giving such encouragement to camp-followers and bazar people, as may enable us to procure food for our private servants.

It is possible the enemy may have heard of my having got into their rear, and already relinquished the post in your front. It would be most desirable to ascertain this by either a demonstration in tone, or the information of intelligent hircarrahs.

Whatever my future movements may now be, it is impossible to give you intimation by signal guns; and it would, therefore, be advisable that you consider any firing you may hear as an attack by me, and immediately take measures for seconding the same, by an attack in force on the enemy in your front.

Be so good as to send a copy of this by express to the Adjutant-General,

I have, &c.

Dated 16th February 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,*Dated the 11th March 1816.*

1. We have great satisfaction in transmitting to your Honourable Committee the enclosed series of letters from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Colonel Kelly of his Majesty's Twenty-fourth regiment of Foot, and Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, of the Eighth regiment of Native Infantry, detailing the operations of the force in Nepaul to the 2d instant.

2. We desire to offer to your Honourable Committee the expression of our cordial congratulations on the signal success which has attended the first operations of our arms, and to draw your particular attention to the distinguished merits and services of the officers and troops engaged in them, whose zeal, gallantry, and perseverance, demand our warmest applause.

3. Your

Bengal
Secret Letter,
21 Feb. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 38.)
Letter from
Lieutenant-Colonel
Burnet.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar 1816.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

3. Your Honourable Committee will not fail to perceive in the plan of operations adopted by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, the same judgment, ability, and military skill, which have always characterized that officer's proceedings, and which, on the present occasion, supported by the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command, have enabled him to surmount difficulties of no ordinary magnitude in passing the first range of hills, and to defeat the bold and desperate efforts of the enemy to oppose his subsequent progress.

4. The conduct of Colonel Kelly, in the command of the detached column directed against Hurryharpore, is justly entitled to our high approbation; and we have great satisfaction in pointing out to the notice of your Honourable Committee the testimony borne by Major-General Ochterlony and Colonel Kelly to the merits and services of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, of the Eighth regiment of Native Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, of the Eighteenth regiment Native Infantry, and the other officers particularly mentioned in the enclosed reports.

5. To the documents above referred to, is added the copy of a despatch from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, reporting his proceedings and communications with the agents of the Nepaulese Government who had been deputed from Catmandoo, together with a copy of the instructions transmitted to Sir David Ochterlony in reply.

6. We have received no information of a renewal of negociation on the part of the enemy.

7. It will doubtless be perceived by your Honourable Committee, that in the communications from the Goorka Government to Sir David Ochterlony, there was the same hollowness which had characterized the former proceedings of that deceitful nation. Any honest purpose of accommodation by the production of the ratified treaty, could not have required, or indeed have admitted, a day's delay, after the arrival of the plenipotentiary at Muckwanpore. The excuse of summoning the Gooroo, Gujraj Misser, was evidently advanced with no other view than to procrastinate, in the hope that the season during which our intercourse through the hills could be kept open might pass away. Such being the spirit of the Goorka Government, from whatever cause produced, we must deem it fortunate that the matter came to a crisis while there was yet time to act this spring; and we trust that the business will very shortly be brought to a final close, with little more expense than would have attended the remaining in a necessary state of preparation during a protracted suspense.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
11th March 1816.

(Signed) MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCHD. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Acting
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.
Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the accompanying copy of an express received at four P.M. this day from Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, commanding a detachment from Sir D. Ochterlony's army.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
24th February 1816.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Acting Adjutant General.

To

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I had the honour, last night, to apprise you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, of our having obtained possession of two of the enemy's stockades without opposition ; and I have now the pleasure to add, that the last and most formidable position in the Chooreeah gautie Pass is likewise in our possession, having been abandoned during the night by the enemy, notwithstanding its great resources of defence.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 1.)
Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Burnet.

The loss in killed and wounded of the reconnoitring party yesterday is :

Killed, one Sepoy. Wounded, one Lieutenant of Artillery severely, one ditto Sepoy, and five Sepoys and a Beesty slightly.

I have, &c.

Southern side of the Chooreeah gautie Pass, (Signed) J. BURNET,
17th February 1816, eight o'clock A. M. Lieutenant-Colonel,
commanding Fourth Brigade.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

By desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to transmit the enclosed copy of a letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, under date the 19th instant, giving a detail of his operations from the 14th instant.

His Excellency requests you will be so good as to submit the Major-General's letter to the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office, (Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Presidency of Fort-William, Acting Adjutant-General.
29th February 1816.

(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Acting
Adjutant-General.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General.

Sir :

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony

1. Many circumstances have combined for some days to postpone any detail of my late operations for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, till I could relate results rather than effects ; and I have been the more induced to this, knowing that Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet had reported direct to Head-Quarters.

2. On the morning of the 14th, I received information that there was a pass over the Chooreeah gautie range unguarded and practicable, though difficult. The first part of the information proved correct ; but the second was reported on an erroneous estimate of our resources, powers, and means : and that it has been effected, is to be ascribed to great good fortune, as well as to the most persevering labour, the greatest exertion, and most persevering fortitude.

On the 14th in the evening, after dismissing the Vakceels, as reported in my letter to the Secretary in the Political Department, the Third, or Colonel Miller's Brigade, paraded by my orders about eight o'clock, and at a little after nine marched off, leaving all tents standing, and Colonel Burnet moved up with the Fourth Brigade to occupy the ground as far as his numbers would admit, so as to conceal any change or movement in the camp.

3. Through very intricate paths we marched during the whole night, and it was very near, or quite eight o'clock of the morning of the 15th, before the light company of our advance reached the point which led to the crest or summit of the pass, the difficulty of which far exceeded all expectation, and of which it will give some idea to say that it was not ascended by all the troops till after sunset.

4. We were obliged to proceed five miles beyond it before we arrived at water ; and the rear, under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, did not arrive till nine

[11 E]

o'clock

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 2.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

o'clock in the evening, or twenty-four complete hours' from our moving from the parade.

5. The Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth, were employed by the Pioneers in rendering the gaut practicable for the passage of the elephants without their guns, which were drawn up by hand; and in the evening of that day (the 17th) I had the happiness to see that object effected, which had at first been supposed impracticable.

6. Some ammunition-bullocks were got up yesterday, and as I had heard from Colonel Burnet of the evacuation of the Bichakor Chooreeah gautie, I marched this morning to the place from whence I now date this despatch, and wish to console myself for all the fatigue and anxiety I have experienced, by the belief that my movement has facilitated, if it did not cause, Colonel Burnet's easy acquirement of a passage which, from the accounts received, might have been defended by a small number of resolute men against the greatest odds.

7. I can add little to this detail, which I fear may be thought too prolix and exaggerating; but it is a duty incumbent on me to state my entire satisfaction with the troops which accompanied me, and my obligations to Colonel Miller, for the kind assistance he was ever ready to afford me by his advice, rendered valuable by his experience, and by aiding me in the general duties and dispositions of the camp.

8. My thanks are due to Captain Cunliffe, whose judicious arrangement and prudent foresight prevented his Majesty's Eighty-seventh from enduring the least privation, and they only suffered from fatigue, duties which they performed with a cheerfulness that did them the greatest credit.

9. Captain Swinton accompanied the brigade under my personal command, and his exertions do him the greatest credit; but to Captain Baines and the third company of pioneers, I feel myself the more indebted, from the recollection of their former inestimable services, and the consideration that they are volunteers in this arduous service.

I have, &c.

Hetounda,
19th February 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

P.S. Accompanying I have the honour to enclose a sketch of the route of the third brigade, by Lieutenant Pickersgill, Assistant Quarter-master-General.

(Enclosure No. 3)

Letter from
Acting
Adjutant-General

(Enclosure No. 3.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I am directed by the Commander-in-Chief to transmit herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a despatch yesterday evening received from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, under date the 24th ultimo.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
5th March 1816.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

I have the honour to transmit copies of Colonel Burnet's reports of the Chooreeah gautie Pass during my absence. These documents would have been transmitted earlier, but owing to the timidity of the Hircarrabs were not received in regular order, and the original of the first letter is now missing.

The works of the fortified dépôt at this place are in great forwardness, and will be completed to-morrow evening; and I have the pleasure to add, that the battering train is encamped on the banks of the Kurrah river, within a mile of this.

The

The last accounts from Colonel Kelly's column are dated the 20th instant, on the north side of the Chooreeah gautie; and those from Colonel Nicolls, of the same date, mention his having crossed the ridge without opposition at the Bheekunnee pass, and that in consequence of learning the position of Ekoor had been abandoned, he had pushed on a detachment under Major Lumley to occupy it.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hetounda,
24th February 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Captain Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir :

Agreeable to the Major-General's instructions, under date the 14th instant, I marched from Bichakor with my brigade at daylight on the following morning, taking up a position at Seemul Bassa, where I remained that day and night; but being extremely desirous this morning of ascertaining the nature of the ground in front, I was induced to send forward Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, and Lieutenant Purvis, Quarter-master of Brigade, with a small reconnoitring party, to ascertain whether or not the first stockade was evacuated, as had been reported, and which determined me to move forward. About this time Captain Tickell's report confirmed such to be the case.

On the reconnoitring party being reinforced by two light companies, Captain Tickell proceeded to the second stockade, which although possessed on its arrival, was hastily evacuated on the advance of the party.

Further reinforcements having been deemed requisite to occupy the second stockade, I sent forward two additional companies, in order to enable Captain Tickell to proceed on his reconnoissance, which was done without opposition on the part of the enemy, until his arrival within a short distance of the summit of the pass, when a very heavy, but ill-directed fire was opened from the heights on the party, which was at this time passing through a defile, scarcely broad enough to admit two men abreast, and commanded on each side by steep hills covered with jungle.

The party now fell back, agreeably to its instructions, to the second stockade, and on the arrival of the main body I took up my position for the night between it and the foot of the pass; which opposing great difficulties from its natural and artificial means of defence, must be the subject of another report. This I shall have the honour to submit with as little delay as possible, accompanied by a statement of the loss sustained in reconnoitring, which was very trifling, with the exception of a severe wound that Lieutenant Walcott, Adjutant and Quarter-Master of Artillery, received from his ardour in advancing on the occasion.

I have, &c.

Camp, at the Foot of
the Chooreeah gautie Pass,
16th February 1816, half-past 9 P.M.

(Signed) J. BURNET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
Fourth Brigade.

To Captain Watson, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

Sir :

It is with sincere pleasure I am enabled to communicate the intelligence of the enemy's having evacuated their stockade on the summit of the Chooreeah Gautie pass, which being discovered this morning between 6 and 7 o'clock, was immediately occupied by a party from my detachment under Major Campbell.

I must now remain for the orders of the Major-General to regulate my motions, the roads being impassable for artillery of almost every description.

I have, &c.

Chooreeah gautie Pass,
17th February 1816.

(Signed) J. BURNET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
Fourth Brigade.

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Burnet.

P. S. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in duplicate of the 16th instant.

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

To Captain W. L. Watson, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Sir:

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Lieutenant Colonel
Burnet.

In order to render the Chooreeah gautie Pass, which is entirely in our possession, at all practicable for artillery, it is absolutely necessary that the route of it should be cleared by as many pioneers, with suitable tools, as can be collected, otherwise it will be impossible for the guns to leave their present position at the second stockade.

I have directed the supplies for the brigade and division under the Major-General's personal command to proceed from Bichakor direct to the camp through the pass, and have requested the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Greenstreet accordingly.

Having now ascertained the number of killed and wounded of yesterday's reconnoitring party, I have the honour to submit it, as follows:

Killed.—One sepoy of the second battalion Fifteenth Regiment Native Infantry.

Wounded.—Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Walcott, of Artillery, severely; one sepoy, dangerously; and five sepoy and one beesty, slightly.

It has been reported to me that four elephants (one the property of the Nabob Vizier and three of the Honourable Company's) attached to the field hospital have died since our arrival here, supposed to have been affected by poison infused in every stagnant recess of water between the first and second stockades of the pass, numerous wicker baskets filled with the roots of Mohoor having been discovered.

Major Campbell's elephant and horse have also died, supposed from the same cause.

I have, &c.

Camp, south of the Chooreeah Pass,
17th February 1816, 11 P.M.

(Signed) J. BURNET,
Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding
Fourth Brigade.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Acting
Adjutant-General.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir:

I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit to you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, copies of two despatches received this morning from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, bearing dates the 28th and 29th ultimo, the latter containing the details of a brilliant affair which occurred that day with the enemy on the heights of Sechun Kuttrie. The contest appears to have been maintained with great bravery and perseverance on both sides, from noon till near five o'clock in the evening, when the superior valour of the British troops obliged the enemy to retire, with the loss of about five hundred men and a gun. This success has not, however, been obtained without considerable loss on our side, as appears by the return of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
8th March 1816.

(Signed) JAS. NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir:

1. I beg you will do me the favour to report to his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief, that I marched at seven o'clock yesterday morning from Hetounda, after placing the defences of the fortified dépôt there in a favourable state of preparation, and leaving for its defence four six-pounders and seven companies of the second battalion of the Fourth Native Infantry under Major Campbell, the remaining three companies of that corps being posted on the crest of the Chooreeah gautie Pass.

2. At

2. At three in the afternoon the advance brigade with the light train arrived at our present ground, in the Chowglira Maudee, which is an open level ground immediately to the southward of the hills which cover the fortified heights and detached defences of Muckwanpore, and somewhat above two miles from those forts.

3. The train and fourth brigade arrived this morning at nine o'clock, various obstacles and difficulties having retarded their progress yesterday, though the distance from Hetounda is only six miles.

4. On our arrival, the enemy had a strong party posted on a steep hill opposite our left flank, also one considerably to the right on the same ridge. The former of these positions they evacuated early this morning, and a party of three companies and a small detachment of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh foot are now posted there, and I am in hopes of turning it to good account in my further operations, or at any rate it will open our view of their positions.

5. Colonel Nicolls reports from Ekore under date the 25th, that he was induced to have the Fifth Grenadier battalion and the first battalion Eighth Native Infantry, with their proportion of field guns, at that place, under Major Lumley, with a view of checking any attempt on the part of the enemy on the valleys of the Raputee from their posts of Kadrung and Oopudurung, to which they had retired on his advance. The Colonel also stated his intention of proceeding next morning along the Raputa with the remainder of his force, to join me at Hetounda, and I trust he will be able to effect a junction with this camp in two or three days.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Muckwanpore,
28th February 1816.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

To Major Nicol, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

When I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I could hardly suppose that a post so recently and voluntarily abandoned would have been a subject of contest ; but I hardly closed the letter, and after ascending a short way up the hill on the left to reconnoitre the enemy's positions, had proceeded towards the front of the right to examine a stockade supposed to be situated at the eastern extremity of the same ridge, when a smart firing advancing on our post from the eastward, at half-past twelve, announced an attack in great force.

On my return to the front of the line, I had a very distinct view of the enemy's approach in large bodies, and successively detached to the aid of the party on the hill, the light company of his Majesty's Eighty-seventh, and second battalion of the Twenty-fifth Native Infantry, two more companies of the Eighty-seventh, with the second battalion of the Twelfth Native Infantry and two six-pounders on elephants, accompanied by Colonel Miller, and lastly the second battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry.

The number of the enemy could not be less than two thousand men with several guns and repeated reinforcements ; and during a momentary superiority in numbers, he approached close to the village, which was obstinately and gallantly disputed by our small party, until the arrival of more troops changed the fortune of the day, and from this time until half-past five their repeated assaults on our positions were invariably repulsed, and he was at length driven off in confusion, chiefly by a charge of the second battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry in the direction of the enemy's guns, one of which, a four-pounder on a carriage similar to a mountain train, was abandoned and brought in this morning, also a considerable quantity of gun and musquetry ammunition, which was found strewed about in the utmost confusion.

The loss sustained by the enemy has been very considerable, and is supposed by many to be not less than five hundred men, including several of their officers as appears by their dresses.

The casualties on our part are, I am grieved to say, many, and will be seen by reference to the enclosed return. My sense of the gallant conduct of the

[11 F]

corps

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony,

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 4.)

corps engaged, and of individuals, is feebly expressed in the accompanying copy of Division Orders of this date, which, I trust, will meet the sanction and approval of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

Camp, near Muckwanpore,
29th February 1816.

(Signed)

D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

Division Orders. *DIVISION ORDERS by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., Camp, near Muckwanpore, 29th February 1816.*

The Major-General returns his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Burnet, Major Shapland, Captains Smith and Fenton, and generally to the officers and men of the corps engaged with the enemy yesterday.

His position enabled him to see the gallant style in which they ascended, and the ardent spirit with which they attacked and drove the enemy from their vantage ground.

Whilst he returns his thanks to Lieutenant Kerr and Ensign Impey for maintaining the village till reinforced, he cannot but regret the loss of so promising an officer as Lieutenant Tirrell.

Lieutenant Pickersgill, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, in re-ascending the heights with the Twelfth Native Infantry, evinced a continuance of that zeal, spirit, and ability, which has already been frequently noticed, and entitles him to the thanks of the Major-General.

The Major-General feels himself inadequate to express his sense of the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Miller, or the obligations he has conferred on this, as well as on other occasions; and he can only offer his acknowledgments, with an assurance that his being on the heights gave him the most perfect confidence that every thing possible would be done, and nothing practicable omitted: and this confidence was repaid by the charge of the second battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry, which was executed under his orders, and closed the day; and whilst it did honour to his judgment, reflected the highest credit on the corps which had the glory to carry them into effect.

RETURN

RETURN of Casualties which occurred in the Corps of the Dinapore Division of the Army in the Field, in an Attack on the Heights near Mucknampore, on the 28th February 1816. Camp, 29th February 1816.

CORPS.	Killed.						Wounded.						Missing.					
	Lieutenants.	Subadars.	Jemnadars.	Serjents and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lieutenants and Adjutants.	Subadars.	Jemnadars.	Serjents and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Lieutenants.	Subadars.	Jemnadars.	Serjents and Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.
His Majesty's Eighty-seventh Regiment of Foot (Light Company) .....	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Eighth Native Infantry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry .....	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	1	1	7	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	2
Second battalion Twenty-second Native Infantry (one company) .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry	1	1	..	3	..	20	..	..	..	1	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pioneers or Sappers .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	1	1	..	4	..	39	1	1	1	10	..	162	..	..	..	..	..	2
GRAND TOTAL	45						175						2					

N.B. Lieutenant and Adjutant Tirrell, first battalion Twentieth, or Marine Regiment, doing duty with the second battalion Twenty-fifth Native Infantry, killed.
Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Young, second battalion Twelfth Native Infantry, severely, not dangerously wounded.
One Bheetee, second battalion Twenty-fifth, and one Bildar of Pioneers, killed, and two Bildars wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. L. WATSON.
Assistant Adjutant-General

(Enclosure

Bengal
Secret Letter.
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 5.)

Letter from
Colonel Kelly.

I had the honour, in my letter of the 28th ultimo, to acquaint you with my intention of proceeding to this point of the Hurryhurpore hill, which movement I executed accordingly.

On the best reconnoissance that could be made, without particularly calling the attention of the enemy to our movements, it appeared that a strong point within about eight hundred yards of the stockade I mentioned had been neglected. This stockade runs upon the range, and to the westward of the Hurryhurpore fort, supposed to be about one thousand yards from it, in form a semicircle, and the mountain nearly perpendicular to the extremities ; two guns in it, and in all respects formidable.

As the occupation of this neglected point appeared to be of great moment, it was advisable to take it by surprise. I consequently ordered the light infantry companies of the brigade, with two companies of each of the following regiments, viz : his Majesty's Twenty-fourth, Eighteenth Native Infantry, Chumparun Light Infantry, and one company of the second battalion of the Twenty-first Native Regiment, with two three-pounders carried by bearers, to march at three o'clock yesterday morning, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran, who took possession of the position a few minutes before six, dislodging a picquet left for its protection. The enemy, in very considerable force, made a most desperate and obstinate attack to recover this point ; I was therefore obliged to send a few companies to support the rear of the position which was threatened. It was impossible, from the nature of the ground, to close or use the bayonet, and the musketry continued without interruption until half past eleven o'clock, when the arrival of two six-pounders and two five-and-a-half inch howitzers, on elephants, in a few minutes decided the affair, and left us in possession of an almost natural redoubt, very advantageously situated for further operations.

I do myself the honour to enclose a list of killed and wounded ; which, considering the length of time the affair lasted, is not great. Amongst the wounded you will see Captain Lindsay of the Artillery. Although his wounds are not severe, I fear I shall lose his active services for a time ; which I lament exceedingly, having found Captain Lindsay a most zealous able officer, both as an artillerist and engineer.

I am highly indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel O'Halloran for the able and officer-like manner in which he executed this duty, and nothing can possibly be more flattering or creditable than his report of the gallant conduct of the troops throughout.

From every report, it appears that the enemy have suffered severely. Numbers of their killed are laying in all directions round the point of attack. Two or three wounded Goorkas have been brought in, but they are, from the severity of their wounds, unable to speak or give intelligence.

The advanced position only admits nine companies, which with a field officer I relieve every twenty-four hours. It will take some time to make the road for the heavy guns. We are, however, this day employed in getting up the twelve-pounders, which will probably breach the stockade. I am still deficient of intelligence, and uncertain of the real numbers of the enemy, but believe them to be as I before stated. The heavy rain of last night and this morning interrupts our operations, but I hope it is about to clear.

I have, &c.

Camp, before Hurryhurpore,
2d March 1816.

(Signed) W. KELLY,
Colonel.

P.S. I have the highest gratification in announcing the occupation by the advanced guard, under the field-officer, Major Robison, his Majesty's Twenty-fourth Regiment, of the stockade fort and hill, which were evacuated some time this morning during the rain and thick weather, by the Goorka force under Runjore Kajee, who joined during the action of yesterday and commanded.

RETURN

RETURN of Killed and Wounded in the First, or Colonel Kelly's Brigade, in Action on the Heights of Hurryharpore, on the 1st of March 1816.

Camp, near Hurryharpore, 2d March 1816.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No.5.)

Return of
Killed
and Wounded.

CORPS. •	RANK and NAME.	REMARKS.
Artillery	Captain Lindsay	Wounded severely, but not dangerously.
Do.....	Two Lascars	Wounded.
His Majesty's Twenty-fourth	Brevet Major Hughes....	Wounded slightly.
Do.....	Captain Smith.....	Wounded severely, but not dangerously.
Do.....	Lieutenant O'Leary ..	
Do.....	Four Privates	Killed.
Do.....	One Serjeant	Wounded.
Do.....	Twenty-two Privates..	
First battalion Eighteenth..	Two Sepoys.....	Killed,
Do.....	One Naick	Wounded.
Do.....	Four Sepoys.....	
Second battalion Twenty-first	One Sepoy	Killed.
Do.....	One Naick	Wounded.
Do.....	One Sepoy	
Chumparun Light Infantry	Lieutenant De Vœux....	Wounded severely, but not dangerously.
Do.....	One Sepoy	Killed.
Do.....	One Jemmadar	Wounded.
Do.....	Eleven Sepoys.....	
Pioneers.....	Two Privates	Wounded.

Total Killed . . . Four Privates His Majesty's Twenty-fourth, and four Sepoys.

Total Wounded.. One Brevet Major, two Captains, two Lieutenants, one Jemmadar, one Serjeant, twenty-two Privates His Majesty's Twenty-fourth Foot, two Naicks, sixteen Sepoys, two Pioneers, and two Gun Lascars.

(Signed) GEO. CASEMENT,
Major of Brigade.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Fort-William.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Sir:

For the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, I have the honour to transmit copies and translations of a correspondence which has taken place since my last despatch of the 14th instant.

In a few hours after the despatch of my short letter of yesterday, Chunder Sekher Opadeea arrived in my camp.

The object of his visit appeared to be to ensure a kind and honourable reception of Buctawar Sing Kajee, as the brother of General Beem Sing, on which subject he received such assurance as I trust was satisfactory.

In the course of a conversation of a considerable length, which it would be tedious to detail if I could fully recollect, he seemed desirous that the interview with Kajee Buctawar Sing should be postponed till the arrival of Gooroo Gujraj Misser, stating such to be the tenour of the Rajah's letter to me and the instructions he had received. To this I replied, that the Kajee would, of course, act as

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

he judged best, and most in obedience to the orders he had received : that I also had my orders and should conform to them.

In another part of the conversation, I told him that circumstances had unfortunately occurred, which prevented my paying that implicit credit to his assertion which I could wish; and though I had received every assurance that the Kajee possessed the ratified treaty, it must be in my own possession before I should feel myself at liberty to enter into any discussion: and glancing at the treaty which he himself had signed at Seegowlee, I said it must be obvious that my being here was occasioned by their own neglect, not from any desire to possess hills, but to preserve reputation, "Koormut." On his again hinting at the probable early arrival of Gujraj Misser, I desired him clearly to understand that my remaining here was not with any reference to him or to the letters which had lately passed, but entirely to my own purposes; and as soon as my arrangements were completed I should move.

I cannot now bring to my recollection how it occurred, but suppose it was in reply to my observations respecting the signature of the treaty at Seegowlee by himself, that Chunder Sekher made use of a very strong and remarkable expression, which I consider it a duty to bring under his Lordship's notice. He said it was signed *under hope*: "Dust kut keeatha omaidpur." I immediately asked, with what hope? and he said, when the Gooroo arrives you shall be informed. He left me apparently convinced that our movements would not be delayed by their requests; and told Lieutenant Boileau, on taking leave, that he should do every thing in his power to bring the Kajee as this day, but it seems impossible to place any dependence even on assurances which seem dictated by self-interest.

I cannot be insensible to the situation in which I am now placed, or without anxiety respecting his Lordship's sentiments on the line of conduct I have thought it best to pursue. The consciousness of good intention, and the desire to preserve the honour of the British Government, without carrying matters to extremity, are not sufficient to relieve me from apprehension, that I may be thought to have said too much or done too little.

In my report of the 14th instant, I had the honour to state that I had replied to the Vakeels, that where two lacs of rupees were to be given, it did not appear to me to be of much consequence whether they were thrown into the Gauges, or how they were disposed of. The proposition itself was most unexpected, and contrary, as I thought, to the interests of those who were likely to sway the councils of Nepaul; but the reply I made, though almost instantaneous, was not without motive or reflection. I recollected the odium which Ummer Sing was said to have attached to this arrangement, and I wished my reply to lessen the impression. I considered that if paid to the Rajah, those only who enjoyed influence and favour were likely to partake of his bounty, and that, in fact, it was pensioning all we could desire to retain, by making him the sole pensioner of the British Government. In offering a third reason, I do it with the utmost deference and respect, and with every conscientiousness that my opinions are at variance with the highest and most enlightened authorities. A sense of duty alone could induce me to submit my own notions on such an important subject, and I earnestly entreat the indulgence I have so often experienced.

The light in which Ummer Sing is said to have viewed and represented this article, is already before his Lordship in Council, and proves that he was not unaware of the use that might be made of it by us, or it shews that there exists a general repugnance to becoming pensioners of a Foreign State. In either case, the article loses its value; but my own idea is, that experience has not justified the utility of the measure, and that in every Court of Hindoostan we have found that the known and public pensioners of the British Government have lost their influence in the councils of the Durbar, and have been generally considered as venal hirelings, whose opinions have been more dictated by interest than by reason or judgment.

Whilst writing, I have received a letter from Gujraj Misser, who acknowledges the receipt of the Maharajah's commands, but declines to come on, unless I send people to accompany him from Govindgunge, which place he had reached on his way to Benares. I have sent the letter to Kajee Buctawar Sing, who has

not

not thought proper to comply with Chunder Sekher's representation, if he seriously intended to make any such as he promised.

I will not conceal my regret at this delay. The moment would, in my judgment, have been highly honourable to the British Government, and afforded the opportunity of giving the most irrefragable proofs of an attention to national dignity and moderation.

Protracted war can only produce enormous expense, which the most successful results cannot indemnify, but may, as in our western provinces, burthen us with territory without revenue, and with troops without resources to maintain them.

I have, &c.

Camp, Hetounda,
26th February 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Governor-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c., dated 5th Phaugun (18th February 1816.)

Letter from
Rajah of Nepaul.

(After compliments.)

I have received with pleasure your kind and welcome letter, stating that you had been made acquainted with my sentiments by Gujraj Misser, of your having explained yours to him, and that through him I would learn them; also that you had given permission to the Gooroo and Opadeea to depart, and that they had done so accordingly.

From what the Gooroo has written and Opadeea stated in my presence, I have become fully acquainted with the state of things. In consequence, I have despatched the Kajee Buctawar Sing, brother of General Beem Sing Thappa, to wait on you, and arrange terms of peace between the two Governments, and request that you will immediately send to Seegowlee for Sree Gooroo Gujraj Misser, that yourself, the Gooroo, and the said Kajee, may unite in a friendly manner to conclude amicable proceedings, and that until the arrival of the Kajee with you hostilities may cease. Orders to this effect have been given by me to my people. Your wisdom, goodness, and disposition are known to me.

The answer to the Governor-General's letter will be conveyed to you by the Kajee, who leaves this on Tuesday the 7th Phaugun (20th February). On Thursday he will reach Muckwanpore, and will inform you of the same. The Hindee letter to the address of the Gooroo, that goes under the cover of this, favour me by sending to Seegowlee or to wherever he may be. What more? may your days be as prosperous as your wish.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. Kajee Buctawar Sing, dated Camp, Hetounda, 21st February 1816.

Letter to
Kajee Buctawar
Sing.

(After compliments.)

To-day, at this place, I received from the Maharajah a letter to this effect.

(Recapitulate the Rajah's letter annexed.)

My friend, the case is this, you must be aware of what I explained and impressed on Chunder Sekher at Bichakor. It is not in my power to discontinue hostilities: should you, however, have brought with you the treaty as it originally stood, with the seal and signature of the Maharajah affixed to it, a conference doubtless may follow. No delay can take place in the expectation of the return of the Gooroo. The letter for him I forwarded to Seegowlee by a shuter suwar of mine own, accompanied by your Hircarrah who brought it. What more can I write?

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Chunder Sekher
Opadeca.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Chunder Sekher Opadeca to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c., dated 10th Phaugun (23d February).

(After compliments.)

Having taken leave of you I repaired to Nepaul, waited immediately on the Rajah, and fully explained to him what you told me; whereon Buctawar Sing Thappa, brother to General Beem Sing Thappa, received orders to proceed and accomplish an interview with you, for the purpose of arranging matters regarding peace. Of the departure of the Kajee from Nepaul you will have been informed by a letter from the Rajah, which was previously despatched by an Hircarra along with the Kajee. I have arrived at Muckwanpore, and have to mention that, if agreeable, and that you will order your troops to be careful not to molest me, I shall forthwith repair to you and talk of affairs. What more? may your days continue prosperous and happy.

Letter to
Chunder Sekher
Opadeca.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony to Chunder Sekher Opadeca, dated Hetounda, 23d February 1816.

(After compliments.)

Your letter of the 10th Phaugun reached me to-day, and I have been apprized of its contents. Peace was concluded two months ago by yourself and the Gooroo, and whatever I had to say I particularly explained to both; and I now repeat, that all discussion is entirely fruitless, without you have brought the treaty ratified by the red seal. What more need I to write?

Letter from
Chunder Sekher
Opadeca.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Chunder Sekher Opadeca to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B. &c. &c. &c., dated Muckwanpore, 11th Phaugun (24th February 1816).

(After compliments.)

Your favour in answer to my letter I have received (the contents of Sir David's letter, which accompanies this, are recapitulated). The case is this: I previously wrote you that the Kajee Buctawur Sing had arrived at Muckwanpore by the orders of the Rajah, for the purpose of settling terms of peace; and I now add, that as the Kajee is fully empowered, and has come to meet you to settle and arrange conditions of peace between the two Governments, no doubt ought to rest on your mind respecting the treaty. Be assured that the ratified treaty is in possession of the Kajee, but I am anxious you should hasten the arrival of the Gooroo from Seegowlee, or wheresoever he may be.

You make no mention of having received the letters for yourself and the Gooroo that the Rajah despatched. Another, from the Kajee to the Gooroo, goes with this, which with the first, send to him in the most expeditious manner by your men, or give to the Hircarra who takes it a passport to go on, that no delay may arise in the delivery of the letter.

In a former communication, I stated my wish to repair to you, and on that head you have not replied; but I am still in hopes of being allowed the indulgence.

As you direct so shall I act. What more can I write?

Letter to
Chunder Sekher
Opadeca.

ANSWER sent to the above Letter, dated Hetounda, 24th February 1816.

Your welcome letter of the 8th Phaugun, 24th February, from Muckwanpore, has reached me to-day, and I have become acquainted with its contents.

In consequence of your stating that "the ratified treaty is in possession of the Kajee," both yourself and he are at liberty to repair to my camp at Hetounda, for the purpose of having an interview with me, and I have given orders to the picquets for your admission.

The letter to the Gooroo was immediately forwarded to Seegowlee.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter from *Kajee Buctawar Sing* to *Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B.*, dated *Muckwanpore, 12th Phaugun (25th February 1816)*.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
11 Mar. 1816.

Your friendly letter of the 21st February 1816 was taken to Nepaul, *via* Cheesagurhee, by my Hircarrah, and on the 12th Phaugun I was gladdened by the knowledge of its contents. (Recapitulate the contents of the General's letter.) I know, my friend, that it rests with you, either to continue the war or to treat for peace; but when discussions of an amicable and friendly nature are about to intervene, it behoves both parties to refrain from hostilities. The absence of the Gooroo is the only thing that delays an amicable conference. Your having sent my Hircarrah with the letter for the Gooroo by Shuter Suwar, was conferring a favour on me, and I was rejoiced at it; and owing to your kindness, I now feel confident that the Gooroo will shortly come this way. With regard to my having brought the treaty you wrote about, let no doubt exist in your mind. Chunder Sekher's letter of the 11th Phaugun will have fully informed you of it, and do not suppose that my coming is with any other view than to clear up the differences that exist between the two States. Your sending immediately for the Gooroo, in order that reconciliation and peace may be quickly and permanently established, will be conferring on me an obligation. What more can I write?

(Enclosure No. 6.)
Letter from
Kajee Buctawar
Sing.

ANSWER to the above Letter, dated *Hetounda, 25th February*.

Your letter of the 12th Phaugun (25th February) reached me to-day at Hetounda, and the contents of it I have understood.

My friend, your letters and those of Chunder Sekher, which are in my possession, contain the sentiments of both parties: and in mine having mentioned all I had to say, and what it was in my power to do, nothing is left for me to add. What more can I write?

Letter to
Kajee Buctawar
Sing.

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I have just perused your letter of the 26th February, addressed to Mr. Adam; and as, in your position, the gain of a few hours might be of consequence, I answer it myself, for the purpose of forwarding my opinion direct from this place by express.

2. The hope of influencing permanently any individuals in the council of the Rajah of Nepaul by the grant of the pensions was never a substantive object. That bias to their sentiments was a possible effect, which would be useful were it to occur: but it must have been too uncertain a speculation to have encouraged the hazarding a considerable sum. The real motive was a sense of justice. That no prospect of embarrassment might present itself to the Nabob Vizier capable of making him estimate less highly the conquered Goorka Terraie between the Kali and Rapti, I had determined that none of the Nepaulese Sirdars should be left in possession of the jagheers which they held in that tract. This resolution extinguished a species of private property, for which I thought it equitable to make compensation. Certainly, the probability was weighed by me, that the proffer of pensions might obviate the opposition to peace, which would otherwise be naturally made by the Sirdars in question. This was a reason the more for the measure, but it was not the ruling course. From this explanation you will perceive that I attach not any notion of material policy to the bestowal of the pensions. On the contrary, having satisfied my own sense of rectitude by the offer, I may gladly see the misconstruction put upon the procedure by the opposite party, and I rejoice that a liberality so ungraciously met may be forborne.

3. I fear that the making this point explicit to you is an unnecessary care. From the particulars which you have stated, I am strongly impressed with the suspicion that the overtures from Buctawar Sing are only another fraudulent attempt to gain time, in the hope that your operations might be protracted till

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the

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Letter from
Lord Moira

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.....
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the unhealthy season should intervene. Your prudent declaration, that your advance could not be suspended, through reliance on such loose professions, has baffled the cunning of the enemy; yet the circumstances may have made you feel your responsibility more delicate than before. It is this supposition which renders me so solicitous for your receiving the answer to your despatch without delay. In the first place, accept my warmest applause of your past movements. They have the true vigour of the soldier in them; but they bear not more the stamp of energy than that of judgment and brilliant military genius. In the second place, let me request you to be perfectly confident in my upholding, without reservation, whatsoever decision you shall deem it wisest to adopt. Reduced as the Goorka power is, in a degree which cannot be recovered for many years if ever, the complete extinction of it would not be worth the expenses of a long contest; nor, howsoever we may be disgusted with their knavish breach of faith, is there ground of exasperation sufficient to justify the rejection of every possible submission. On the other hand, we have made it our point of credit, that the perfidy of the enemy shall not have a triumph. Between these considerations you have to steer. The more or the less of the leaning to either side which it may be proper to indulge, can only be fitly decided by your view of circumstances on the spot: but I repeat my assurance of perfect support to your determination.

4. Should my surmise be well founded, and you should find the enemy endeavouring to trick you by procrastination, it will, in all points of view, be expedient to apprise the Goorka plenipotentiaries of an impending contingency. You should inform them, that the several corps preparing to penetrate their country to the eastward and westward (no inconvenience can attend the promulgation of the designed movement) are ordered to invite the districts to throw off the Goorka yoke, and to re-establish the old reigning families of those provinces. Intimate to the negociators, that were such insurrection against the Goorka Government once to take place at our instigation, we could never recede, or admit any terms of pacification, which did not finally sever those territories from the Nepaulese State. If the contemplation of such a risk shall not immediately bring the plenipotentiaries to bow to the conditions which you impose, it will be clear that there has been no purpose of accommodation on the part of the Goorkas, and that the renewed negotiation has been nothing but a paltry artifice. Should peace be made, the stipulation for our sending a public functionary to Catmandoo has become more necessary from the slippery conduct held by the Rajah in the late transaction.

I have, &c.

Barrackpore,
6th March 1816.

(Signed) MOIRA.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
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SECRET LETTER *from* BENGAL,

Dated the 30th March 1816.

1. The early receipt by your Honourable Committee of the important intelligence of the conclusion of peace with the State of Nepaul, has appeared to us to be of such importance as to induce us to despatch the Honourable Company's cruizer Malabar to England, without delay, for the express purpose of conveying that intelligence. The arrangements connected with the employment of the Malabar on this service will be reported from the proper department. We now proceed to submit to you a narrative of those transactions and events relating to the war with Nepaul, which have happily terminated in the restoration of peace with that State.

2. In our despatch of the 11th of this month, transmitted by the private ship Sherburne, we reported the success which attended our arms before Muckwanpore and Hurryhurpore, and we submitted the substance of the communications which had been held by Major-General Sir David Ochterlony with the Nepaulese Vakeels, antecedently to those operations. The effect on the councils and dispositions of the Government of Nepaul produced by the signal repulses sustained by their troops on the 28th February and 1st March very soon became apparent.

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apparent. There can be no doubt that the fall of Hurryhurpore was known at Muckwanpore, and possibly at Catmandoo, in time to decide the proceedings of the enemy; and that event, combined with their reverses before Muckwanpore, and the vigorous prosecution of the siege of that place, our approaches having been carried to within five hundred yards of the outer stockade, must have convinced them that their expulsion from the valley of Muckwanpore was inevitable and near. •

3. The expectation of some occurrence favourable to their interests in the early events of the campaign, on which must be presumed to have been founded their calculations of advantage from procrastination, having thus been deceived, and their endeavours to obtain a suspension of hostilities having been frustrated, they appear to have become sensible of the necessity of immediate submission, as the only means of averting the most disastrous events.

4. Negotiation was accordingly renewed by the Goorka Vakeel, Kajee Buctawar Sing, who on the 3d March addressed a letter to Sir David Ochterlony, stating his having in his possession the ratification of the treaty of Seegowlee, and expressing his intention of deputing Chunder Sekher Opadeea with it to the British Government. Sir David Ochterlony intimated to him, in reply, that the terms which would formerly have been granted could not be conceded now: that the period at which the treaty of Seegowlee could have been accepted, had been suffered by the Nepaulese Government to pass away; but that he would not object to receive Chunder Sekher, if it was thought proper that that person should visit him. Chunder Sekher repaired without delay to the British camp with the treaty of Seegowlee duly ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul, which he earnestly besought Sir David Ochterlony to accept. Sir David Ochterlony at first positively refused to listen to this proposition, and a discussion of some length ensued, in which Sir David Ochterlony dwelt on the evasion, deceit, and bad faith, which had marked the conduct of the Nepaulese Government; and Chunder Sekher, without attempting to defend his Government, renewed and continued his entreaties in the most submissive and even abject language, that their faults might be pardoned and the treaty received. Sir David Ochterlony at length agreed to accept the ratified treaty, on the execution by the Vakeels of a declaration that the Rajah of Nepaul relinquished all expectation of that relaxation from the conditions of the treaty which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw had been previously instructed to hold out to him. This condition was eagerly and joyfully accepted by Chunder Sekher, who repaired instantly to Muckwanpore, and returned in a very short time with the required declaration signed by himself and Kajee Buctawar Sing, when the ratifications were duly exchanged, and hostilities ordered to cease on both sides. The declaration executed by the Vakeels has since been fully and explicitly confirmed by the Rajah of Nepaul, in a letter to the address of the Governor-General, of which a copy forms Enclosure No. 20 of this despatch. For the details of their proceedings, and the reasons assigned by Sir David Ochterlony for accepting the treaty of Seegowlee, at a period when the conduct of the Nepaulese in delaying their submission would have justified him in demanding greater sacrifices, we have the honour to refer your Honourable Committee to the enclosed copy of a despatch from Sir David Ochterlony, under date the 5th instant. The communications of Captain Cartwright, who was directed by Sir David Ochterlony to proceed to the Residency, in order to afford explanations and information on different points connected with the late military operations and political arrangements, were calculated to confirm the expediency and propriety of the resolution adopted by Sir David Ochterlony. In addition to the advanced period of the season, the difficulties attending the transportation of supplies in consequence of the unavoidably reduced state of the establishments, it appears that the troops had begun to experience the effects of the climate, and that sickness already prevailed. On the other hand, the campaign had already been marked by the most decisive indications of the superiority of our arms; and it was evident that the submission of the enemy had been produced, by a conviction of his inability to contend with us with any prospect of success. The hopes they might have entertained of the difficult nature of the country opposing our advance, had been destroyed by the successful exertion of the judgment, energy, and skill, of the commander of our troops. Their reliance

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on their personal bravery and ability to cope with us, either in the field or in the defence of their places of strength, had been equally destroyed, by the superior gallantry and steadiness of our troops in the repulse of their attacks, under circumstances which shewed that that superiority consisted in the personal qualities of the British troops, and was not ascribable to those adventitious aids from a better-furnished artillery, in which we might, under other circumstances, have had an advantage, but which had been unavailable on this occasion.

5. It is now ascertained that the whole of the enemy's force at Muckwanpore, supposed to be not less than three thousand men, was engaged on that day, and their loss is known to have amounted at least to eight hundred men killed and wounded, including many officers. It was evident, therefore, this campaign, though of short duration, had confirmed the impression that must have been in a great measure produced by the events of the preceding one in other quarters, and that the war could not be concluded under circumstances more honourable to the reputation of the British arms, or more signally indicative of our entire success, in the just contest which we had been constrained to wage. To have pursued our success, might have reduced the enemy to a greater degree of humiliation and distress; but besides that, the infliction of such extreme punishment was neither required for the vindication of our honour or the security of our interest, nor would have been consistent with the generosity and humanity of the national character. A prolongation of the war would, unavoidably, have entailed a heavy burthen on our finances, a loss of valuable lives to be counterbalanced by no adequate ultimate acquisition, and the other concomitant inconveniences of a protracted warfare in a difficult country, the remoteness of which from our other frontiers made a prolonged occupation of our force in it embarrassing.

6. On these grounds, it appeared to us that the decision of Sir David Ochterlony was, in every respect, judicious, and deserving of our unqualified approbation, which it has accordingly received; and it will be matter of sincere and cordial gratification to us, to find our judgment confirmed by the wisdom and authority of your Honourable Committee. We shall, in a subsequent part of this despatch, state such observations as occur to us on the several provisions of the treaty, and our views and intentions with respect to their execution.

7. As soon as Sir David Ochterlony had received the visits of Kajee Buctawar Sing and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, after the conclusion of peace, and had made the requisite arrangements connected with the discontinuance of operations against Muckwanpore, he prepared to withdraw the troops and to return within the Honourable Company's frontier. A part of the force commenced its march towards the plains on the 7th instant, the third day after the exchange of the ratification. The several corps of the division had arrived at Bettceah, and the other points of rendezvous, by the 18th, and their distribution to the stations respectively assigned for them is in progress. All field and other extra establishments involving expense have been ordered to be reduced. There is every reason to hope that the sickness which had began to prevail will speedily disappear.

8. We have already, in our despatch of the 11th instant, expressed our high sense of the merits and services of Sir David Ochterlony, and the gallantry, spirit, and zeal of the troops under his command. We now solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to a General Order published by the Governor-General in Council on the 20th instant, in which we have promulgated to the army those sentiments of applause and admiration, which the conduct of that distinguished officer, and the forces acting under his orders, has so justly excited. We have deemed it proper to mark our peculiar sense of the zeal, bravery, and endurance, under considerable privations, manifested by the native troops, in a service so singularly foreign to their habits, by the distribution of silver medals to the native commissioned officers, and to such of the non-commissioned officers and privates as shall be recommended by the commanders of their respective battalions for conspicuous zeal or gallantry.

9. The early termination of the war prevented the employment of either of the detachments assembled under the command of Major-General John Wood and

and Colonel Nicolls, as well as the projected move of Lieutenant-Colonel Adams from Kamaon, on the back of the Goorka positions. Those officers had respectively assumed the command of their detachments, and were proceeding to the destined quarters in which their operations were to be directed, when information of the conclusion of peace was received by them. The corps composing those detachments have separated and returned to their several stations.

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10. The operations of the Siccim Rajah's troops had been continued with tolerable success; and with a view to support them, and to encourage the revolt of the Kerauts against the Nepaulese Government, Captain Latter had entered the hills with a portion of the force under his command, and advanced to within three miles of the fort of Nuggur, which the Siccim troops had invested. In this position he received from Sir David Ochterlony intelligence of the conclusion of peace, and he accordingly directed a cessation of hostilities on the part of the troops of Siccim, and discontinued all the proceedings which he had commenced against the Goorka Government and troops. The conduct of Captain Latter in these transactions appears to have been marked with his usual judgment, discretion, and zeal.

11. We have no observations except of a very general nature to offer, respecting the provisions of the treaty of peace; all its special provisions being included among those which have already been the subject of detailed discussion in the Governor-General's despatches of the 5th of August and 2d of October 1815, and that of the Governor-General in Council of the 12th January last. The treaty, as it now stands, appears to us to provide for every object of desirable attainment in any settlement with the Goorka power, leaving it in the condition of a substantive and independent State. The vast reduction of its strength and resources, occasioned by the extensive cessions of territory it has been compelled to make; the effect of those cessions in opposing an effectual bar to the indulgence of that spirit of conquest and aggrandizement, which constituted the vital principle of the Goorka power, and was the source of its greatness, must speedily create such a change in the character and habits of the Government and people, as will probably, in the course of a few years, render them no longer an object of material attention, either in a political or a military point of view. The Goorka chiefs and people will not immediately become sensible of this great alteration in their political and moral condition, and the sense of humiliation and abasement operating on the feelings of a proud and high-spirited race, will for a time maintain and foster the desire to recover what they have lost, and avenge themselves on those to whom they will ascribe the reduction of their power and greatness; but with suitable vigilance on the part of the British Government, combined with a firm and conciliatory course of conduct, we see no room to apprehend that this natural feeling will lead to a dissolution of the relations just restored.

12. At an early period after the receipt of the ratified treaty, we proceeded to take into consideration the measures and proceedings to be adopted with reference to the State of Nepaul, under the relations now established with that Government. The result of our deliberations will be known to your Honourable Committee from the perusal of our instructions of the 16th instant to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, and to the other officers concerned in the execution of them.

13. One of the first objects of consideration was the appointment of an officer to reside at Catmandoo on the part of the British Government, under the stipulation of the treaty for the mutual reception of accredited agents. The Governor-General recorded a minute in the Political Department, a copy of which is enclosed, proposing for that situation the Honourable Edward Gardner, an arrangement which could not fail to meet with the unanimous and cordial concurrence of the Board. The reports which are before your Honourable Committee of the transactions of the past year, with relation to the province of Kamaon, and the subsequent negotiations with Choutra Bum Sah, will have impressed your Honourable Committee with the most favourable opinion of Mr. Gardner's talents, temper, and judgment; and we are satisfied that no bet-

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ter provision could be made for the due attainment of those objects which it is so desirable to effect, in giving the proper tone to our intercourse and connexion with Nepaul, and conveying to that people their impression of the English character, in the more intimate relation which it may be expected will now subsist between the two Governments.

14. In order to provide for the performance of the functions of the Resident during the interval which will elapse before Mr. Gardner can arrive at Catmandoo from the distant station of Almora, Sir David Ochterlony has been instructed to depute an officer to that capital for the purpose, charging him with a letter from the Governor-General to the Rajah.

15. We request the attention of your Honourable Committee to the instructions which we have issued on this occasion to Sir David Ochterlony and to Mr. Gardner, and to other public officers, on whom will devolve a part of the arrangements connected with the immediate execution of the treaty. Copies of those instructions form enclosures in this despatch.

16. You will be pleased to observe, that the first object to which the attention of Sir David Ochterlony was pointed, was to obtain the execution of those parts of the treaty, the performance of which depended on the Nepaulese Government, and to procure (if he had not already taken measures for the purpose) the orders of that Government for the evacuation and surrender of the forts and territories ceded to the British Government by the treaty. These orders were to be despatched to those officers of the British Government, to whom would belong the duty of introducing the British authority into the ceded places, or otherwise disposing of them according to the arrangements in contemplation. The territory lying between the Kali and the eastern boundary of Baraith being destined to be transferred to the Nabob Vizier, in pursuance of an arrangement now in progress, was either to be held temporarily by the British Government until that arrangement should be completed, or at once delivered to the Vizier, according to the state in which the negotiation might be. Bootwul and Sheoraj were to be occupied by the Magistrate of Goruckpore, and arrangements made for preserving the public peace, and maintaining the authority of Government, until the final disposal of that territory should be determined on. Eastward of the Gunduck, as far as the Koosi, the newly acquired lands would naturally fall under the management of the officers in charge of the previously occupied portion of the Terraie. To the eastward of the Koosi, the only territory ceded to the British Government, is that lying between the Mitchie and the Teistah. That portion of it within the hills, including the fort of Naggree, is to be conferred on the Rajah of Siccim, on the conditions and in the manner prescribed in our instructions to Captain Latter of the 13th of January, a copy of which was enclosed in our despatch of the 21st of February.

17. Under that arrangement, the basis of which is to be found in the provisions of the sixth article of the treaty, the Rajah of Siccim is to enjoy the protection and guarantee of the British Government against the Goorkas, and is to refer to our arbitration all differences with that State, and abide by our award; an obligation which the terms of the treaty impose on the Government of Nepaul also. The Rajah of Siccim will be restrained from the commission of any act of aggression against the Goorkas or any other State, and will engage to furnish supplies and carriers for the British troops, wherever they may have occasion to act in the hills. Captain Latter has been directed to negotiate and conclude an engagement with the Rajah of Siccim comprehending the foregoing conditions. The question of our retaining the pass of Naggercote in the possession of the British Government, has been reserved until we shall receive a report from Captain Latter. A report has also been required from that officer, and from the Magistrate and Collector of Rungpore, on other questions relative to the future limits of the district of Rungpore in that direction, by the adjustment of which, we may hope to put an end to those disputes which at different times occasioned considerable inconvenience and embarrassment.

18. Mr. Gardner has been instructed to proceed to Catmandoo with the least practicable delay, and if the consent of the Government of Nepaul can be obtained to the measure, he will march by the direct route of the hills from the
Kali

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Kali to Catmandoo. Should any reluctance be felt on the part of that Government, to complying with the application which Sir David Ochterlony has been directed to make to it for that purpose, it will not be urged, and Mr. Gardner will proceed by the plains, which will occasion some retardment in his arrival.

19. Your Honourable Committee will observe, that we have intimated to Sir David Ochterlony our disposition to carry into effect, at a proper time, the arrangements in favour of the Nepaulese Government, detailed in our instructions of the 9th December to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, a copy of which accompanied our despatch of the 12th January, and have authorized him to signify to the Rajah of Nepaul, in general terms, that Mr. Gardner will, on his arrival at Catmandoo, offer to his acceptance some propositions of a favourable nature, provided the conduct of the Rajah's Government, intermediately, shall be such as to satisfy the Resident of its sincerity and good faith.

20. We have judged it expedient to defer the discussion of this subject until after the execution of the terms of the treaty, and the establishment of the British Residency at Catmandoo, for reasons which will be sufficiently obvious to your Honourable Committee.

21. If these arrangements be ultimately carried into effect, the territorial cessions which they are to comprehend will enable us to resume the pensions stipulated by the fourth article of the treaty. In the meanwhile, in order to manifest the desire of the British Government to fulfil faithfully and expeditiously all the stipulations of the treaty depending on it, the Acting Resident will be instructed to enter on the arrangement of the pensions with the British Government, and to execute sunnuds for their respective portions, in favour of the chiefs who may be named by the Rajah, or to make the whole amount payable to the Rajah, as the Government of Nepaul may prefer.

22. After the foregoing instructions were issued, we received a despatch from Sir David Ochterlony, with a letter from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General, a translation of which, and a copy of the Governor-General's reply, together with a copy of the correspondence with Sir David Ochterlony connected with it, is enclosed. The tenour and expressions of the Rajah's letter are extremely friendly and satisfactory. We are, indeed, disposed to entertain a confident hope, that the measures and proceedings of that Court will be regulated by a disposition corresponding to our wish for the promotion of harmony. The conclusion of peace is undoubtedly the act of Beem Sing Thappa and his party, which certainly possesses the efficient power of the State; and although, from the constitution of the Government, their measures are liable to be thwarted, and thence rendered fluctuating, it must be the interest of that party to maintain and support a measure so vitally important, of which they are the authors, and in the success of which their political reputation, and the predominance of their influence and power must mainly depend. By judicious and conciliatory conduct on the part of the Resident, and the careful avoidance, in the early stage of our intercourse, of every measure calculated to excite jealousy or apprehension, we may hope, in due time, to improve the existing relations into a connexion of reciprocal cordiality, friendship, and good-will.

23. We shall have the honour to report to your Honourable Committee, at an early period, the execution of the measures referred to in this despatch, and the result of our final communications with the Court of Catmandoo.

24. Before we close this despatch, we beg leave to draw the attention of your Honourable Committee to the enclosed statements, which have been prepared by the Commissary-General, of the expenses of the two campaigns against Nepaul, contrasted with those of the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, against the confederated Mahratta chieftains; the result of which, we trust, will be satisfactory to your Honourable Committee, as establishing, beyond a doubt, not only the positive economy with which a contest of unprecedented difficulty, and demanding various extraordinary expenses unknown in former wars, has been conducted, but the superior efficiency and economy of our existing system of military equipment and supply.

25. In a country and climate so unlike those in which our former military operations had been conducted, it is not surprizing that many sources of expense,
unknown

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unknown on former occasions, arose. In the article of carriage alone, owing to the difficult nature of the country rendering it necessary to employ unusual and expensive means of transporting almost every article of supply, the expense was very considerable; but owing to the able and judicious arrangements of the Commissariat, it fell very short of what might have been expected. The severity of the climate made it an object alike of humanity and policy, to supply the Sepoys with warm clothing at the public charge, another source of unavoidable and novel expense: Yet including these charges, and many items introduced into the present statement for 1814-15, which from want of data have been omitted in the view of the expense of the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, the charges of 1814-15 will be found to fall short of those of the former, in the amount of about five lacs and a half of Rupees; and of the latter, by about twenty-six lacs and a half of Rupees.

26. This considerable saving will be satisfactorily shewn to your Honourable Committee by the documents now transmitted, and will be found to have been attained by material and appropriate reductions in every item of charge admitting of comparison in the period immediately under review: and, we trust, it will not only mark the superiority of the existing system, but afford to your Honourable Committee a well-founded confidence in its progressive improvement; while the certainty of the principles to which our military expenditure in actual war is now reduced, will remove those apprehensions of disappointment, in a financial point of view, which were formerly experienced, and the consequent embarrassment to which, on that account, the most important and well-concerted political and military calculations might have been exposed. But these benefits must, of course, most essentially depend upon our maintaining the establishment of the Commissariat on a scale which will supply to it the amplest means of efficient activity.

27. With a view to elucidate the operations of the late war, and the territorial changes which have been effected by the terms of the treaty of peace, we have the honour to transmit, a number in the packet, a general map of the country composing the Nepaulese territory previously to the commencement of hostilities, which, though far from being strictly accurate in many respects, will be found sufficiently so, in the general outline, for the purpose for which it is sent. We hope hereafter to be able to furnish much accurate and interesting information of this nature, and on other matters of importance and curiosity, both in a political and scientific point of view, relative to the countries which the events of the war have laid open to European adventure, commerce, and research.

We have, &c.

Fort-William,
30th March 1816.

(Signed) MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
A. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

(Enclosure No. 1.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that I received from Chunder Sekher Opadeca, at about one o'clock this morning, the treaty of Seegowlee, ratified by the red seal of the Rajah of Nepal, in consequence of which hostilities have ceased. I shall do myself the honour to transmit the treaty so soon as I can prepare a detail of particulars; and in the mean time, hope I may offer my congratulations to his Lordship, on an event rendered particularly desirable by the lateness of the season.

I have, &c.

Valley of Muckwanpore,
15th March 1816, 4 o'clock.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Governor-General.

(Enclosure

(Enclosure No. 2.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

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Sir :

By express, at four o'clock this morning, I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that I had accepted the treaty of Seegowlee, ratified by the red seal of the Rajah of Nepaul. I have now the honour to present, for his Lordship's consideration and notice, copies and translations of letters received since my despatch of the 26th ultimo, which led to the receipt and acceptance of this document.

(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

His Lordship in Council will perceive, that the latter part of my letter to Kajee Buctawar Sing gave him an opportunity of proving the truth of his assertion, that he was in possession of the ratified treaty, though at that moment it did not appear to me expedient to hold out any expectation of its being of any utility.

It had, however, so far its effect, that Chunder Sekher Opadeea arrived in my camp, by the route indicated, about half-past two o'clock P.M. yesterday, and instantly presented the ratified treaty. For some time I declined the acceptance; and after recapitulating the different conversations I had held with him and Gooroo Gujraj Misser, I represented to him the duplicity, folly, and perfidy which had marked every stage of their conduct, and in plain and strong language shewed him the absurdity, by saying, that the pretext of delay was asserted to be only with reference to certain lands of the Terraie, and whatever might have been their confidence in the natural strength of their country or the bravery of their troops, their presumption could hardly have raised a justifiable hope, that they could maintain possession of territory so situated against the will of the British Government. Chunder Sekher did not pretend to defend the conduct of his Government, and only attempted to palliate it by pleading the youth of the Rajah, his real inefficiency in the political affairs of the State, and the form of their Government. He entreated me, in the most submissive manner, to accept the treaty, and display the forbearance and moderation of the British Government, and said, that the penitent always found mercy before the throne of Heaven: that mercy became the powerful; and that, in the name of the Rajah and of the State, he implored it. His expressions varied during a discussion of considerable length, but they were all to the same effect. My replies changed with the form of his arguments and entreaties; but were principally, that I feared the displeasure of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, who was much and justly incensed at their conduct, and who must naturally wish to inflict severe punishment on their delay and duplicity, which had occasioned us a considerable expense and the loss of some valuable lives, though he might not, and I was certain did not attach the slightest value to their mountainous territory, which could have no recommendations to a State possessing rich, profitable, and extensive territory on the plains; and that, had they acted with good faith, they would have seen the generosity of which we were capable. But that time was passed: they could expect nothing from his Lordship's bounty; and if I did condescend to accept the treaty, it would only be on a written declaration from himself and the Kajee, Buctawar Sing, that I had informed them, in clear and explicit terms, that it was delivered and accepted by me under the most unreserved assurance, that every hope which might have been formerly held out of a change in some articles were formally and explicitly retracted: that they had nothing to hope or expect from the British Government but a strict adherence to the very letter of the treaty signed at Seegowlee; and that, personally, I would not interest myself, by recommendation or otherwise, to induce the slightest alteration. He declared his own readiness to sign such a paper, and promised to bring it by ten o'clock this day with the signature of Kajee Buctawar Sing.

He arrived with it at a very little after midnight, and I delivered to him the counterpart, ratified by his Lordship in Council.

The whole of my proceedings are now before his Lordship in Council, and till I am honoured with his Lordship's sentiments, I shall have nothing to relieve me, under the pressure of great anxiety, but the consciousness of having acted to the best of my judgment, for the honour and interest of my country and the Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.
—
(Enclosure No. 2.)
Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

The advanced state of the season, the diminished state of our Commissariat to what they were originally intended to be, the unhealthiness of the country, the impossibility of getting our supplies through these pestilential regions, and a recollection of what men are capable of doing when driven to desperation, had all their influence; and I certainly did think, and still hope, it will be thought by his Lordship in Council, the very moment in which the acceptance of the treaty was most humiliating to the enemy and most honourable to us.

I shall regret if I have erred; but I deliberately, and on mature deliberation, forbore to urge any change that would require new negotiations with Nepaul, or occasion a cessation of hostilities, with a result so uncertain, as experience has shewn all cessions by accredited agents to be.

In the hope of giving earlier information of this event than even an express could convey, I have despatched Captain Cartwright, my Secretary, with this letter, as his confidential situation affords him the means of giving his Lordship the best information of the motives of my conduct, whether considered in a military or political view.

I recommend him with confidence to his Lordship's favour and protection, as an officer whose spirit and zeal induced him to quit a staff situation of ease and advantage, in the hope of being serviceable to his country.

I have, &c.

Valley of Muckwanpore,
5th March 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Agent to Governor-General.

Letter from
Kajee Buctawar
Sing.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Kajee Buctawar Sing to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c., dated 3d March 1816.

(After compliments.)

Your friendly letter of the 28th February, brought by your Hircarrah, I received on the same day, and of its contents I have become apprized. It was my wish, on that day, to have sent Chunder Sekher with the answer to your letter, but owing to the unexpected occurrence of your troops having ascended the hills, and the conflict that ensued between both our forces, a delay of two or three days was occasioned: for how could I despatch him, when your troops were on the road, without first apprizing you?

However, I now have to mention, that if you will permit me, and will direct that the picquets shall not molest Chunder Seker Opadeea, I shall send him to you with the ratified treaty, that has hitherto been the subject of allusion.

Your sending a speedy reply to this letter will be looked on as an act of kindness; and I am in hopes you will consider me among your well-wishers, and gladden me with friendly letters regarding your health and welfare. What more?

Letter to
Kajee Buctawar
Sing.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B. &c. &c. &c. in answer to the foregoing, dated Camp, Valley of Muckwanpore, 3d March 1816.

(After compliments.)

Your letter of to-day's date has been received and the contents understood.

The case is this. At Bichakor I particularly explained to the Gooroo and Chunder Sekher, that what might be settled to-day could not take place to-morrow; and at Hetounda I informed the latter person, that what I had it in my power to do at that place, I could not do at a more advanced stage. Notwithstanding this open and candid conduct on my part, it has been your pleasure to delay the delivery of the ratified treaty, to a period at which I am not at liberty to accept it; and, as obedience is my duty, I am helpless.

If, after what I have written, you should think proper to address me any more letters either by Chunder Sekher, the hands of an Hircarrah, or any other

other person, send them by the road along the valley, or by the foot of the hills, that they may avoid our batteries that are placed on their summits, as by approaching them they will endanger their lives. What more can I write ?

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

TREATY of PEACE *between the Honourable East-India Company and Maharajah Bikram Sah, Rajah of Nepaul.*

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Treaty of Peace.

See COLLECTION of TREATIES.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government, Secret Department.

Sir :

I have the honour, by direction of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit herewith, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter from Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K.C.B., dated the 5th instant, but not received until yesterday evening.

(Enclosure No. 4.)

Letter from
Acting
Adjutant-General.

I have also the honour to enclose a copy of a report of his operations made to the Major-General by Colonel Kelly, commanding the right column of the army, dated the 28th ultimo.

A copy of the Memorandum referred to in the conclusion of Sir D. Ochterlony's letter is omitted, it being a paper of no importance.

I have, &c.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Presidency of Fort-William,
15th March 1816.

(Signed) J. NICOL,
Acting Adjutant-General.

To Major Nicoll, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, Head-Quarters.

Sir :

Since the date of my last report, detailing the particulars of the attack by the enemy on the position occupied by our troops on the heights leading to Muckwanpore, I continued pushing on the troops towards the enemy's works, and employed the pioneers in preparing a road for the battering guns.

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

This morning two eighteen-pounders and some howitzers were actually put in motion, towards the position determined on by Captain Tickell, Field Engineer, for our battery, distant between four and five hundred yards from the first stockade, where negotiations were renewed, and my receipt of the ratified treaty from the agent of the Rajah of Nepaul, as reported to the Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political department, put an end to hostilities on both sides, and I purpose returning towards Amoah with the troops, guns, stores, &c. &c., as soon as arrangements can be completed for that purpose.

The necessary communications have been made to Major-Generals J. S. Wood and Marshall, Colonel Nicolls, &c. &c. Colonel Kelly's brigade of this division has been remanded to Bhugwanpore, and the Fifth Grenadier battalion, and first battalion of the Eighth Native Infantry, left at Ekoor by Colonel Nicolls, to Ramnuggur.

As it will be at least nine days after we leave this ground ere the troops can reach Amoah, I shall indulge the hope of receiving his Lordship's orders on my arrival there, relative to the dispersion of the troops; and beg to enclose a memorandum, detailing the stations from whence they came to form this army, and such particulars as occur to me to be useful in drawing out an arrangement for their distribution.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Muckwanpore,
5th March 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General.

To

Bengal
Secret Letter,
3d Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 3.)

Letter from
Colonel Kelly.

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.
Sir :

I moved as I reported in my letter of the 23d instant. From the nature of the road, which was a bed of large stones, I was compelled to make short marches, and reached this ground without interruption from the enemy yesterday morning. The villages (very few in number) on the route, were as usual deserted. One villager was however secured : his intelligence nearly corresponded with that of the guides, particularly as to the small force in Hurryhurpore : it was also asserted by persons employed in the Intelligence department, that the fort had been evacuated the evening before, and yesterday morning ; and one of them (now a prisoner) declared he had been in the fort, and it only required one company to take possession. This induced me, the intelligence being suspected, to make a strong reconnoissance yesterday evening, with the view of obtaining more certain information, with a force adequate to a dash, if such should appear to promise a successful issue.

Whether treachery and deception were intended it is difficult to say : but I am inclined to think not, as the enemy did not enter into it, but shewed himself in considerable force in a very strong stockade, when we had reached about half the ascent. The reconnoissance, however, answered the end most fully. We have ascertained that Kowun Kajee, Dockul Sing Goobah, with two guns and one thousand firelocks, are in and about the fort, and that it is impossible to make any impression by the south face of the hill.

I have therefore determined to move my camp to Joor Joory, the bottom of the hill, about two coss west of this camp, and through which the old road of the Raj of Muckwanpore lies. This road we must try and open to get the guns up. The operation may be tedious ; but when we can get guns to bear upon the stockade I have little doubt of the result. The fort does not appear, as far as we can judge, to be of much consequence, except from its very commanding situation.

Our spies state that each individual of the enemy has a small quantity of rice tied up in a handkerchief, and that they have no further supplies. I do not consider that my numbers admit of detaching a sufficient force to cut off the road to Catmandoo, which might possibly be done, and would expedite operations at this point.

I am obliged to send an escort for the commissariat to Bughwanpore ; and as the force which was at Khora Khote have evacuated that post some days, it is a good opportunity to send Lieutenant Patterson, of the Eighteenth Native Regiment, with the escort, to survey and report upon the Baugnatty route. Should it be found practicable, it may be a consideration to remove the two companies from the Chooreeah Gautie Pass to the Khora Khote.

I have, &c.,

Camp, Ruttuupore,
on the Left Bank of the Baugnatty,
28th February 1816.

(Signed) W. KELLY,
Colonel.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
General Order.

(Enclosure No. 5.)

*GENERAL ORDER by the Governor-General in Council, dated Fort-William,
20th March 1816.*

1. The military operations against the State of Nepaul having been brought to a triumphant close, the Governor-General in Council has peculiar pleasure in offering a public acknowledgment to the merits of those by whom this campaign has been so speedily and decisively terminated.

2. The zeal, the judgment, and the energy of Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, have been brilliantly conspicuous in the late operations. He has afforded a fresh and most instructive lesson to the troops : that vigour, united with science, regards no obstacles as embarrassing, but will with ease and security master difficulties, which to a superficial view appear insurmountable.

3. Brigadier Kelly, by the able and gallant manner in which he achieved the arduous task assigned to him, and Brigadier Nicolls, by the judicious and active management

management of his column, have entitled themselves to a distinction, beyond the praise of that ardour which they share in common with the rest of the army; and the Governor-General in Council assures them that he duly estimates their exertions.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 5.)
General Order.

4. Lieutenant-Colonels Miller, Burnett, and O'Halloran, having been specially noticed for their conduct in action, they are requested to believe that the Governor-General in Council has observed their laudable efforts with just approbation.

5. To particularize others, where all have merited applause so highly, would entail the objection, that wheresoever the discrimination should stop, those not named might appear to have deserved less. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, entreats the staff, the officers, native as well as European, the non-commissioned officers, and the soldiers of the Dinapore Division, to be persuaded, that he contemplates with admiration the patience under uncommon fatigues, the cheerful endurance of unusual privations, and the animated courage, manifested by all descriptions in the division. The whole of that force may indulge the gratifying reflection of having worthily fulfilled their duty to the State, and they will necessarily retain a proud confidence in their own powers.

6. Any the most limited loss of such brave men must be regarded with sincere concern. The regret universally manifested at the fate of Lieutenant Tirrell, in which Government deeply participates, will prove to young officers how widely they may excite interest and estimation, while yet in a sabaltern rank, by a zeal and intrepidity similar to those which distinguished him. But the comparatively small expense of such valuable lives with which the service has been accomplished is matter of consolation, and is a circumstance which, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, reflects singular credit on the conduct of the operations.

7. The management of the medical departments attending the Field Force was truly honourable to all those concerned in their several gradations of function.

8. These acknowledgments ought not to be closed, without an advertence to the claims of those who, though not actually serving with the divisions employed during the two campaigns, essentially promoted the success of the public efforts.

9. The admirable management of Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin and Major Lumsdaine, in the Commissariat, has already received the due tribute of applause.

10. To Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan, and the officers under him in the Adjutant-General's Department, on whom, in the execution of the Commander-in-Chief's orders, devolved the principal labour of detail in the preparation of the troops for the field, and in many subsequent provisions, the obligations of Government are unfeignedly felt. Though circumstances did not throw an equal share of occupation and responsibility on other Staff Departments, the respective duties of the Quarter-Master-General and Deputy Quarter-Master-General, of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's Troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, were multiplied extraordinarily, in a season of such active and extensive arrangement. The quality of the application exerted, which the Governor-General in Council is satisfied must be amply understood by all who have considered the equipment and combinations of the forces during this contest, has tended materially to the advantageous result of the different enterprizes. The Governor-General in Council, therefore, feels it but justice to include the officers of those departments in this profession of the high approbation, with which Government wishes to mark the conduct of the force on actual service in the late war.

11. The nature of the country and the climate were so novel to the Native troops, that a greater degree of merit must be attached to intrepidity under such circumstances, at the same time that a testimonial of exemplary behaviour in such a service must have more than ordinary value to those on whom it may be bestowed. Government has, therefore, determined that silver medals shall be presented to every native officer who actually served within the hills, and to as many of the non-commissioned officers and privates, as shall be recommended

Bengal
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30 Mar. 1816.

by the commanders of their respective battalions for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of that duty.

By command of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 6.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Kajees commanding a detachment of the Siccim Rajah's troops, after attacking the Goorka post at Hansquar, as reported in my letter to Sir David Ochterlony, of the 5th instant, proceeded to Hoonamakie, in conformity to my instructions, and have since succeeded in surprizing a guard of fifty Goorka soldiers stationed at Phok-Ghawn, in the hills to the west of Naggree, and possessing themselves of the grain stored at that place.

These attacks have obliged the Nepaulese to detach a party from Cheinpore to oppose their progress ; and if they should continue to be successful, I am in hopes some of the Kerauts may join them.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5d instant, and shall not fail to keep Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony fully acquainted with every circumstance that occurs on this part of the frontier.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Misacole,
18th February 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTEr,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier,
East of the Koosi.

(Enclosure No. 7)

Letter from
Captain Latter

(Enclosure No. 7.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

Since I had the honour of addressing you yesterday, I have received accounts that the inhabitants of the country about Phok-Ghawn have come over to the Siccim Rajah, bringing with them thirty serviceable stand of arms belonging to the Goorkas.

The Eck Chuckra Kaje, who commanded the party which attacked Phok-Ghawn, has been reinforced with one thousand five hundred men, under his uncle, who is the Rajah's Dewan, and on the morning of the 15th a very heavy firing was heard in the direction of Naggree, supposed to be another attack upon some of the Goorka posts, as on the following day an express arrived at Nucksabarrie* from Gentikatri (the Nepaulese Soobah of Naggree), recalling all the troops from that place and from the vicinity of Hansquar, which proceeded immediately into the hills upon the receipt of the order.

I shall return to Titalya with all possible expedition, for the purpose of giving the Kajeas such assistance as may be requisite, and also with a view of encouraging the other hill tribes to join them.

Although it cannot be expected that any great success will attend their exertions, yet in the present situation of affairs, these active operations of an enemy within the hills may tend to embarrass the Nepaul Government, and not be altogether without some effect.

It is with great pleasure I have to report the cheerfulness with which the Kajeas invariably comply with every instruction I have occasion to send them.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Singamonie,
19th February 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTEr,
Captain, commanding on the Northern Frontier.
(Enclosure

* In the Morung.

(Enclosure No. 8.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

Sir :

(Enclosure No. 8.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

In continuation of my letter of yesterday's date, I have the honour to acquaint you that the firing heard in the hills on the morning of the 15th, proves to have been an attack on some Goorka thannahs to the northward of Nucksabarrie, and it appears, that the Siccim Rajah's troops were proceeding towards Tambah-khânah, a valuable copper mine situated near the Mitchie Nuddee, at which place the Nepaulese have a force stationed, and a considerable dépôt of grain collected.

Several discharges of musquetry were heard in that direction when the last accounts were received, and it is not unlikely that the Goorkas may have been expelled from that position.

I have ordered a further supply of ammunition to be given to the Kajeess, and shall assist them with some more arms.

I have, &c.

Camp, at Behadore Gunge,
20th February 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER,
Captain, commanding on the Frontier.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

(Enclosure No. 9.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Sir :

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that immediately upon my return to Titalya I addressed a letter to the Siccim Rajah, expressing my satisfaction at the success which had attended his troops in their different attacks upon the Goorka posts, and urging him to make further exertions for the recovery of his ancient dominions, adding, that the present was a favourable time for expelling the Nepaulese from all their positions east of the Koosi.

I took this opportunity of replying to a letter received from Lama Tachang, the Rajah's Gooroo, or chief priest, and pointed out to him the advantages which the Rajah would derive from bringing all his troops into the field at this particular juncture, and by so doing preserving the friendship of the British Government. This letter was accompanied with a present of some Europe coloured chintz, which I was told would be much valued by the Gooroo.

I have great satisfaction in stating, that I yesterday received a communication, for the first time, from Deboo Tucka, the Booteah Kajeess, who is at present stationed with a detachment of troops at a place called Manichooka, near a mountain named Singitilah, six days' journey north-west of Naggree. It appears that this Kajeess possesses considerable influence, having the entire controul of the Booteahs and Limboos, in the Siccim Rajah's service.

It seems that the Hill tribes are under their distinct leaders, though subject to a general controul. Thus the Sepahees are commanded by the Rajah's Dewan and his nephew the Eck Chuckra Kajeess, whilst the Booteahs and Limboos are under Deboo Tucka, who is distinguished by the title of the Booteah Kajeess : it therefore becomes necessary to secure the interest of each Kajeess or chieftain.

I am much pleased at having received this communication from the Booteah Kajeess, because his influence may be exerted in bringing over the Kerauts ; and if this can once be accomplished, a general rising of the whole country east of the Koosi would immediately follow. From the information I have been able to obtain, it would appear that the Kerauts are divided into three tribes, called Limboos, Jakahs, and Kumboos, and from their numbers were formerly styled the nine lac of Kerauts.

In my reply to the Booteah Kajeess, I have particularly directed his attention to this point, and fully explained to the people who brought the letter, that if they

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.
—
(Enclosure No. 9.)
Letter from
Captain Latter.

they were able to effect it I would assist them with arms, ammunition, &c. ; and with this view I thought it advisable, in the first instance, to send the Kajee five hundred rupees, to be distributed amongst such Limboos as might be induced to quit the Goorka army. I also sent ten stand of arms, with a promise of a further supply, upon ascertaining that these reached him in safety.

It is my intention to proceed to-morrow towards the foot of the hills, for the purpose of having an interview with the Sepahees under the Eck Chuckra Kajee, who is to meet me on the following day. I have instructed the different Kajees generally to stockade themselves wherever it was practicable ; and to enable them to keep their troops in the field, I have promised to afford them every facility in procuring grain, in return for the produce of their country.

I confidently hope that these measures will be attended with the desired effect, in producing a diversion in favour of Sir David Ochterlony's army ; for a movement amongst the Hill tribes, though not in actual communication with the troops under the Major-General's command, must undoubtedly tend to distract the enemy's attention.

I have, &c.

Camp, near Titalya,
25th February 1816.

(Signed)

BARRE LATTER,
Captain, &c.

(Enclosure No. 10.)
Letter from
Captain Latter.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department.

Sir :

Having, agreeably to the intention expressed in the seventh paragraph of my letter of the 25th ultimo, proceeded on the following day towards the foot of the hills, for the purpose of having an interview with the Kajee commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops, I shall now do myself the honour of reporting my proceedings, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

After expressing my satisfaction to the Eck Chuckra Kajee, at the success which had attended him in the different attacks upon the Goorka posts, I urged him to further exertions, by holding out the prospect of the Siccim Rajah recovering the whole of his dominions extending to the Koosi river, and pointed out to him the advantages which might be derived by bringing over the different tribes of Kerauts.

In reply, the Kajee stated his opinion that the Kerauts were not likely to quit the Nepaulese army as long as the Goorkas remained in possession of Naggree, because they had no security that the Nepaulese might not again occupy the country, and therefore he strongly pressed upon me the necessity of attacking the place, which he said might easily be taken, and when once wrested from the Goorkas, he was certain the whole of the Kerauts would place themselves under the protection of the British Government.

Having explained to him the impracticability of my advancing so far into the hills, in consequence of the Porters and Brinjarrie cattle, &c., having been discharged, and that they could not again be collected before the season would be too far advanced for active operations, I requested he would write to the Rajah and to the other Kajees, at all events, to excite the Limboos, with whom they have the most communication, to throw off the Goorka yoke, and I promised to assist him with money for the purpose, if requisite.

It being desirable, at this particular period, not to allow the Sepahees to remain inactive, I proposed to the Kajee that he should advance to Elam and Phae-Phae, two districts situated in the hills between the Mitchie and Koosi on the route to Cheinpore. This he promised to do, provided I would advance to the foot of the hills in the direction of Nucksabarrie and Hatigusah, for otherwise, if overpowered by numbers, his retreat might be cut off, in consequence of leaving Naggree in their rear.

As

As consenting to this arrangement appeared to me the only mode of encouraging them to further exertions, and since it would be attended with no inconvenience, I immediately agreed to it, and have in consequence ordered a detachment to advance towards the Naggercote pass, as will be reported to the Adjutant-General.

Bengal
Secret Letter.
30 Mar 1816.

(Enclosure No. 10.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Had there been a possibility of procuring porters and cattle before the season for active operations would be nearly over, I should have solicited the sanction of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief for advancing against Naggree; but as this, under existing circumstances, could not be done, I thought myself bound to give that direction to the efforts making by the Sepahees, as might prove most annoying to the Goorkas, and therefore urged them to proceed as far to the westward as could possibly be done with safety to themselves.

It appears, from the account given by the Eck Chuckra Kajee, that the Siccim Rajah had secured all the passes to the northward of Naggree, so that the place may be considered as actually invested, though it is evident the Rajah will not be able to hold possession of the country, unless he obtains the fortress of Naggree either by treaty or force of arms.

Since I had the honour of addressing you on the 25th ultimo, I have received a letter from Lama Nadhuep, who is the chief superintendant and director of all the monasteries, and has the privilege of using a red seal. He expresses his enmity against the Goorkas, and trusts that their power will be completely annihilated. In my reply, I have requested him to use his influence in exciting the different tribes to attack the Nepaulese in every possible direction, and the people who brought the letter assured me that the Lama would cheerfully engage in the cause.

This is the first communication received from Lama Nadhuep, whose authority is entirely distinct from the Lama Gooroo, since he possesses a kind of spiritual sovereignty, and uses in consequence a red seal.

The letters I am daily receiving from the different Kajees prove that they are all equally zealous in the cause; and though the means which they possess are not great, yet they bring their troops into the field without any expense to the British Government.

I have, &c.,

Camp, near Titalya,
2d March 1816.

(Signed)

BARRE LATTER,
Captain.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political
Department.

(Enclosure No. 11.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Sir:

In consequence of a communication this instant received from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., informing me that the treaty of peace signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December had been ratified by the Rajah of Nepal, I have directed the Kajees commanding the Siccim Rajah's troops to abstain from further hostilities, and shall immediately send intimation to the Soobah of Naggree, that all active operations have ceased on the part of the British Government.

It will be incumbent upon me, hereafter, to bring under the notice of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, the strenuous and indefatigable exertions of the Siccim Rajah, during the last and present campaign, and which only since entering the hills I have been able duly to appreciate.

I have, &c.

Mugger Chong, in the Hills,
three miles from Naggree,
13th March 1816.

(Signed)

BARRE LATTER,
Captain.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political
Department.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Sir :

In my letter of the 2d instant, I had the honour of acquainting you, for the information of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Kajeas had agreed, at my request, to detach a body of troops towards Elam and Phae-Phae, two mountainous districts west of the Mitchie Nuddee.

In accomplishing this object, it appears that they met with no Goorka troops. Most of the inhabitants have come over to them; but several fled upon their approach, or were rather driven away by the persons employed in collecting the revenue. These two districts are now entirely depopulated, and it was no longer necessary to occupy them. The movement across the Mitchie has ascertained that the Goorkas have no troops in this neighbourhood except at Naggree.

Having understood that the Nepaulese Soobah Gentikatri had recommended to the Rajah the entire evacuation of the Siccim Rajah's country, I thought it not unlikely he might be inclined, in the present situation of affairs, to join the British troops, and therefore addressed a letter to him, copy of which is enclosed. In this communication I confined myself merely to the assurances of personal protection; but having since understood that there would be no objection to employing a company or two of Goorka soldiers against the Earrows, I forwarded a second letter to him, copy of which is likewise transmitted, offering service to the garrison if they would evacuate the fort: but to neither of these letters has any answer been returned.

Just as the above paragraph was concluded, the accompanying letter was brought to me. Its contents are immaterial since the ratification of the treaty; but had peace not been concluded, it is evident they would have defended the place.

It is to be hoped that no delay will take place in carrying into execution the stipulations of the treaty, as far as they concern the fort of Naggree; for the season of the year is now so far advanced, that it will be difficult to maintain our positions in this vicinity much longer.

I have, &c.

Mugger Chong, in the Hills,
three miles from Naggree,
14th March 1816.

(Signed) BARRE LATTER,
Captain.

Letter to
Gentikatri.

LETTER from Major Latter to Gentikatri.

All is well here, and I wish you the same. Your Rajah's cause is lost. Our troops have invaded Nepaul: if, therefore, you choose to consult your own interests, you will lose no time in throwing yourself on the protection of the British Government. I will speedily secure your interests. If, however, you are not disposed to come over to the British camp, I will never listen hereafter to any thing you may wish to say. By attending to this summons you may have your property.

Dated 7th of March 1816.

Letter to
Gentikatri.

LETTER from Major Latter to Gentikatri.

The condition of your Prince's affairs is worse than what I described it to be. The forts of Muckwanpore, Hurriarpore, and Hetounda, have already surrendered, and the British troops are advancing upon Catmandoo. It will be well for you if you place yourself under the protection of the British power: all the troops under your command will be entertained in its service. I exhort you to evacuate the fort quickly, and to come over to the British camp. It will be good for you, since you will be received into British pay. Obey the Honourable Company's summons.

Dated 11th March.

LETTER

LETTER *from Gentikatri, addressed to Captain Latter.*

Soubahdar Gentikatri, Subadar Ihuk Sing Phakee, and Subadar Chumpa Sing, send their compliments to Major Latter.

On the 13th of Phaugun Sooddee, we received your letter of the 11th of that month (11th of March), and we have understood its contents.

You write that the British forces are advancing to Catmandoo by the way of Muckwanpore and Hetounda, and state that the condition of our affairs is worse than what you represented it in your first letter; and you add, that it will be for our good if we throw ourselves on the protection of the British Government.

The case is this: that merely our defection could not ensure victory to the British arms. Faithful to our sovereign, we have undertaken the defence of this fort. As to what may be the views of the two Rajahs, or what may be the comparative strength of their armies, you best know. We can only profess ourselves incapable of betraying our trust. On the contrary, we are ready to sacrifice our lives in the discharge of our duty. The rest is known to you.

Dated, Fort of Naggree, 13th of Sooddee Phaugun.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

To J. Adam, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Secret and Political Department

Sir:

I had the honour of reporting to you on the 13th instant, that in consequence of an express received from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, notifying the ratification by the Rajah of Nepaul of the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of December, it was my intention to send information to the Soobah of Naggree, that all active operations had ceased on the part of the British Government.

The enclosed is a copy of the communication made to the Soobah on the same day, which was delivered by a Sepoy, but no answer returned to it, although a particular request was made that it should be acknowledged.

My despatch of the 15th instant to Sir D. Ochterlony (copy of which was forwarded to the Acting Adjutant-General) will have informed his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, that the Nepalese were moving a considerable body of troops to the eastward. Subsequent intelligence received from Captain Ward, states that the avowed intention of this movement is to reinforce the garrison of Naggree, and to expel the Siccim Rajah's troops from the positions they have lately occupied.

I have directed Captain Ward to send information to the nearest detachment of the Nepalese troops, acquainting them with the ratification of the treaty, and consequent cessation of hostilities on our part; but as a measure of precaution, I have directed him to move likewise to the eastward, in case they continue their route, and if possible to continue in advance of them, but within the line of our own boundary.

I must acknowledge my anxiety to receive some instructions from Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, regarding the measures which are to be adopted for putting the Siccim Rajah in possession of the country ceded to him, or rather for obliging the Nepalese to withdraw their garrison from Naggree, which is the only place they are in possession of to the eastward of the Mitchie.

The line of communication now occupied by the Siccim Rajah's troops, and partly by the detachments under my command, extends nearly sixteen miles from the present ground of encampment, and reaches within gunshot of Naggree. All the posts are to the eastward of the Mitchie Nuddie, and within the territory ceded by the treaty of Seegowlee.

It must be considered that this line of communication is too extended to be maintained, in case the Nepalese should be permitted to concentrate their forces to the eastward, and the detachments stationed in the different stockades will

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 12.)

Letter to
Gentikatri.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 13.)

Letter from
Captain Latter.

will be imminently endangered, if the Goorkas should cross the Mitchie with the force that has moved from Beejapore.

I have given the most strict orders to the Siccim Rajah's troops to abstain from all hostility, and merely to secure themselves in the positions at present occupied. Two of their men were killed by a party of Goorkas, after it was known at Naggree that the treaty had been ratified; and I am apprehensive, unless orders are speedily received from Nepaul, that the Soobah of Naggree will take advantage of the truce, and endeavour to surprize some of their posts.

I am perfectly convinced that nothing but maintaining our present positions will induce the Nepaulese to retire from Naggree; but it must be confessed, that it will be difficult to keep them much longer, on account of the advanced season of the year and the sickness which may be expected.

The different officers have been instructed, in case the Nepaulese troops should approach their posts, to inform them of the ratification of the treaty and consequent cessation of hostilities.

The proclamation issued by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, opening the communication with Nepaul for merchants and others, has been received, and the utmost publicity given to it.

Camp, at Nucksabarrie,
20th March 1816.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

BARRE LATTER,
Captain.

Letter to
Soobah of Naggree.

TRANSLATION of a Letter addressed by Captain Latter to the Soobah of Naggree on the 13th March 1816.

Soostie Sri Soobah Gentikatri, Soostie Sri Major Latter Saheb Jeitoo Oochiet (or compliments).

My detachment was advancing against Naggree; but as one hour of this day had elapsed, a letter was received by me from the general who commands to the westward, with intelligence that peace was established between the Rajah of Nepaul and the Company. It is agreed that the country within the frontier formerly possessed by the Siccim Rajah, together with Naggree, should be relinquished: so, according to orders, you will have to evacuate Naggree. When you are desirous of going, I will send a person with you; and there is no need to be apprehensive of retiring. To this letter, which is despatched, a person with an answer ought immediately to be returned. All fighting (or hostilities) have ceased. Written 13th March 1816, answering to the 4th of Phaugun.

(Enclosure No. 14.)
Governor General's
Minute.

(Enclosure No. 14.)

MINUTE recorded by the Governor-General in the Political Department.

In consequence of the conclusion of peace with the Government of Nepaul, and the stipulation in the treaty for the mutual reception of accredited agents, it becomes necessary to make immediate provision for the establishment of a Residency at Catmandoo on a permanent footing.

The nature of the differences which have subsisted between the two Governments, the result of the late war so fatal to the interests and greatness of the Goorka power, and the novelty of our relations with that Government, together with our little experience of their manners, customs, and character, will render the situation of Resident at Catmandoo, for a time at least, one of considerable importance and delicacy, and my attention has been sedulously directed to the selection of an officer qualified to do it justice, by talents, judgment, temper, and sagacity, combined, as far as might be attainable, with a knowledge of the people. My colleagues will, I doubt not, concur with me in opinion, that these requisite qualifications will be found in the Honourable Edward Gardner, whom I propose to nominate to the office of Resident at Catmandoo, and to instruct to proceed to that capital with the least practicable delay. The instructions with which it may be necessary to furnish Mr. Gardner at present, will be considered in the Secret Department.

I propose

I propose that the Resident shall draw a personal salary of two thousand sicca rupees per mensem, and that he shall be permitted to charge his expenses, under the same rules that are in force at the other Political Residencies. I have not thought it necessary to suggest the placing of his personal salary on the same footing as that of the Resident's at other Foreign Courts; but I think it cannot, with propriety, be put on a scale inferior to that above proposed.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 14.)
Governor General's
Minute.

I propose that Mr. Gerald Wellesley be appointed First Assistant to the Resident at Catmandoo, with a salary of seven hundred and fifty Sicca rupees per mensem, and directed to join Mr. Gardner as soon as he is relieved from the charge of the Residency at Scindia's Court. The expediency of appointing a Second Assistant will be a subject of future consideration, when the nature and extent of the business to be performed shall be ascertained by experience.

I propose that Lieutenant J. P. Boileau, of the Eighteenth Regiment of Native Infantry, be appointed to command the Resident's escort, and to be Postmaster to the Residency, with the allowances and appointments attached to those situations at other Residencies.

It will be necessary to attach a Medical Officer to the Residency, and I shall hereafter name a gentleman for that situation.

I shall take an early opportunity of proposing an arrangement for the management of the affairs of Kamaon, in consequence of Mr. Gardner's removal from that province, and the other official arrangements which will become necessary by Mr. Gardner's relinquishment of the office of Second Assistant to the Resident at Delhi, which he has continued to hold since his deputation to Kamaon, and by Mr. Wellesley's removal from the office of First Assistant to the Resident at the Court of Scindia.

The immediate charge of the affairs of Kamaon will devolve on Mr. Traill, Assistant to the Commissioner, on whose discretion and ability the utmost reliance may be placed.

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) MOIRA.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

To Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches of the 4th and 5th instant, the latter of which was delivered by Captain Cartwright, together with the treaty of Seegowlee duly ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul.

2. The Governor-General in Council considers the reasons stated in your despatch, and in the verbal communications of Captain Cartwright, to establish beyond question the expediency of accepting the treaty of Seegowlee, rather than by exacting severer terms to incur the inconvenience, expense, and hazard of prolonged hostilities at this advanced period of the season. The treaty of Seegowlee secures every object which it was of any importance to obtain, in the adjustment of terms of pacification with the Government of Nepaul, and presents a fairer prospect of a firm and durable peace, than could be expected from such rigorous and humiliating conditions as would, in effect, have dissolved the Government, and left petty associations of banditti to subsist themselves as they might, by depredations on our frontier possessions.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers your conduct, both in the final decision adopted by you on this important point, and in your previous negotiations with the Goorka agents, to be distinguished by consummate prudence, judgment, and discretion, and regards your procedure on this occasion as augmenting that claim to public approbation and applause, which a long and honourable course of public service had already obtained for you. The Governor-General in Council will express in General Orders his high admiration of the military skill and ability manifested in your advance to Muckwanporc, nor less so in your operations before that place; and will profess his sense of the gallantry and meritorious conduct of the officers and troops under your

(Enclosure No. 15.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

command. The object of this despatch is to communicate to you such observations and instructions as are necessary, with regard to the several arrangements resulting from the provisions of the treaty.

4. The first object is to obtain the execution of those stipulations depending on the Government of Nepaul which remain to be fulfilled. The Governor-General in Council thinks it probable that you will, at your interview with the Vakeels, have applied for the requisite orders to the Killadar of Naggree and the Goorka officers in authority east of the Mitchee, for the evacuation of the forts and lands in that quarter, stipulated to be delivered to the British Government, and that you will have taken measures for the conveyance of those orders to Captain Latter with the utmost practicable despatch. In the event, however, of your having awaited the special instructions of Government on this point, I am directed to request that you will immediately proceed in the manner above pointed out. Captain Latter is in possession of instructions for his guidance in the adjustment of all matters connected with this arrangement.

5. His Lordship in Council has no reason to believe, that any Goorka officers or forces are stationed in any other parts of the territory ceded by the treaty. It will, notwithstanding, be proper to apply for orders for the eventual transferring to the officers of the British Government, the lowlands situated between the Kali and the Rapti, and between the latter river and the Gunduck. The orders with respect to the former should be transmitted to the Resident at Lucknow, and those regarding the latter to the Magistrate of Goruckpore, who will be instructed, respectively, to make arrangements for occupying the ceded territories.

6. It is most likely that you will, in consequence of the Governor-General's private letter to your address of the 13th instant, have deputed an officer to Catmandoo to execute the functions of Resident at that Court, until the arrival of the Honourable Edward Gardner, whom his Lordship in Council has resolved to appoint to that situation.

7. Mr. Gardner will be instructed to repair to Catmandoo with the least practicable delay; and it is very desirable, with reference both to the advanced season and to other considerations, that Mr. Gardner should proceed by the direct route of the hills, by way of Sulleanee and Palpa, to Catmandoo. You will accordingly be pleased, unless you should see reason to apprehend that the application would excite jealousy or be refused, to apply for passports for Mr. Gardner, and his suite and escort, to proceed by one or other of those routes. You will be pleased to put the request on the footing of the impracticability of his advancing through the Terraie and forest in the unhealthy season of the year. You will please to direct the Acting Resident to communicate to Mr. Gardner, without delay, the result of this application, if you decide on making it.

8. The only points on which it appears to be necessary to furnish the Acting Resident with specified instructions, are the execution by the Government of Nepaul of the stipulations of the treaty depending on it, and the arrangement of the pensions payable under the fourth article.

9. On the first, it is only necessary for him to obtain the orders of surrender referred to in a former part of this despatch, should they not have been antecedently expedited, and to transmit them as proposed.

10. On the latter point, he should be directed to express his readiness to enter on the subject, and to execute and deliver to the chiefs of the Rajah's selection, sunnuds for the pensions to be respectively assigned to him, or to agree that the whole sum shall be paid into the hands of the Rajah, to be disposed of by him as he may think proper. The sunnuds which may be granted by the Acting Resident will be replaced by others under the signature and seal of the Governor-General. If any repugnance to this arrangement regarding the pensions continues to prevail at the Court of Catmandoo, the Acting Resident will, of course, not press the matter; although it will be proper to make the offer, to mark the desire of the British Government to fulfil its obligations. In the case supposed, he may state that the further discussion of the question shall be reserved till the arrival of Mr. Gardner. For the rest, it is only necessary to enjoin the observance by the Acting Resident of a prudent and conciliatory

tory line of conduct, calculated to remove all feeling of jealousy and distrust from the minds of the Rajah and his ministers, and to reconcile them to the residence of a British mission at the capital.

11. You will be pleased to furnish the officer whom you may depute to Catmandoo with instructions founded on the contents of the preceding paragraphs.

12. I have already stated that the Governor-General in Council considers the terms of the treaty of Seegowlee as securing every object of desirable attainment from the Government of Nepaul. His Lordship in Council is indeed still disposed to refrain from exacting the full extent of those conditions, and is prepared, eventually, to fulfil those hopes which Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw was instructed to hold out to that Government, of further favour and consideration. The submissive manner in which you were entreated to accept the ratified treaty of Seegowlee, the decided manifestation of the superiority of our arms, the circumstances under which their submission was made, and their distinct renunciation of all claim to any relaxation of the dry conditions of the treaty, enable the Governor-General in Council to indulge this disposition, without the fear of it being ascribed to any other motive than that of gratuitous concession of favour. His Lordship in Council has accordingly determined, at a proper season, to carry into effect those arrangements in favour of the Nepaulese Government, detailed in my despatch to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw of the 9th of December.

13. This measure should, however, in his Lordship's opinion, be reserved for the agency of Mr. Gardner, after his arrival and reception at Catmandoo, both as affording time to observe the real disposition of the Court, and as tending to make his arrival desired by the administration.

14. You will be pleased, therefore, to state to the Nepaulese Government, in general terms, that the Governor-General in Council retains his inclination to render the terms of the treaty as little burthensome as possible on the State of Nepaul, and that Mr. Gardner will, on his arrival, be prepared to offer to the Rajah propositions founded on this friendly disposition, provided he has grounds for believing that a disposition for preserving in future the relations of amity is really entertained by the Court of Nepaul.

15. You will receive from the Adjutant-General's Office the permission of the Commander-in-Chief to return to Kurnoul, as soon as you shall have completed the arrangements which may require your personal superintendence in the quarter where you now are.

16. You will be pleased, before your departure, either to deliver over the correspondence and documents connected with the negotiation with Nepaul, from the commencement of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw's mission until the latest date, to the Acting Resident, or to deposit them in charge of some person by whom they may be delivered to Mr. Gardner on his application.

17. The Governor-General in Council entirely approves of your having directed Captain Cartwright to repair to the Presidency, for the purpose stated in your despatch, and has derived satisfaction from your favourable report of that officer's zeal of spirit, which have entitled him to the favourable notice of Government. Captain Cartwright having fulfilled the objects of his mission, has been directed to return to your camp, and will be the bearer of this despatch.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

To the Honourable Edward Gardner, &c. &c. &c.

Sir

1. You are apprized, by my letter of this date, of your appointment to the office of Resident at Catmandoo; and I now proceed to convey to you such directions as appear to be necessary for your immediate guidance, reserving for a future period more detailed instructions, relative to the affairs which will demand your attention on the assumption of your functions at that Court.

2. The

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 16.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 15.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

2. The enclosed copy of a despatch addressed, under this date, to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, will apprize you of the arrangement which it is proposed to make for the discharge of the duties of the Residency until your arrival.

3. You will observe, also, that it is the desire of the Governor-General in Council, that you should proceed, if practicable, by the direct route through the hills, by way of Saleeanee and Palpah to Catmandoo. This route is recommended, partly by the consideration of the difficulties of the journey through the plains and forest in the season of the year now approaching, and partly from a view to the greater expedition with which you would reach Catmandoo, and commence those conciliatory procedures, whence we hope to allay the mortification of the Goorkas under their recent sacrifices. It is superfluous to enjoin peculiar attention in avoiding any minute examination of positions, or any other measure calculated to excite the jealousy or misconception of the Goorkas, whatsoever be the route through which you may proceed to their capital.

4. Should Sir David Ochterlony not judge it advisable to apply for permission for you to prosecute the direct route through the hills, or should objection be made by the Government of Nepaul, you will then proceed by some other convenient route, with as little delay as the period of the season and state of the country will admit. You will, of course, correspond on all these points with the officer whom Sir David Ochterlony will depute to Catmandoo, by whom the necessary arrangements will be made with the Goorka authorities for facilitating your advance to the capital.

5. You will apply to Lieutenant-Colonel Adams, or to Colonel Nicolls, for an escort; unless you should be of opinion that, without risk of its being offensive to the feelings of the Nepaulese Government, the escort may be composed of Hill Troops, in which case a selection might be made from the Kamaon Provincial battalion, excluding any men who came over to us under such circumstances as would make their appearance at Catmandoo essentially an insult to their former masters.

6. You will hereafter receive your credentials, and a letter to the 'Rajah of Nepaul, to be presented on your arrival at his Court, from the Persian Secretary.

7. You will be pleased to transfer the charge of the affairs of Kamaon to Mr. Traill, who will consider himself to be authorized and directed to perform the duties hitherto executed by you until further orders.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. Adam,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 17.)

To Richard Strachey, Esq., Resident at Lucknow.

Sir :

1. I am directed to inform you, that Sir David Ochterlony has been desired to transmit to you the orders which he will receive from the Government of Nepaul for the surrender of the ceded territories between the Kali and the western frontier of Goruckpore.

2. You will be pleased to take immediate measures for the occupation of those lands, with a view to their transfer to his Excellency the Nabob Vizier, in pursuance of the substantiation of that arrangement concerning which you have already received instructions.

3. Should the execution by you of the instructions now communicated be attended with inconvenience or difficulty, you will be pleased to transmit the enclosed letter, together with the orders of surrender, to the joint Magistrate of Shahjehunpore, by whom they will, in that case, be carried into effect.

4. In the event of your negotiation with the Vizier being so far advanced as to make it advisable to transfer the lands at once to his Excellency, it will be desirable

desirable to carry that measure into effect directly, by concerting with his Excellency the immediate introduction of his own authority into the territory in question. His Excellency would undoubtedly require some additional force of his own for the occupation of the new territory, for which service a light legion of infantry and cavalry would be the most apt, and a reduction in the strength of our corps would afford ready trained men for the purpose.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 18.)

To J. M. Whish, Esq., joint Magistrate of Shahjehunpore.

Sir :

1. I am directed to desire that you will, immediately on the receipt of this letter, take measures for occupying the territory between the Kali and the western frontier of Goruckpore, ceded to the British Government by the Rajah of Nepaul, under the terms of the treaty of peace concluded between the two States.

2. You will make such temporary arrangements for the maintenance of tranquillity and the support of public authority in those lands, as may be immediately necessary. You are aware that it is in the contemplation of the Government to transfer these lands to his Excellency the Vizier, under arrangement which is now the subject of negociation with his Excellency, and consequently that no arrangement on your part, framed with a view to our permanent occupation of that territory, will be necessary.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

To R. Martin, Esq., Magistrate of Goruckpore.

Sir :

1. I am directed to inform you, that Sir David Ochterlony has been instructed to transmit to you the orders to be obtained from the Government of Catmandoo for the surrender of the low lands of Bootwul and Sheoraj, which forms a stipulation of the treaty of peace lately concluded with the Government of Nepaul.

2. You will accordingly be prepared to occupy that territory, making such provisional arrangement for the maintenance of tranquillity, and the support of public authority, as may be immediately necessary, and reporting your proceedings to me for the information of Government.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
16th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

To John Adam, Esq., Secretary, &c. &c. &c.

Sir :

Under an idea that the actual possession of the document alluded to in my despatch of the 5th instant might be of importance at the present moment, I have requested Lieutenant Boileau to proceed by dawk to present it to the Right Honourable the Governor-General, together with a khureetah to his Lordship's address received from the Rajah of Nepaul.

I have availed myself of this opportunity of returning to you the several political papers relative to Nepaul negotiations received from your office, and shall be much gratified if, in affording Lieutenant Boileau this opportunity of paying his personal respects to the Right Honourable the Governor-General,

[11 O]

I shall

(Enclosure No. 18.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 19.)

Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure No. 20.)

Letter from
Sir D. Ochterlony.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.
Enclosure.No.20.)

I shall in any degree be instrumental to the advancement of a zealous young officer, who has already been honoured by his Lordship's public notice and approbation.

I have, &c.

Camp,
10th March 1816.

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,
Major-General and Agent to Governor-General.

Engagement
by the Rajah of
Nepaul's
Plenipotentiaries.

TRANSLATION, *through the medium of a Persian Version, of an Engagement (Ikhranama) in the Hindee Language executed at Muckwanpore Mari, by Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, Plenipotentiaries on the part of the Rajah of Nepaul.*

At the time of delivering the treaty, Major-General Sir David Ochterlony was pleased to observe, that the Right Honourable the Governor-General had not authorized him to accept the treaty, and that he could not encourage any hope of those indulgences, of which a prospect had been held out by Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, being granted in addition to the treaty. That his Lordship, indeed, would not grant them, and that he would not recommend him to do so. That nothing beyond what was stated in the treaty would be allowed. Accordingly we, Sree Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, have agreed to what Sir David Ochterlony has required. In testimony whereof we have executed this Razeenama, and delivered it to the Major-General, dated the 5th of Soodee Phaugin 1872 Sumbut, corresponding with Tuesday the 4th of March 1816.

Letter to the
Governor-General.

LETTER *from the Rajah of Nepaul to the Governor-General received 18th March 1816.*

On the 21st of Maug 1872 Sumbut (corresponding with the 2d of February 1816), I had the honour to receive your Lordship's letter, dated 13th of January, stating that it was your hope and expectation to have been able to address me in the language of friendship and congratulation, on the renewal of the former relations of amity between the British Government and the State of Nepaul, but that unfortunately that hope and that expectation had been deceived and frustrated, by the extraordinary conduct adopted by my Government, in refusing to ratify a solemn treaty concluded by my authorized agents, stated by myself and my ministers to have been vested with full powers; intimating, however, at the same time, that there was yet time to avoid the danger to which I had exposed myself; namely, that the instant ratification of the treaty, and its transmission to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, would avert the impending evil, and would even induce your Lordship to consider the propriety of relaxing from the rigour of some parts of the engagement, but that any delay would be fatal; adding also, that your letter would be forwarded to me by the Major-General, who was vested with the command of the British force advancing into my territory, and with the conduct of all political affairs with my Government.

The relations of harmony and friendship between the Honourable English Company and this State, by the favour of the British Government, had subsisted without any difference of interest for a period of fifty years, and my ancestors were always grateful for its kindness. I also had no other wish but that of conforming to ancient rule, and the British Government likewise conducted itself as usual, in the spirit of kindness. Were I, indeed, to attribute the late transactions either to error on my side or to unkindness on the part of the British Government, I should be wrong. I ascribe all this war and tumult solely to the malignity of fortune. I nevertheless flattered myself, that your Lordship still had my welfare at heart. Accordingly, when your Lordship addressed your letter of friendly admonition to me, I considered the counsel and advice which it contained to be all for my own good: I wished, therefore, agreeably to your Lordship's injunctions, and for my own interest, to transmit the treaty by the hands of a confidential officer to Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony; but unfortunately my evil destiny led me to delay its transmission, and in the mean time Sir D. Ochterlony advanced with the British army to Mari, near Muckwanpore.

As I had no other object in view than the restoration of peace and friendship between the two States, I successively despatched Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, with the ratified treaty to Sir David Ochterlony, who, knowing your Lordship's favourable disposition towards me, and being himself also kindly disposed, opened a communication with Kajee Buctawar Sing for the restoration of peace and amity, and received the treaty from the hands of that officer and Chunder Sekher Opadeea; delivering to them, at the same time, in exchange, for the purpose of being forwarded to me, the counterpart of it, under your Lordship's seal and signature, which I have since received.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.
(Enclosure No. 20.)
Letter to the
Governor-General.

Sir D. Ochterlony caused Kajee Buctawar Sing and Chunder Sekher Opadeea to execute a separate engagement in the Hindee language (Ikrarnama), the contents of which will be made known to your Lordship by the Major-General's communications. I hereby confirm that engagement.

It only remains for me to express my hope, that your Lordship will manifest your generosity and magnanimity, in such a manner as to secure to this State the same rank and consideration which it has hitherto enjoyed. A compliance with this request is not inconsistent with the dictates of liberality and benevolence.

I trust that your Lordship, believing me to be ever anxious for the pleasing accounts of your health, will continue to gratify me by kind letters.

List of Presents.

Five pieces of Cochin silk.
Seven musk pods.
One piece of toas.

(Enclosure No. 21.)

To Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, K. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 10th instant, which was delivered by Lieutenant Boileau on the . . . instant, together with the khurectah from the Rajah of Nepaul, and the paper executed by the Nepaul Vakeels referred to in your former despatch.

2. The Governor-General has addressed a letter to the Rajah of Nepaul in reply, which will be transmitted to you by the Persian Secretary: an English draft of the letter is enclosed for your information. You will be pleased to charge the officer whom you may depute to Catmandoo, under the instructions contained in my letter of the 16th instant, with the delivery of the Governor-General's letter to the Rajah.

3. It will be proper that the officer so deputed should be the bearer of presents to the Rajah on your part, and as an assortment of articles of European manufacture, suited to the purpose, will be given in charge to Lieutenant Boileau, to be delivered to you. Presents, on a more extensive scale, will be hereafter presented to the Rajah by Mr. Gardner, in the name of the Governor-General.

4. The Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in acknowledging the merits and services of Lieutenant Boileau. His Lordship in Council has been pleased to appoint that officer to be Commandant of the escort of the Resident at Catmandoo, and to be Post-master to the Residency.

I have, &c.

Fort-William,
20th March 1816.

(Signed) J. ADAM,
Secretary to Government.

(Enclosure No. 21.)
Letter from
Secretary
to Government.

(Enclosure

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

LETTER from the Governor-General to the Rajah of Nepaul, written 20th March 1816.

(Enclosure No. 22.)

Letter from
Governor-General.

I have had the honour to receive your letter, recapitulating the contents of that received on the 18th instant.

Major-General Sir David Ochterlony had already reported to me the exchange between himself and your agents, Kajee Buctawar Sing Thappa and Chunder Sekher Opadeea, of the ratifications of the treaty of Seegowlee, together with the execution by your agents of the separate paper referred to in your letter, and the consequent cessation of hostilities.

I have sincere pleasure in offering to you the cordial expression of my congratulations, on the happy restoration of the ancient relations of peace and friendship between the two States, which through the divine favour, and the sincere and earnest desire of both Governments to maintain and improve them, will I trust continue uninterrupted to the latest times, and be the means of promoting the interests and welfare of both.

In pursuance of the eighth article of the treaty, and with the view of strengthening the bonds of friendship, I have appointed the Honourable Edward Gardner, a gentleman of rank and high in my confidence and estimation, to reside at your Court as the representative of the British Government.

Mr. Gardner will proceed to Catmandoo at the earliest practicable moment; but as the distance of his present position may occasion some delay in his reaching the capital, I have instructed Sir David Ochterlony to depute to Catmandoo a confidential officer, who will have the honour of presenting you with this letter, and will reside at your Court, on the part of the British Government, until the arrival of Mr. Gardner.

I shall have great pleasure in receiving, with every mark of consideration and attention, the person whom you may be pleased to depute to this quarter, as your representative with the British Government.

(Signed) MOIRA.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Letter from
the Commissary-
General.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

To C. W. Gardner, Esq., Secretary to Government, Military Department.

Sir:

1. Conformably with the instructions of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council, I have the honour to transmit the accompanying comparative statement of the public expenditure in the late campaign of 1814-15 against Nepaul, contracted with that in the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5 against the Mahratta confederates.

2. His Excellency will remark, that the explanations principally regard the comparative expenditure in those branches of the former campaigns which are similar with those at present conducted by the Commissariat. They were those only respecting which I have any personal knowledge, and as far as they go, I believe them to be as correct as can be collected and inferred from the documents at present in my possession, nor am I aware of any thing further of moment to be expected on those points.

3. Regarding the other branches of expenditure, I have done little more than compress the Military Auditor-General's exhibit into a figured abstract. The information I was desirous of respecting the irregular corps and other points, could not be furnished at least in time, as stated in my report, the records and returns of the campaigns of 1803 4 and 1804-5 appearing to be incomplete.

I have, &c.

Commissary-General's Office,
Fort-William,
28th March 1816.

(Signed)

T. M. WEGUELIN,
Commissary-General.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT of the Campaign of 1814-15 against Nepal, with those of 1803-4 and 1804-5 against the Mahratta Confederates.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 25.)

Comparative
Exhibit.

The statement of the Military Auditor-General of the extra expenses connected with the war against the Mahratta confederates, in the campaigns 1803-4 and 1804-5, being exhibited on different principles with that drawn up by the Commissary-General of the charges incurred in his department during the late campaign 1814-15 against Nepal, the accompanying comparative view (compiled on the principles adopted by the former officer) will shew the expenses incurred in that department in 1814-15, contrasted with those of the campaign, as well as the charges generally in other branches of the public expenditure, extracted from the Military Auditor-General's statement.

The present statement of the Commissariat expenses varying in some respects from the former, it may be proper to explain that it arises from bills subsequently brought to account, to the amount of Sonaut Rupees 36,814. 10. 10, for Brinjarah bullocks and expenses in Kamaon; and of Sonaut Rupees 65,198. 0. 6, amount purchase of elephants and bullocks, being included in the present one; from which also is deducted Sonaut Rupees 1,03,330. 9. 5, the amount realized on resale of grain. Finally, the present statement exhibits every amount in Sonaut (instead of Sicca) Rupees, to make it correspond with that of the Military Auditor-General.

The following observations relate to the comparative charges connected with the Commissariat in the several campaigns under review.

CAMPAIGNS of 1803-4 and 1804-5.*

CAMPAIGN of 1814-15.†

2. Victualling Europeans.

2. Victualling Europeans.

The contractor received for each European, during the campaign of 1803-4, Sonaut Rupees 16 per mensem, and for that of 1804-5, Sonaut Rupees 16. 2. The contract rate in ordinary times, was Sonaut Rupees 9 each, consequently the excess arising from the war, Sonaut Rupees 7, and Sonaut Rupees 7. 2. per man, for those campaigns respectively. These rates are, therefore, exhibited in the statement, as the extra expense victualling Europeans occasioned by the war.

The average provisions per man amounted to Sonaut Rupees 6. 2. 1½, to which is to be added Sonaut Rupees 2. 12. 6½, value of two gallons of rum (allowing one-fourth for wastage), according to the rate fixed for the year in the Office of Audit, making a total of Sonaut Rupees 8. 14. 8, the charge for victualling each European on the campaign. The difference between this rate and those paid the contractor in 1803-4 and 1804-5, carried into the number of European troops employed (19,006), would shew a saving on this article of Sonaut Rupees 1,35,786. 2.

It is to be observed, the Military Auditor-General's exhibit gives the average per month of persons and cattle for each campaign: that is, for seven months, or from the 1st September 1803 to the 30th April 1804, for that of 1803-4; and for nine months for the campaign of 1804-5, including the months of May and June 1804.

The above average includes all charges, ordinary and extraordinary; but the amount of the latter only, or Sonaut Rupees 58,836. 10., is inserted in the statement as applicable to the war.

3. Elephants.

3. Elephants.

Elephants, the property of Government, and those also furnished by the Nabob

In the campaign of 1814-15, these animals belonging to Government were maintained

* Extracted from Military Auditor-General's Exhibit.

† N.B. The Statement of 1814-15 shews the total number of men and cattle for one month. The campaign was from the 1st October 1814 to 30th April 1815, or seven months; but the numbers employed were very unequal at different periods, amounting latterly to double the earlier proportions; consequently, any monthly average adopted, as in the Military Auditor-General's Exhibit of the campaigns of 1803-4, and 1804-5, would lead to erroneous conclusions.

Remark.—The extra charge attending the maintenance of the public cattle being alone ascribable to the war, that amount, collectively, for 1814-15, arising from extra establishments, contingencies, and small increase in the price of their food (as extracted from their bills) has been placed in the figured abstract annexed, opposite to the maintenance of elephants.

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Comparative
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Nabob Vizier, are averaged per month, in 1803-4, at Sonaut Rupees 43. 4. 1.; and in the following campaign, the former at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 49. 12. 11., the latter at Sonaut Rupees 56. 19. The maintenance of the Nabob's elephants is an expense entirely arising from the war; but the excess in feeding the Honourable Company's elephants, over and above the contract rate (Sonaut Rupees 34 each) in times of peace, is only to be ascribed to that source, and placed at its debit.

For each elephant purchased the contractor was allowed Sicca Rupees 750 or Sonaut Rupees 783. 12. 6.

4. *Bullocks.*

Bullocks with the army in 1803-4 were maintained at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 8. 2. 5. each per month, and in the following year at Sonaut Rupees 9. 12. 9. The contract rate in a state of peace was Sonaut Rupees 4. 8. The difference on these rates, *viz.* Sonaut Rupees 3. 10. 5. in 1803-4, and Sonaut Rupees 5. 4. 9. in 1804-5, constitutes the excess attributable to the war.

Bullocks furnished by his Excellency the Nabob Vizier were maintained in 1803-4 at Sonaut Rupees 7. 0. 5. each, and in 1804-5 at Sonaut Rupees 8. 8. 7. each per month.

5. *Camels.*

The average expense for maintaining the Honourable Company's camels in 1802-3, and towards the commencement of hostilities, was Sonaut Rupees 5. 7. 9. In the campaign of 1803-4 it was Sonaut Rupees 6. 9. 4, and in that of 1804-5 Sonaut Rupees 9. 5. 8. each. The difference between the former and these rates is the excess arising from the war, and included in the statement.

maintained at a monthly average of Sonaut Rupees 28. 7. each. The number employed is estimated in the aggregate at 1,115. Exclusive of these, 473 were furnished by the Nabob Vizier and Rajah of Tirhoot, the maintenance of which, arising from a greater establishment of attendants and certain monthly allowances for spices, medicines, and oil, amounted to the average monthly rate of Sonaut Rupees 31. 5. 3, which as a war charge is included in the statement.

The difference of these rates with those of 1803-4 and 1804-5, multiplied into the number of elephants employed in 1814-15, will shew a comparative saving in favour of the latter of Sonaut Rupees 30,781. 6. 4.

The average rate of elephants purchased during this campaign was Sonaut Rupees 691. 4. 5, making a saving on the contract rate on forty-two admitted, of Sonaut Rupees 3,884. 6. 11.

4. *Bullocks.*

In 1814-15 the number of Government bullocks employed, draft and carriage, amounted in the aggregate to about 11,543, the maintenance of which came to Sonaut Rupees 3. 1. 6. each monthly, exclusive of ordnance drivers, for which Sonaut Rupees 1. 8. may be allowed on the *whole number* in addition, had those drivers been paid by the Commissariat, making the total charge of each bullock Sonaut Rupees 4. 9. 6. The difference saved on this species of cattle for the number employed, may therefore be estimated at Sonaut Rupees 50,560. 8. 4.

Draft and carriage bullocks were not supplied by the Nabob Vizier in 1814-15; but 3,854 cattle of that description, of a large size, principally in Behar, were hired, at an average monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 8. 8. each, including drivers.

5. *Camels.*

From the peculiar nature of the countries where the operations were carried on, the employment of camels was very partial. Of the number of public camels near the scene of action, it may be presumed that not more than one-half, or 3,682, in the aggregate were employed, the expense of whose keep amounted to Sonaut Rupees 19,927. 7. or at an average of Sonaut Rupees 5. 6. 6. each, which for the number employed makes a saving of Sonaut Rupees

The average purchase of camels during the campaign of 1803-4 was Sonaut Rupees 110. 5. 9., and in that of 1804-5 of Sonaut Rupees 130. 8. each.

Rupees 10,816 on the average rate of the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5.

In 1814-15, 381 camels were purchased during the campaign, at an average of Sonaut Rupees 80. 3. 10. each; which number multiplied into the difference of the average of 1803-4, and 1804-5, gives Sonaut Rupees 15,311. 7. saved on this article. These camels being required to complete deficiencies in the regular establishment, and not for the purposes of the war, the amount is not included in the statement.

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6. *Horses.*

During the two campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, 2,690 horses purchased to complete deficiencies, and for an augmentation of the cavalry, at Sonaut Rupees 420 each, are included in the Military Auditor-General's Statement, as also the cost of grain, transportation, and all contingencies connected with the feeding of the cavalry.

6. *Horses.*

In 1814-15, 1,254 horses were purchased, at an average of Sonaut Rupees 400 each. But as these were required for the remount and augmentation of the cavalry, unconnected, except in a very partial degree, with the Goorka war, this amount is not applicable to the war charges of that campaign.

7. *Rahcharrie Camels.*

The average number stated to be employed in 1803-4 were 759, at Sonaut Rupees 7 each per month; in 1804-5, 818 at Sonaut Rupees 7. 7. 7.: but the aggregate expense in the latter year amounted to Sonaut Rupees 73,364. 6, or Sonaut Rupees 9. 15. 6. each per month.

7. *Rahcharrie Camels.*

For the reasons before stated, this species of carriage could only be partially used. The whole expense amounts to Sonaut Rupees 30,707. 7. 7, which at the usual rate of hire, of Sonaut Rupees 6. 4. each camel, makes the number employed about 4,913, including Sirdars, Bheestees, &c. The difference on the average of this rate, with the hire in the former campaigns, introduced into the number entertained as above, amounts to a saving of Sonaut Rupees 10,951. 14. 4.

8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

In the former of these campaigns 20,310 Brinjarrah bullocks were hired, at an average of Sonaut Rupees 2. 15. each; in the latter, 30,572 are stated to have been hired, at Sonaut Rupees 3. 0. 5. each: but the aggregate sum affixed to this charge (Sonaut Rupees 11,10,145. 12) makes the monthly rate of hire of that number to be Sonaut Rupees 4. 0. 6. each.

8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

The utmost average rate of this description of cattle, in 1814-15, was Sonaut Rupees 2. 4, which gives 1,22,832, the total number employed, or an average monthly for seven months of 17,547. This number multiplied into the average difference of the hire in 1803-4 and 1804-5 shews a saving of Sonaut Rupees 1,53,540 on this article.

9. *Carts.*

Under the head for ordnance purposes in 1803-4, 153 carts are averaged monthly at an aggregate charge of Sonaut Rupees 4,782. 8., or in the whole to Sonaut Rupees 33,477. 8.; and in 1804-5 the total amount is placed at 30,600, which being for nine months, reduces the number to about 110 monthly, for the whole army under Lord Lake, as well as for detachments.

9. *Carts.*

The number of carts required for ordnance purposes almost exclusively amounted collectively, during the campaign of 1814-15, with the several divisions and at different periods to about 5,000, taking them from 25 to 26 Sonaut Rupees each per month at an average. It is evident the number of carts are regulated by the extent of the public stores, and cannot be troubled

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“But the siege of Bhurtpore taking place during this period, it was referred to the Military Auditor-General, whether this expenditure provided for the transport of the ordnance stores from Cawnpore and Agra required for that purpose: to which that officer replied, “that the carts hired for the Ordnance Department appear to have been “correctly averaged in both campaigns, “and that although others may have “been hired for public purposes during “the war, the charges had been so “blended with the ordinary expenditure, that it was not possible to “separate them:” concluding with observing, “that as the hire of Brinjarrah “bullocks in the second campaign “alone amounted to Sonaut Rupees “11,10,145. 12, it was probable a “proportion was retained for general “purposes, including the Ordnance “Department;” an inference which, from the character of Brinjarrahs, would not appear to be warranted.

10. *Estimated Loss on Grain.*

In addition to the original sums in the Military Auditor-General's exhibit under this head of Sonaut Rupees 32,000 on the campaign of 1803-4, and of Sonaut Rupees 1,01,895 on that of 1804-5, the further sum of Sonaut Rupees 1,13,839. 2. 6. was subsequently admitted by that officer, *viz.*

Amount of grain lost by Brinjarrahs which could not be recovered by stoppages	R. A. P. 8,236. 2. 5.
Amount of grain captured and lost by moving of encampments	42,475. 6. 10.
Do. allowed on account of wastage ...	21,073. 9. 3.
Do. commission on disbursements	7,054. 0. 0.
Do. lost by sinking of boats, &c.....	35,000. 0. 0.
Sonaut Rupees...	1,13,839. 2. 6.

This sum divided in proportion to the duration of each campaign, and added to the former amount of each year, gives for 1803-4 Sonaut Rupees 81,804. 10. 1., and in 1804-5 Sonaut Rupees 1,65,969. 8. 5, in place of the sum originally inserted.

trouled by the Commissariat, which has only to obey orders. Thus with the division against Nahun alone, the monthly average, was about 500 and the rest principally with the Patna Division.

The monthly rate of Sonaut Rupees 4782. 8. for 153 carts, in 1803-4, gives an average for each Sonaut Rupees 31. 4.: the difference between which and the rate of 1814-15, as above, shews a saving on the 5,000 employed on that campaign, of Sonaut Rupees 26,250, on the expense that would have been incurred, if hired at the rate of 1803-4.

10. *Estimated Loss on Grain.*

The total amount of grain purchased, including conveyance and all contingencies, up to the 30th April 1815, was Sonaut Rupees 1,93,454. 11., of which to the amount of Sonaut Rupees 1,03,330. 9. 4. has been since realized, and brought to the credit of Government, leaving a balance outstanding of Sonaut Rupees 90,124. 1. 8. inserted in the Statement under this head. A further part of this sum will hereafter be accounted for on the final sale of the remainder of the Dépôts, now that the war has terminated; but some balance will no doubt remain unrecovered, which (exclusive of the charges for conveyance and contingencies, which in some instances could not be covered in the rate of issue) must arise from the half rations of rice and ottah which were issued gratis: but this loss may not be expected to exceed the moiety, at most, of the sum of Rupees 90,124. 1. 8. now outstanding.

11. Payment of working parties is not properly a Commissariat disbursement, but having been made by that department in 1814-15, it has been included in that division of the accompanying statement, as also the rewards bestowed for the recovery of shot, by which the balance against the campaign of 1814-15 as an expenditure is Sonaut Rupees 5,044. 11. 6.

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12. The preceding points are those connected with the Commissariat department, common to both the Mahratta and Nepaul campaigns. The following are peculiar to the latter principally on account of the local difficulties that were to be provided against.

First. The hire of bearers, coolies, dongers, kuseahs, &c., for the carriage of fifteen days' supplies, the ordnance stores, medical appurtenances, camp equipage, &c. &c., as circumstances might require on entering the hills, the total of which amounts to Sonaut Rupees 3,92,410. 14. 8., nearly one-third of the whole expense in the Commissariat department. Allowing that one-fourth of this sum might have been required for the doolies of corps and the carriage of the sick and wounded in the general hospitals, &c. &c., under any circumstances of a campaign, the remainder, or Sonaut Rupees, 2,94,318. 3, was expended for the purpose of general carriage, for which in other situations cattle would have sufficed, at one-sixth of that amount, consequently an excess of Sonaut Rupees 2,45,265 appears against the management of the Commissariat, from circumstances which that department could not controul.

Secondly. The hire of mules, tanyuns, ponies, &c., in place of bullocks, although the substitution of these animals as better adapted to a hilly country was attended with a heavier expenses, the total amount of the charge is not to that extent, as to render any further comment necessary.

Thirdly. Preparation of shoes, caps, pantaloons, and hill doolies, &c., to the amount of Sonaut Rupees 76,717. 10. 11., is a charge peculiar to this campaign; also petty stores supplied the parks of artillery, camp equipage, &c. Sonaut Rupees 12,888. 1. 10. is a separate consideration.

13. These sums form a total of Sonaut Rupees 3,34,870, in addition to the usual charges in the Commissariat department, arising from the peculiar circumstances of the Nepaul war, and should therefore, properly speaking, in contrasting its management with the disbursement for similar purposes in the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, be deducted from its expenditure, which would leave the sum of Sonaut Rupees 9,06,433. 9. 9. only, as the total amount that would, under ordinary circumstances, have been expended by the Commissariat for the purposes charged in its bills for the campaign of 1814-15, embracing a period of seven months; and from this amount is to be deducted the further sum to be realized from the final sale of dépôts, and which may be estimated at from 40 to 50,000 Rupees.

14. These results are also to be compared with the former statement of the Commissary-General, by which it was shewn that, on a fair and moderate calculation, the probable expenditure in the supply branch of his department alone, was to be estimated at upwards of thirty-six lacs of Rupees for the campaign.

15. The above remarks relate to that part of the general expenditure in time of war which lies in the Commissariat. Those that remain to be noticed, appertain to other branches of the service, foreign to that department, the particulars of which, as is inserted in the figured abstract annexed, are taken from the Military Auditor-General's exhibit, copy of which accompanies for reference. On an inspection of this document, there is reason to infer that, from the want of proper records in the Office of Audit respecting that period, the statements of the expense incurred on account of irregular troops embodied or taken into pay during the campaigns of 1803-4 and 1804-5, is very incomplete, and considerably below the actual expenditure on that account. A reference having been made to the Office of Audit relative to certain irregular corps, it was stated in reply, "that the corps alluded to, appeared to have been entertained subsequent to the 30th of April 1805." This, however, there being reason to presume, not being the case in all instances, to clear up the point, application was made to the Adjutant-General's Office, with no better success. The returns of that period were not

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to be found, at least in time, to verify any errors in that particular in the exhibit of the expenses of those two years of the Mahratta campaigns: hence they have been allowed to stand as in the present statement, subject to such future corrections as more certain information may hereafter afford the means of applying.

16. The number of native troops in the campaign of 1803-4 are stated in the Military Auditor-General's exhibit at 33,028, and in 1804-5 at 35,763; but the statement appears to shew the strength of all corps that were employed at some period of the campaign, in the field or for the defence of our territories, as on inspection it includes not only the corps with the army and the several conquered garrisons, but also those in our own provinces at frontier posts, as at Midnapore, Secrole, and Mirzapore, and some that were a part of the time at Cawnpore, and Futtygurh. On the contrary, the number averaged in the campaign of 1814-15, as shewn in the return annexed, are those actually in the field with the several divisions of the army, for the months specified, with the estimated followers, who were also to be provided for. This return commences with the month of November, though the corps were in motion in October, principally in progress to their respective divisions.

17. It may also be remarked, that after the battle of Laswarrie on the 1st November 1803, that is for five out of the seven months of the campaign of 1803-4, the grand army under the immediate command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief merely moved encampment within a few days march of Agra, remaining for weeks on the same ground. The campaign of 1804-5, with exception to the seige of Bhurtpore, was of a similar description, consequently opposing no difficulties to the regular furnishing of the supplies, or bringing up of the public stores.

Commissary-General's Office,
Fort-William,
28th March 1816.

(Signed) T. M. WEGUELIN,
Commissary-General.

ABSTRACT

RETURN of European and Native Soldiers, Public Establishments, and Camp Followers, with each Division of the Army, during the late Campaign acting against Nepal.
from November 1814 to April 1815, both Months included.

C O R P S.	November 1814.			December 1814.			January 1815.			February 1815.			March 1815.			April 1815.		
	Fighting Men and Public Followers.		Camp Followers.	Fighting Men and Public Followers.		Camp Followers.	Fighting Men and Public Followers.		Camp Followers.	Fighting Men and Public Followers.		Camp Followers.	Fighting Men and Public Followers.		Camp Followers.	Fighting Men and Public Followers.		Camp Followers.
	Euro-peans.	Natives.		Euro-peans.	Natives.		Euro-peans.	Natives.		Euro-peans.	Natives.		Euro-peans.	Natives.		Euro-peans.	Natives.	
Meerut Division	962	4,720	8,614	753	6,239	8,623	675	12,479	15,618	731	15,884	18,808	768	15,863	18,315	726	16,615	18,742
Moradabad do. ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,680	3,680	..	3,680	3,680	..	4,454	4,454	30	4,454	4,454
Loodeanah do.	62	6,070	8,275	85	7,268	12,468	85	7,253	11,324	70	7,283	12,087	83	7,247	11,933	80	7,161	11,690
Goruckpore do.	762	3,908	6,149	763	3,902	4,670	760	3,817	5,703	751	3,299	7,478	770	3,553	5,384	347	3,909	4,925
Total West of Gunduck.	1,766	14,698	23,038	1,606	17,409	25,761	1,520	27,229	36,325	1,552	80,146	42,003	1,621	31,117	40,086	1,183	32,139	99,811
Dinapore Division.	936	7,197	8,133	936	7,197	8,133	1,433	7,920	9,353	1,426	12,052	13,468	2,986	13,403	16,339	2,077	10,382	12,459
GRAND TOTAL.	2,722	21,895	31,171	2,542	24,606	33,894	2,953	35,149	45,678	2,978	42,198	55,471	4,557	44,520	56,425	3,960	42,521	52,270

Commissary-General's Office;
28th March 1816.

(Signed) T. M. WEGUELIN,
Commissary-General.

EXHIBIT of the *Extra Expenses connected with the War against the Mahratta Confederates in the Campaign of 1803-4 and 1804-5.*

Bengal
Secret Letter.
30 Mar. 1816.

CAMPAIGN of 1803-4:—From the 1st September 1803 to the 31st of March 1804
embracing a period of Seven Months.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

1. DETAIL of TROOPS employed during that Period, being the MONTHLY AVERAGE.	European Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective.	Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective.	Comparative Exhibit.
His Majesty's Eighth Regiment Light Dragoons.....	607	—	
Do. Twenty-seventh Regiment do.	358	—	
Do. Twenty-ninth . . . do. . . do.	370	—	
Do. Seventy-sixth..... do. of Foot.....	964	—	
The Flank Company of His Majesty's Twenty-second Foot	200	—	
Experimental Horse Artillery	57	—	
Gun Lascars attached to Horse Artillery	—	55	
Eleven Companies of Foot Artillery.....	614	—	
Seven ... do. of Golundauzes.....	—	329	
Seventeen do. of Gun Lascars.....	—	1,275	
Detachment of the H. C's. European Regiment	588	—	
First Regiment of Native Cavalry	4	460	
Second ... do..... do.	4	462	
Third . . . do..... do.	4	466	
Fourth ... do..... do.	4	450	
Fifth..... do..... do.	4	468	
Sixth . . . do..... do.	4	458	
First battalion First Regiment of Native Infantry.....	2	1,029	
First... do... Second ... do..... do.	2	1,032	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,035	
First... do... Fourth.... do..... do.	2	1,029	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,028	
Second. do... Fifth..... do..... do.	2	1,030	
First... do... Sixth. . . . do..... do.	2	1,029	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,036	
Second. do... Seventh... do..... do.	2	1,035	
First... do... Eighth ... do..... do.	2	1,032	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,026	
Second. do... Ninth . . . do..... do.	2	1,024	
Second. do... Eleventh. . do..... do.	2	1,029	
First... do... Twelfth... do..... do.	2	1,027	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,019	
First... do... Thirteenth do..... do.	2	1,016	
First... do... Fourteenth do..... do.	2	1,020	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,019	
First... do... Fifteenth . do..... do.	2	1,031	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,022	
Second. do... Sixteenth. do..... do.	2	1,017	
Second. do... Seventeenth (four companies,) do.	2	392	
First... do... Eighteenth do..... do.	2	1,030	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,021	
Second. do... Nineteenth do..... do.	2	1,037	
First... do... Twenty-first	2	1,023	
Second. do.....do..... do..... do.	2	1,015	
Ramgurh Battalion.....	8	1,189	
Pioneers, three companies.	0	333	
Total fighting men during the Campaign on a } Monthly Average.	3,842	33,028	

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Secret Letter,
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(Enclosure No. 23)
Comparative
Exhibit.

2. *Victualling European Troops.*

For each European soldier victualled as above, the Contractor received Sonaut Rupees 16 per mensem during the campaign, commencing as above stated on the 1st September 1803 and terminating on the 31st March 1804.

3. *Elephants.*

The average number of elephants belonging to the Honourable Company in the year 1803-4 was two hundred and ninety-five, whereof one hundred and twelve were maintained at the contract rate of Sonaut Rupees 34 each animal, and the remaining one hundred and eighty-three on service with the army, at Sonaut Rupees 43. 4. 1.

The average monthly number of elephants furnished by the Nábob Vizier during the campaign, was one hundred and thirteen, which were also maintained at Sonaut Rupees 43. 4. 1. each.

At this period the contractor received Sicca Rupees 750 for each elephant furnished for the public service, fifty of which animals appear to have been purchased and admitted during the campaign, i.e. thirty as an augmentation to the establishment, and twenty to replace casualties.

4. *Bullocks.*

The number of draft and carriage bullocks, the property of the Honourable Company, taken on a monthly average throughout the campaign, was six thousand eight hundred and ninety, of which five thousand two hundred and eighty were employed with the army and maintained at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 8. 25. each bullock. The remainder (one thousand six hundred and ten) were kept at the contract rate Sonaut Rupees 4. 8. per month.

During the campaign the Contractor furnished five thousand seven hundred and sixteen bullocks, viz., four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four at Sicca Rupees 25 each, and seven hundred and eighty-two at Sonaut Rupees 30 each bullock.

The average number of bullocks furnished by the Vizier amounted to five hundred and fifty, which were maintained at an average expense of Sonaut Rupees 7. 0. 5. per mensem each bullock during the campaign.

5. *Camels.*

The average number of camels the property of the Honourable Company in the year 1803-4 was nine hundred and sixty-six, which were maintained during the campaign at the monthly rate of Sicca Rupees 6. 9. 4. each animal; to which is however to be added, the proportion of the salaries of the agent and his deputy appertaining to this head, estimated at Sicca Rupees 766. 10. 8. per mensem, and of the expense incurred in the hire of Brinjarrah bullocks and carts for transporting grain for the feed of the above camels during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months' consumption, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 41,423. 9. 8. The average price charged by the agent for each camel furnished in the year 1803-4 was Sonaut Rupees 110. 5. 9., and it is calculated that one hundred and forty-nine were purchased during the campaign to replace casualties.

6. *Horses.*

Nine hundred and five horses were purchased in the course of this year, to replace casualties, at the average rate of Sonaut Rupees 42 each horse, of which about seven hundred may be considered as appertaining to the campaign.

The average monthly number of horses employed during the campaign appears to have been nearly as follows, viz.

His Majesty's Eighth Dragoons	459
Twenty-seventh ditto	338
Twenty-ninth ditto	350
Experimental Horse Artillery	83
Six regiments of Native Cavalry.....	2,862

Total4,092

at six seers of grain for each horse, which was supplied during the year at the medium rate of forty-three seers per Sonaut Rupee : to which is to be added the proportion of the salaries of the agent and his deputies appertaining to this head, estimated at Sonaut Rupees 1,533. 5. 4. per mensem, and of the expense incurred in the hire of Brinjarrah bullocks and carts, of transporting grain for the feed of the above horses during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months consumption, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 4,70,953. 4. 1.

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30 Mar. 1816.
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Comparative
Exhibit

7. *Rahcharrie Camels in the Department of the Commissary of Bazars.*

The average monthly number of Rahcharrie camels employed to assist in the conveyance of a stock of grain for the use of the army was seven hundred and fifty-nine, at the rate of seven rupees each per month, the aggregate expense whereby incurred was Sonaut Rupees 37,191.

8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

The average number of Brinjarrah bullocks hired monthly in the departments of the Commissary of Bazars during the campaign, for transporting the supplies (equal to two months' consumption) was twenty-one thousand three hundred and ten, at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 2. 15. per bullock, the aggregate expense whereof was Sonaut Rupees 4,38,200.

9. *Carts.*

One hundred and fifty-three carts appear to have been hired on account of the Ordnance Department during the campaign, at an aggregate monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 4,782. 8.

(b.) 10. *Temporary Field Staff Appointment.*

The monthly expense incurred under this head amounted to Sonaut Rupees 6,917. 14. 4.

11. *Extra Establishments.*

The expenses incurred under this head were as follow, viz.

(a.) For the pay of a corps of Native Cavalry hired for the purpose of protecting the cattle and grain in the departments of the Agent for Camels and Grain, from the 1st of November 1803 to the 31st of March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 18,420. For the pay of Golundauze, Gun-Lascars, Bheestees, and artificers formerly in the service of the enemy, for the same period, Sonaut Rupees 14,828. 12.

(b.) For the pay and batta of an establishment of Lascars, Bheestees, and artificers, employed with the camp equipage of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 1st of August 1803 to the 31st of March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 12,248.

(b.) For ditto ditto with the camp equipage of the Field Hospital, during the same period, Sonaut Rupees 6,384.

(b.) For ditto ditto with ditto of Staff Officers not in the receipt of tent allowance, Sonaut Rupees 982.

For the hire of sixty boats detained at Agra for the service of the army, from the 1st September to the 31st March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 13,034.

(b.) For the hire of bazar servants in Bundelcund during the same period, Sonaut Rupees 1,407.

For the hire of forty-eight carts and hackeries in the Purveyor's department, for the carriage of instruments, bedding, medicines, and hospital supplies, from the 1st August 1803 to 31st March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 12,560.

(a.) For extra charges for the carriage of hospital clothing, medicines, instruments, &c. &c., appertaining to the field hospital, Sonaut Rupees 9,611.

(b.) For contingent charges incurred for the conveyance of sick and wounded officers and men, from the 1st September 1803 to the 31st of March 1804, Sonaut Rupees 2,363. 6.

(c.) For

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(c.) For working money to men employed in the trenches, Sonaut Rupees 1,389. 9. 7.

(b.) For making durwah jackets, &c., for recruits on their march to join the army in the field, Sonaut Rupees 1,229.

(b.) For the expense of a zuffêet, or entertainment authorized by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for each of the native corps present at the battle of Laswarree, at an expense of Sonaut Rupees 200 for each battalion, Sonaut Rupees 2,400.

For an advance made by the Resident at Lucknow, being one month's hire of three thousand Brinjarrah bullocks, despatched by him in October 1803 for the service of the army, Sonaut Rupees 9,508.

12. Troops hired to aid in the Defence of the Frontier of Chootah Nagpore.

(a.) For eighty-five horsemen and five hundred burkundauze furnished by the Rajah Futtu Narrain, from the 1st November 1803 to the 30th of April 1804, Sicca Rupees 28,152.

(a.) For a corps of one hundred and fifty cavalry and one thousand three hundred and ninety-six infantry, furnished by the Rajah Bhoop Sing, from the 1st of October 1803 to the 30th of April 1804, Sicca Rupees 1,04,734. 14.

(a.) Cash paid Jemmadars to aid in the protection of the frontier of Chootah Nagpore, Sicca Rupees 2,920. 15. 0.

(c.) Do. do. for the erection of seven temporary granaries in Chootah Nagpore, Sicca Rupees 1,024. 10. 4.

Do. do. for the hire of 4,714 Brinjarrah bullocks in do. do. for thirty days, at a general average of two annas per diem, Sicca Rupees 17,676. 4.

Note.

The amount of war charges connected with the campaign of 1803-4 estimated at	Sonaut Rupees	30,34,454	14	0
Expenditure, wear and tear, of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c.		4,50,000	0	0
Purchase of elephants and bullocks to replace casualties to encrease the establishment		1,86,992	6	10
Loss in the sale of grain		32,000	0	0

Total war charges connected with the campaign of 1803-4	Sonaut Rupees	37,03,447	4	10
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EXTRACT from a Letter from the Military Auditor-General, dated 25th March 1816, addressed to Lieutenant Colonel-Weguelin, Commissary-General.

You will observe that the Hindoostanee Cavalry, commanded by the then Captain Richard Frith in the campaign of 1804-5, is inserted in the statement forwarded with my letter to your address of the 8th instant immediately after the regular cavalry.

It was introduced there as an established corps, and the strength only inserted, but the expenses incurred thereby are included in the aggregate exhibited in the last page of the statement.

Its monthly expenses, exclusive of Captain Frith's allowances, amounted to Sonaut Rupees 11,905.

CAMPAIGN 1804-5 :—*In April and May 1804, and from the 1st of September 1804 to the 31st March 1805, embracing a period of Nine Months.*

General
Secret Letter,
30 Mar 1810.
(Enclosure No. 23)
Comparative
Exhibit.

1. DETAIL of TROOPS employed during that Period, taken upon a MONTHLY AVERAGE.	European Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective.	Native Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Rank and File, the Monthly Average Effective.
His Majesty's Eighth Light Dragoons.	540	—
Do. Twenty-fourth... do.	321	—
Do. Twenty-fifth . . . do.	331	—
Do. Twenty-second Regiment of Foot.....	882	—
Do. Seventy-fifth..... do.	502	—
Do. Seventy-sixth do.	703	—
Do. Horse Artillery	51	—
Gun Lascars attached.....	—	55
Foot Artillery	780	—
Golundauze, six companies.....	—	255
Fourteen Companies Gun Lascars attached	—	1,318
Honourable Company's European Regiment	331	—
First Regiment Native Cavalry	4	465
Second...do..... do.	4	462
Third... do..... do.	4	467
Fourth . do..... do.	4	466
Fifth do..... do., four troops	3	315
Sixth ... do..... .. do.....	4	465
Hindoostanee Indian Cavalry	—	525
Corps of Pioneers, three companies.....	—	230
First battalion First Regiment Native Infantry	2	1,032
Second. do.....Second ... do..... do.....	2	1,027
First... do.....Sixth..... do..... do.....	2	1,053
Second. do.....Sixth..... do..... do.....	2	1,050
First... do.....Eighth ... do..... do.....	2	1,050
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,055
Second. do.....Ninth. ... do..... do.....	2	1,031
First... do.....Eleventh . do..... do.....	2	1,028
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,040
First... do.....Twelfth... do..... do.....	2	1,032
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,040
First... do.....Thirteenth do..... do.....	2	1,040
First... do.....Fourteenth do..... do.....	2	1,028
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,051
First... do.....Fifteenth . do..... do.....	2	1,035
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,040
Second. do.....Sixteenth. do..... do.....	2	1,029
Second. do.....Seventeenth do.....	2	1,033
First... do.....Eighteenth do..... do.....	2	1,050
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,040
First... do.....Nineteenth do..... do.....	2	1,033
First... do.....Twenty-first do.....	2	1,029
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,035
First... do.....Twenty-second do.....	2	1,040
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,029
First... do.....Twenty-third do.....	2	1,031
First... do.....Twenty-fourth do.....	2	1,031
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,028
First... do.....Twenty-fifth do.....	2	1,033
Second. do..... do.....do..... do.....	2	1,029
Total Expenses, Non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Native Commissioned and Non- commissioned Rank and File	4,524	35,753

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Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Comparative
Exhibit.

2. *Victualling European Troops.*

For each European soldier victualled as above, the Contractor received Sonaut Rupees 16. 2. per mensem, during the campaign of 1804-5.

3. *Elephants.*

The average number of elephants belonging to the Honourable Company in the year 1804-5 was two hundred and seventy-seven, whereof ninety-eight were maintained at the contract rate of Sonaut Rupees 34 each animal, and the remaining one hundred and seventy (on service with the army) at Sonaut Rupees 49. 12. 11.

The average monthly number of elephants furnished by the Nabob Vizier during the campaign was one hundred and sixteen, and these were maintained at an average monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 56. 1. 9. each elephant.

At this period the Contractor received Sonaut Rupees 750 for each elephant furnished for the public service, thirty-three of which animals appear to have been purchased and admitted during the campaign of 1804-5 to replace casualties.

4. *Bullocks.*

The number of draft and carriage bullocks, the property of the Honourable Company, taken on a monthly average throughout the campaign, was six thousand, one hundred and eighty, of which four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-seven were employed with the army, and maintained at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 9. 12. 9. each bullock per mensem: the remainder were maintained at the contract rate of Sonaut Rupees 4. 8. 0.

During the campaign, the Contractors furnished three hundred and seven bullocks, at Sonaut Rupees 30 each bullock.

The average monthly number of bullocks furnished by his Excellency the Vizier, Rajah Himmut Bahauder and Colonel Misselbach, amounted to five hundred and fifty-two, and these were maintained at an average monthly expense of Sonaut Rupees 8. 8. 7. each bullock.

5. *Camels.*

The average number of camels, the property of the Honourable Company, in the year 1804-5, was one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, which were maintained throughout the year at the average monthly rate of Sonaut Rupees 9. 5. 8. each camel; to which is also to be added, the proportion of the salaries of the Agent and his Deputy appertaining to this head, estimated at Sonaut Rupees 766. 10. 8. per mensem, and of the expense incurred in the hire of brinjarrab bullocks and carts, for transporting grain for the feed of the above camels during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months' expenditure, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 75,000.

The average price charged by the Agent for each camel furnished in the year 1804-5 was Sonaut Rupees 130. 8; and it is calculated that three hundred and thirty-two were purchased during the campaign to replace casualties.

6. *Horses.*

One thousand and fifty horses were purchased in the course of this year to replace casualties, at the average rate of Sonaut Rupees 420 each horse, the whole of which may be considered as appertaining to the campaign: to which may be also added, the cost of nine hundred and forty horses to complete the Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Native Cavalry, at Sonaut Rupees 420 per horse; sixty horse having been transferred to those corps at the reduction of the body guard.

The average monthly number of horses employed during the campaign appears to have been as follows, *viz.*

Three regiments of His Majesty's Dragoons	1,011 horses.
Five ditto, and four troops of the Honourable Company's Cavalry, and the Experimental Horse Artillery	2,706

Total 3,717 horses

at six seers of grain for each horse, which was supplied during the year, at twenty-eight seers per Sonaut Rupees, to which is to be added the proportion of the salaries of the Agent and his Deputies appertaining to this head, estimated at Sonaut Rupees 1,533. 5. 4. per mensem, and of the expense incurred

in the hire of Brinjarrah bullocks and carts for transporting grain for the feed of the above horses during the campaign, comprizing a stock equal to two months' consumption, estimated in the aggregate at Sonaut Rupees 5,81,570. 7. 7.

7. *Racharrie Camels in the Department of the Commissary of Bazars.*

The average monthly number of Racharrie camels employed to assist in the conveyance of grain for the use of the army was eight hundred and eighteen, at the rate of Sonaut Rupees 7. 7. 7. each per mensem, and the aggregate expense thereby incurred is estimated at Sonaut Rupees 73,364. 6.

8. *Brinjarrah Bullocks.*

The average number of Brinjarrah bullocks hired monthly in the department of the Commissary of Bazars during the campaign, for transporting the supplies equal to two months consumption, was 30,572, the average monthly hire of which was Sonaut Rupees 3. 0. 5. per bullock, at an aggregate expense of Sonaut Rupees 11,10,145. 12.

Temporary Field Staff Appointment.

The monthly expense incurred under this head amounted to Sonaut Rupees 100,48.

9. *Extra Establishments.*

(a) The expenses incurred under this head were as follow, viz.

For the pay of Golundauze, Gun-Lascars, Bheesteers, and Artificers, formerly in the service of the enemy, from the 1st May 1804, to the 30th April 1805... Sonaut Rupees 35,589 0 0

(b) For the pay and batta of an establishment of Lascars, Bheesteers, Puckallies, &c. &c., employed with the camp equipage of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief 18,372 0 0

(b) Ditto, ditto, for the field General Hospital 8,576 0 0

(b) Ditto, for officers not in the receipt of tent allowance 1,473 0 0

(c) For the hire of sixty boats detained at Agra for the service of the army 22,344 0 0

(b) For a bazar establishment with the army in Bundelcund 2,412 0 0

For the hire of forty-eight hackeries and carts in the purveyor's department, for the carriage of instruments, medicines, clothing, provisions, &c. 12,960 0 0

(a) For the pay of two tumans of Nujcebs..... 11,552 0 0

(d) For extra charges incurred on account of the field General Hospital, exclusive of the hire of carts and hackeries 58,796 8 0

For the hire of carts in the Ordnance Department during the campaign 30,600 0 0

10. *Contingencies.*

(b) Contingent charges for the conveyance of wounded officers and men. for the cost of burwah jackets, and other incidental charges on account of recruits joining the army, compensation for horses killed in action, estimated at the aggregate sum of Sonaut Rupees 44,000.

Note.

The amount of war-charges connected with the campaign of 1804-5 is estimated at Sonaut Rupees 50,01,386 13 7

Expenditure, wear and tear of ordnance stores, estimated at 6,70,000 0 0

Purchase of elephants and bullocks to replace casualties... 35,075 0 0

Estimated loss in the department of the agent for camels and grain, by capture, wastage, &c. &c. 3452,5 0 0

Estimated loss in the department of the Commissary of Supplies in the sale of grain 67,370 0 0

Total war charges connected with the campaign }
of 1804-5 } 58,08,356 13 7

Military Auditor-General's Office,
February 1816.

(Signed) H. IMLACH,
Military Auditor-General.
DETAIL

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No 23.)

Comparative
Exhibit.

Bengal
Secret Letter,
30 Mar. 1816.

(Enclosure No. 23.)

Comparative
Exhibit.

DETAIL of the extra Expenses incurred consequent to the War against Nepaul, from the Commencement of our offensive Preparations in September 1814 to the 30th of April 1815, the Termination of the official Year, and embracing a period of seven Months.

Expenses connected with the movement of corps during the above period, comprizing extra tentage to European officers, extra batta to the native troops, and extra establishments employed with corps, &c. &c.....	8,26,228	0	0
(b) Ditto, ditto, with the temporary appointment of general officers on the staff of Brigadier, extra staff officers, and field establishments of every description employed with the several divisions of the army, and at magazines	2,42,401	0	0
Hospital contingencies drawn in separate bills by the Surgeons employed in the field	32,099	14	0
Contingent expenses on account of warm clothing and shoes furnished by the Agent of the first clothing division, and by Major Roughsedge, exclusive of those incurred in the Commissariat Department for similar purposes	67,461	0	0
(c) Expenses incurred on account of irregular troops embodied during the period of hostilities, and of various corps of horse and foot supplied by chieftains in alliance with Government.....	6,87,844	4	10
Total expenses incurred, consequent to the war against Nepaul, from the 1st September 1814 to the 30th April 1815, exclusive of the Commissariat disbursements.....	18,56,034	3	4

Military Auditor-General's Office,
29d March 1816.

(Signed) H. IMLACH,
Military Auditor-General

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Military Auditor-General, dated 25th March 1816, to the address of the Commissary-General.

In reply to your letter of this day's date upon the subject of war-charges, I beg leave to inform you, that the estimated gross amount expenditure, wear and tear of ordnance, ordnance and military stores, in the year 1814-15, is Seventy-eight Rupees 5,84,504. 4. 3, of which perhaps about one-sixth may be considered as appertaining to the war-charges.

POLITICAL LETTER to BENGAL,

Dated the 18th February 1817.

1. Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 3d ultimo.

2. Our Secret Committee having communicated to us the several letters addressed to them by Lord Moira and by the Governor-General in Council, from the 20th July 1815 to the 30th March 1816 inclusive, relating to the progress and happy termination of the war with Nepaul, we proceed (in continuation of our Political Despatch of December 15th 1815) to advert to some of the most prominent points of those letters.

3. In our despatch of the 15th December 1815, we expressed the great satisfaction which we had derived from the brilliant successes achieved by the division of the army under the command of Sir David Ochterlony on the Malown range of hills, and the hope which we entertained that the conquest of the province of Kamaon, followed up by the surrender of Ummer Sing, the principal leader of the Goorka force, would lead to the early conclusion of peace on terms of honour and security.

4. That

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to Bengal,
13 Feb. 1817.

4. That hope was unfortunately disappointed, by the refusal of the Government of Nepaul to ratify the treaty signed at Seegowlee on the 2d of September 1815. We see no reason, however, for thinking that the terms of that treaty could, in fairness, be deemed unreasonable. The war having originated in the systematic and unprovoked aggressions of the enemy, a necessity was imposed upon you, not merely of punishing the wanton acts of violence which had immediately occasioned the commencement of hostilities, but of repressing the spirit of usurpation and insult on the part of the Nepaulese, and of providing, by the establishment of a strong barrier, against their future encroachments. In addition to these indispensable objects, the relative position of the contending parties at the close of the first campaign, arising out of the signal successes obtained by the British army, authorized as well as enabled you to insist upon a partial indemnity for the expenses incurred by the war.

5. The arrangements adopted by you for the prosecution of the second campaign, appear to us to have been very judicious, both in a military and political point of view. The appointment of Sir David Ochterlony to the command of the army was naturally suggested by his former meritorious services, and by the confidence which he had infused into the troops; and we have great satisfaction in finding that your selection was amply justified by the judgment, ability, and military skill, which were displayed by that distinguished officer in conducting the operations of the last campaign.

6. It has also been highly gratifying to us to observe, that in the valley of Muckwanpore, as well as on the heights of Malown, the proceedings of this able General were admirably supported by the zeal and gallantry of the officers, and by the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command. We have pleasure in expressing the sense which we entertain of the meritorious services rendered by the officers whose names have been mentioned in the General Orders published by you or by the Commander-in-Chief during the whole of the war, as having particularly distinguished themselves.

7. Neither have we overlooked the high, and we doubt not, merited commendations, bestowed in your General Orders of the 20th March on the conduct of the Medical Department attending the field-force; on the management of Lieutenant-Colonel Weguelin and Major Lumsdaine, in the Commissariat Department; on the arrangements of Lieutenant-Colonel Fagan and the officers under him in the Adjutant-General's Department; and on the exertions of the Quarter-Master-General, of the Adjutant-General and Quarter-Master-General of his Majesty's troops, and of the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. We have also to signify to you our approbation of your determination, announced in those Orders, to present silver medals to every native officer who served within the hills, and to as many of the non-commissioned officers and privates as shall be recommended by the commanders of their respective battalions, for distinguished zeal or gallantry in the course of that duty.

8. We have observed with regret, from the third paragraph of the letter of the Vice-President in Council, dated the 21st June 1815, that for the purpose of depriving the enemy of the resources derivable from the Terraie, Major-General Wood was authorized not only to destroy the crops and put a stop to the cultivation, but also to remove the class of persons inhabiting the forests of Bootwul, denominated Tharoos, together with their families, and that an arrangement was in progress for settling them in the district of Goruckpore, where it was intended to provide for them by assignments of waste lands. Without inquiring whether this measure might, or might not, be justifiable by the peculiar circumstances under which it was adopted, we have no hesitation in saying, that the class of persons affected by it have strong claims on the liberal consideration of Government. Now that the war is terminated, every facility and assistance should be given to those of them who may be desirous of returning to their own country; and care should be taken, that such of them as may choose to remain within our territories, may not be sufferers, eventually, from the proceeding in question.

9. Having done justice to those who acted a part in planning and executing the military operations of the last campaign, we are not less ready to acknow-

Political Letter,
to Bengal
13 Feb. 1817.

ledge and applaud the wisdom of the political arrangements formed by you, with the view of obtaining the co-operation of the chiefs and inhabitants of some of the western Goorka Provinces, in case of the continuance of hostilities, and, on the other hand, of facilitating and expediting the conclusion of peace, by vesting Sir David Ochterlony with powers to renew the negociation, in the event of overtures for that purpose being made by the enemy. The experienced talents, judgment, and prudence of Mr. Gardner, recommended him as a fit person to be entrusted with the conduct of the first of those arrangements; and the advantages of the second were soon demonstrated by the course of events.

10. The brilliant outset of the campaign, and the rapid progress of the army, having entirely destroyed the hopes which the enemy might have entertained of opposing our advance through a mountainous and difficult country, and convinced him of his inability to contend against us with any prospect of success, the Government of Nepaul soon evinced an anxious wish to obtain those terms of peace which they had before rejected.

11. Although the conduct of the Nepaulese, in delaying their submission, might have justified us in demanding greater sacrifices than those stipulated by the treaty of Seegowlee, yet after the ratified treaty had been proffered to our acceptance, accompanied with humble and earnest intreaties, that harder conditions might not be imposed, we perfectly concur with you in opinion, that as a prolongation of the war was not necessary for the vindication of our honour or the security of our interests, it would not have been consistent with the generosity and magnanimity of the British character to have exacted further concessions from the necessities of a valiant but vanquished foe. We have no hesitation, therefore, in giving our most unqualified approbation to the resolution adopted by Sir David Ochterlony, under the discretionary powers with which he was most properly entrusted, to accept the treaty of Seegowlee as ratified by the Rajah of Nepaul, on receiving from the Vakeels of the Rajah a formal declaration, that his Highness relinquished all expectation of that relaxation of the conditions of the treaty which Colonel Bradshaw had been previously instructed to hold out to him.

12. The correspondence of Captain Latter, relative to the situation and affairs of the Rajah of Siccim, his successful exertions in procuring the support of the Rajah to our cause, and his operations in the hills in conjunction with the troops of that petty State, have impressed us with a very favourable opinion of the judgment and ability of that officer.

13. The provisions contained in the treaty concluded with the Rajah of Nepaul, are so fully and satisfactorily explained in Lord Moira's letters of the 5th August and 2d October 1815, and in the despatch of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 12th January 1816, that it is unnecessary for us to enter into a particular discussion of the different articles. We have only, therefore, to express our general approbation of the treaty, and our entire concurrence in those views of policy on which it was framed. It leaves Nepaul, as you justly remark, in the condition of a substantive and independent State, whilst the extensive cessions of territory which the Rajah has been compelled to make have so far reduced his strength and resources, as effectually to check that spirit of conquest and aggrandizement which had long animated the Goorka policy. We trust with you, that a suitable vigilance on the part of our Government in India, combined with a firm and conciliatory course of conduct, will gradually allay those feelings of mortified ambition which may be expected to exist for a time in that proud and high-spirited race of people, and that we shall not hereafter witness a dissolution of those relations of amity which have been now so happily restored.

14. We have also to signify to you our approbation of the measures and arrangements adopted by you in consequence of the treaty, as explained in paragraphs twelve to twenty-two of your despatch of the 30th March 1816, and the proceedings therein referred to. The selection of Mr. Gardner to officiate as Resident at Catmandoo, we consider as extremely judicious; and we have no doubt that that gentleman will perform the duties of his new station with the same discretion, temper, and ability which he displayed in the transactions relative to the province of Kamaon, and the subsequent negotiations with Choutra Bum Sah.

15. The

15. The liberal pecuniary aid afforded by the Nabob Vizier, towards defraying the expenses of the war, demands our cordial acknowledgments, and we desire that they may be conveyed in suitable terms to his Highness.

Political Letter
to Bengal.
13 Feb. 1817.

16. We shall expect to be apprized of the result of the arrangement stated to have been in progress at the date of your last despatch, for the transfer to the Nabob Vizier of the territory lying between the Kali and the eastern boundary of Baraich; and we look forward with satisfaction to the receipt of that interesting information of a political and scientific nature, which you have given us reason to expect, relative to the countries which the events of the war have laid open to European adventure, commerce, and research. We could have wished that the war had ended without any accession of territory on our part; but the peculiar circumstances which, as appears by the letter from the Governor-General to the Secret Committee of the 11th May 1815, induced you to determine upon retaining Kamaon, appear completely to justify that deviation from the settled course of your policy.

17. We cannot close this despatch without expressing ourselves to be highly satisfied with the statements prepared by your Commissary-General and Military Auditor-General, of the expenses of the two campaigns against Nepal, which shew the late war to have been conducted with a laudable attention to economy, and establish the efficiency of the existing system of military equipment and supply.

We are, &c.

London,
the 13th February 1817.

(Signed) T. REID,
J. BEBB,
&c. &c. &c.

POLITICAL LETTER to BENGAL,

Dated 4th March 1817.

Political Letter
to Bengal.
4 Mar 18

1. Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 13th ultimo.

2. In addition to our political Despatch of the 13th ultimo, conveying to you our general and cordial approbation of the conduct and conclusion of the Nepal War, we have great satisfaction in transmitting to you copies of the resolutions on that subject which have been unanimously voted by the Court of Directors.

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Moira, K.G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company, displayed by his Lordship, in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepaulese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part, and also for his wisdom and moderation, in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army, for concluding a peace with the Goorka power, on terms both honourable and advantageous.

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and G.C.B., for the vigour, judgment, and effect, with which he personally conducted the operations of the force under his command on all occasions, and particularly in the last campaign, the management of which, and of the subsequent negotiation, was with great propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his experienced merits, and well-acquired distinction.

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to all officers, both European and Native, belonging to the army which served in Nepal, for their gallant and meritorious services during the late war; also, That the Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, who were employed in the late war; and that the thanks of the Court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps, as well

Political Letter
to Bengal,
4 Mar. 1817.

well for their patience under unusual fatigues and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valour and intrepidity in presence of the enemy. . .

3. We have the satisfaction of communicating to you the under-mentioned resolutions of the General Court of Proprietors, adopted after perusing your despatches relating to the progress and termination of the late war with the Rajah of Nepaul, viz.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East-Indies, held the 11th December 1816.

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble Marquis of Hastings, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company displayed by his Lordship, in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepaulese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part, and also for his wisdom and moderation in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army, for concluding a peace with the Goorka power, on terms both honourable and advantageous.

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. and G.C.B., for the vigour, judgment, and effect, with which he personally conducted the operations of the force under his command on all occasions, and particularly in the last campaign, the management of which, and of the subsequent negotiation, was with great propriety entrusted to him, in testimony of the confidence due to his experienced merits and well-acquired distinction.

Resolved Unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to all the officers, both Europeans and Native, belonging to the army which served in the Nepaul war, for their gallant and meritorious service during the late war.

Resolved Unanimously, That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the services of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both Europeans and Native, who were employed in the late war, and that the thanks of this Court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps, as well for their patience under unusual fatigues and their cheerful endurance of privations, as for their valour and intrepidity in presence of the enemy.

We are, &c.

London,
4th March 1817.

(Signed)

T. REID,
J. BEBB,
&c. &c.

Letter from
Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1816.

LETTER from LORD MOIRA to the CHAIRMAN,

Dated the 6th August 1816.

To Thomas Reid, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

My dear Sir :

The conception which the Honourable Court have been pleased to intimate, in their letter of the 13th October 1815, that the first campaign of the Nepaul war was injudiciously planned, appears to me to demand distinct notice, as it involves a very serious charge against my conduct of your affairs in a crisis of great importance.

The unskilful management of your concerns would be no venial error. It would have been culpable in me to have accepted so weighty a trust, without a reasonable confidence that study and experience had qualified me to discharge it fitly. The imputation upon me is, therefore, grave. I must, of course, be anxious to satisfy you that it has been adopted without sufficient scrutiny.

The connected view of the motives, the plan, and the subsequent conduct of the Nepaul war, which was submitted to the Honourable Committee in my despatch

despatch of the 2d August 1815, may perhaps already have had this effect: but at all events, it cannot be superfluous, that I should lay before you some observations, in reply to a variety of charges and insinuations which have been made at home against the cause and conduct of the war.

Letter from
Lord Minto,
6 Aug. 1816.

The clearest mode in which I can submit an exposition to you will be the replying separately to the several charges which I have noticed as having been advanced in England.

1st. *The war was forwardly undertaken without necessity.*

The necessity of the war has been recognized by the Honourable Court from a knowledge of all that led to it. Still there are particulars which it may be well to detail, not only as furnishing a more distinct explanation for any quarter to which you might wish to communicate it, but as exhibiting to yourself a more satisfactory illustration of the special measures adopted. The aggressions of the Goorkas had been the subject of complaint for many years. A sense of the difficulty how to deal with a people possessing such peculiar advantages of position, rendered Government naturally shy of coming to a rupture: when the hope of settling by amicable adjustment a point at issue with the State of Nepaul could not be indulged, the trespass was overlooked, to avoid the necessity of chastening it by force. The rapacious spirit of the Goorkas was, of course, encouraged by success and impunity; our forbearance being ascribed to our fear. We smarted at once from the consciousness of unmanly submission, and from disappointment in our temporizing policy. The encroachments of the Goorkas became incessant, extended their scale, and were evidently pursued on a systematic plan. We were shamed, at length, into serious expostulation; yet this remonstrance could not obtain for us a temporary respite from the injuries of which we complained. While discussions were going on with a view to the investigation and adjudication of lands recently occupied under loose pretensions by the Goorkas, they insultingly expelled our police and revenue officers from a tract containing twenty-two villages, which had uniformly paid rent to us for a course of years. Even under this indignity, our Government remained temperate. Indisputable as was our right to the lands in question, we only laid hold of a proposition which had been thrown out by the Rajah of Nepaul, with no expectation that we should bind him to it, for the appointment of Commissioners by both Governments to determine by local examination the disputed points. Though this referred to another object in debate, it was so applicable to the one under immediate notice, that the Rajah could not avoid compliance. As it was understood that the proceeding should be final, our Government intimated that in the event of the Goorka Commissioners not making good their title to the twenty-two villages, the tract would be immediately resumed by us. The Commissioners met and proceeded to the examination of the claims of the respective Governments to Bootwal and Sheoraj. Ours produced Sunnuds and rent-rolls that were altogether incontestable. The Goorka Commissioners, not attempting to exhibit any proofs, let it be seen that they had only been gaining time, under a shew of discussion; for at length they said roundly, that "although they did not pretend to invalidate our documents, they were not empowered to give up the lands." In this state I found things. I had certainly an option: I might shrink from the declaration plighted by Lord Minto, abandoning the property of the Company, sacrificing the safety of our subjects, and staining the character of our Government; or I had to act up to the engagement bequeathed to me, and to reprove the trespass of an insatiable neighbour. That I should have chosen the latter alternative will hardly afford ground of censure: still every care was used to avoid giving provocation, and the resumption was proceeded upon as if it had been the consequence of mutual agreement. The Goorka establishments were removed from the litigated villages, without roughness and without contest of any sort: our civil officers were replaced in function. There was so little appearance of hostility in the measure, or of exasperation on the part of the Goorkas, that it was not thought necessary to keep any of our troops in the district during the unhealthy season. For a certain period of the year there reigns in the vicinity of the forest, throughout its whole length, a fever which has always proved dreadfully fatal to our Sepoys, though it but slightly affects the people born in the tract. On the removal of our soldiers from apprehension of this malady, a regular force of Goorkas, commanded by Munraj

Letter from
Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1816.

Foujdar, a public functionary of high rank, surprised our police and revenue stations, murdering most of the defenceless individuals. The chief Thannadar escaped the massacre, but was made prisoner. Munraj Foujdar deliberately caused him to be tied to a tree, and to be shot to death with arrows, as an example to deter others from taking office under us against the will of the Goorkas. The Rajah of Nepaul was informed, by a letter from me in Council, that we must consider war as actually made upon us, unless this atrocious outrage were disavowed, and its perpetrator punished. The answer was haughty, evasive, and even menacing. Need I ask what procedure was incumbent on your Government?

2d. *Without incurring the expense of invading the enemy's territory, we might easily have occupied and held the disputed lands.*

Were it not that I have seen this opinion communicated from England, I should think it superfluous to observe, that this is the very course we did adopt till the lesson received in consequence pointed out the necessity of a very different system. The measure recommended could never have been tried by us, but on the expectation that the Goorka Government would acquiesce in it, rather than maintain their injustice by a war. The moment they shewed their determination to stand a contest with us, he must have been short-sighted indeed, who did not see that there was no other policy left for us, but to break down effectually that hostile power by crushing it in its home. No man could be weak enough to imagine that so acute an enemy would restrict his efforts to the tract which was the subject of contention: therefore, on the defensive principle, we should have had to spread our troops along a frontier of six hundred miles, in an uniform plain, without a river, a fortress, or a position, to cover any portion of that extent. If we did not thus spread our troops, the ungarnished spots would be ravaged by small parties: if we did so spread them, the line must be every where so weak, as that the Goorkas, descending from any given point within the hills where they had concentrated a force, must overpower whatsoever unsupported detachment they might please to attack. Our information respecting their movements would be always precarious, for the ferocity with which they put persons to death on the slightest suspicion, made it extraordinarily difficult to get spies to venture into that country: whereas our habits offered no intimidation to those from whom the Goorkas would learn every particular respecting each of our stations. Such a campaign must have been disgraceful, disheartening, and expensive, without having brought us a step nearer to a decision of the contest: we had, therefore, to succumb under indignity and injury, or to undertake offensive operations. The mention, at the beginning of this paragraph, of our having tried to re-occupy the usurped lands and yet avoid hostilities, leads to a particular of some interest for me. It is scarcely credible that Sir George Nugent, who had in his official station expressed, not simply concurrence, but strong feeling, as to the necessity of the war, should ever subsequently have held language which might lead others to regard that war as having been evitable. What I have heard from Europe, however, makes it questionable, whether he may not have spoken on the subject in a manner exciting more doubt than he probably meant to convey. Earnestly hoping that my information is incorrect, I still wish to satisfy you, my dear Sir, under what sensation the resolution of war was adopted. The council was sitting on ordinary business, when the despatch announcing the slaughter of our police and revenue officers was received by the Secretary for the Political Department. He immediately brought it to the Council, and read it to the Board. It was instantly said (not by me), "Oh! the Goorkas have made war upon us; no discussion is left in the case." The sentiment was so acknowledged by the rest of us, that no discussion did take place. We merely lamented to each other the vexatious exigency which had befallen us, seeing no alternative but to meet the hostility as best we might. I stated to my colleagues, generally, my notion of the operations which I thought it would be advisable to undertake, and of the resources on which I could calculate. I then added, that as no military movements could take place for four or five months (the sickly season being at hand), I was sure they would approve my making still a trial to avert war, since that trial should be so fashioned as not to commit the dignity of the British Government. I confessed that the private information we had of the disposition of the Goorka Chiefs left little room to hope their insolent confidence would stoop to any terms of reparation. The trial was made: the result

has

has been mentioned. The following passage from the letter of the Vice-President in Council (Mr. Edmonstone), of the 4th October 1815, declares the unanimity of the Council, as to the inevitability of the war, in the hour of the decision; and I am confident that no one of the gentlemen who signed that letter ever hinted a different opinion. "Even had those observations admitted the interpretation, that any existing or anticipated difficulties in the Financial Department arose from the war with Nepaul, still we venture to express the belief, that the inferences stated by your Lordship could not justly be drawn from them. We shall not enter into any detail of argument in support of this opinion: the first inference would, of course, be repelled, by the tenour of the despatches to the Authorities at home, in which the Members of Government have unanimously maintained the necessity of the war."

Letter from
Lord Minto,
6 Aug. 1816.

3d. *The management of the war was not judiciously conceived, nor were the impressions on the enemy's territory duly supported.*

I am almost tempted to suspect, that some one has contrived to mislead the Honourable Court, by directing their attention to the recognized advantage of an army's acting in a compact body, while he concealed from them that there might be cases to which the general principle would be wholly inapplicable. The only criterion for determining whether the plan of campaign be sound or not, is the justness of its adaptation to the country in which it is to be carried on, and to the object ultimately contemplated. General rules are inept and mischievous, if they be incorrectly applied. To effect such a decisive diminution of the enemy's immediate strength and future resources, as should disable him from ever repeating his insolent aggressions, was the rational object in the invasion of Nepaul; and to achieve this in the speediest manner, was a policy dictated by other important considerations, as well as by the desire of saving expense. This being the principle, the nature of the enemy's country, and the state of his defences, were to regulate the details by which our purpose was to be fulfilled. In a country which is a continued succession of mountains, drawn out to great extent along your possessions, with all its rivers running perpendicularly to your frontier, there is no making different corps prosecute a combined movement to a common point. The unexampled difficulty of feeding troops in that country, supplies not being transportable in any other manner than on the shoulders of men, rendered it impracticable to act in any large bodies. But supposing it had been possible to push a corps, irresistible from its numbers, to the enemy's capital, no sudden termination of the war would have been produced by the success of such a measure singly. It is certain the enemy had so lively an interest of pride in the preservation of Catmandoo, as that they would make the utmost exertions to protect it: an attempt, therefore, on that city, was a mode of keeping a large body of the Goorka army withdrawn from that quarter where you hoped your impression might have a permanent effect. But such loss of property, public and private, would likewise be involved in the capture of Catmandoo, so that its capture would have been a real wound. It was thence expedient to connect an effort against the capital with other operations. Had that attempt stood alone, it would have been an erroneous move. Suppose Catmandoo taken, the Goorka chiefs would soon have perceived that our possession of the city did not materially cripple the State, and their sagacity would then discover that which was incumbent on our forethought, to have calculated. Having occupied Catmandoo (stating it as a single operation) we could not remain there; and no other definite enterprize would present itself to be undertaken. Whatsoever provisions the enemy might not have been able to destroy before he abandoned the city must soon have been consumed. The impossibility of covering, by any chain of posts, the progress of convoys from our frontier through an unbroken series of woody hills, must be comprehended by every one: but, did not this exist, the season was to come when the pestilential malady of the forest cuts off all intercourse whatever between the hilly country and the plain. The army must have retired, to avoid being shut up in total preclusion from correspondence with our territory. The retreat would have had the appearance of failure, if not of flight. Your columns would have been harassed by a pursuing enemy, with the semblance of shrinking from the contest. You would have regained your own frontier, with a discredited and outbalanced all the boast of having taken the enemy's capital, and the war would have stood no nearer to an issue than it did at the beginning of the year. The

Letter from
Lord Moira,
6 Aug. 1816.

The only solid policy was to fix on a river, the banks of which were of a strength to be guarded by a moderate force against any efforts of the enemy, and to make that river a line of separation from the snowy ridge to the plain, by which you should cut off from the enemy's empire all that lay west of such a boundary. The Kali, which severs the Goorka possession nearly in two, as to extent of surface, was the feature required. Before it could be secured as a barrier, it was necessary that all the Goorka force west of it (which happened to be the best of their troops) should be reduced. Kamaon had, at this time, its full proportion of troops for its defence; a proportion subsequently diminished by successive detachments sent to Ummer Sing Thappa, when we had lulled their suspicions of our having any designs against the province; and it would have been immediately reinforced, had a division been assembled in any situation that seemed to point at it. I thence determined, that the first attempt should be on the enemy's forces west of the Ganges, allotting for the attack of Kamaon, when it should become comparatively weakened, some battalions in retired quarters. The services of those battalions were unexpectedly required to sustain Major General Martindell, in consequence of embarrassments which he had experienced, and I was thereby constrained to make the invasion of Kamaon more tardy than I had intended. Meanwhile I kept up a secret correspondence with Kamaoners, securing their assistance for the moment in which we should be able to act. To prevent interference from the eastward, Major-General John Sullivan Wood, from Goruckpore, was ordered to penetrate the hills, and to fulfil certain objects of no import, but as they were to distract the enemy or diminish his means of prolonging resistance. A separate (the principal) division was assembled under Major-General Marley, for the purpose of pushing at the capital and destroying the enemy's resources, as events might present the facility. Each of these officers, restrained, by extravagant notions of the Goorka force, which that dexterous people circulated by their emissaries in the neighbourhood of our camps, continued inactive, after having received affronts from the enemy. Still they kept in play the main strength of the Goorka army till our purpose was effected to the westward. The campaign terminated by our being posted behind the Kali, without a possibility of dislodgment, after we had wrested from the Goorkas the whole intermediate country between that river and the Sutleje, a distance of above three hundred miles. It was visible that, after such a success, not only the war was essentially finished, but the Goorka power could never again be formidable. It would be difficult to devise another plan of campaign capable of producing such results. It may not be amiss here to note, as the Honourable Court's observation seems to impute a deficiency of strength to the columns, that each division (originally and before it was reinforced) contained about double the number of troops thought requisite by those from whom I drew my information respecting the several points.

4th. *The advantages acquired in the field were not duly insisted on in the conditions of peace.*

When the treaty which I had exacted from the Goorkas was read formally, it was remarked that, instead of the enumeration of cessions, the shorter process might have been adopted, of declaring what was left to the Rajah of Nepaul. The principal of the negotiation, on my part, was that our future tranquillity made it necessary to debilitate the Goorka State, as far as might be done without entirely overthrowing the old Government. We should have had infinite trouble in the formation and maintenance of any other Government, and we might also have dissatisfied the Chinese, by setting up a dependent of our own. But the old Government could not exist without a certain extent of resources. These considerations dictated the instructions to Sir David Ochterlony, at the outset of the second campaign, that success was not to occasion any demand additional to the terms of the original treaty.

5th. *The invasion of Nepaul was calculated to injure the Honourable Company's interest at Canton.*

The Committee at Canton were of so different an opinion, that they regarded our having secured a communication with Tartary, though Kamaon, as an important protection for the tea trade; because the Viceroy of Canton, comprehending the facility with which we could transmit representations to Peking overland, would fear to indulge himself again in those vexatious practices with which he had lately harassed the Supra-cargoes.

THE NEPAUL

cargoes. In fact, we have opened a correspondence with the British authorities on the frontier, which promises to perpetuate a good

6th. *The operations of the war were carried on with wasteful expenditure.*

Taking a rate from equal numbers of men in the field, the positive expenditure has been one-third of that of any former war in India for a corresponding length of time. Were the peculiar extra expenses to which the war in the Goorka territory was subjected (and which would not be incidental to any other) to be deducted from the account, the result would be still stronger. It stands proved in figures, that the military operations of this war were conducted with an economy altogether unprecedented. I allude to those within this Presidency, for I could not exercise the minute controul over the expenses of the Coast army, though I enjoined rigid attention. But it may be said that economy was not observed in the scale of the provision made by me against apprehended attack on the southern and western frontier. To this I answer, that the precautions were to be regulated by the means. Had the case been that the magnitude of preparation would be an embarrassment to the Honourable Company's finances, it would have been incumbent on me to have compounded for risk, and to have done the best I could with confessedly insufficient force; but when I had in hand the funds for establishing thorough security without recurring to the ordinary revenue, I conceive it would have been impolitic in the extreme, nay unpardonable in me to have left any thing to chance. Were the expenditure admitted to be large (which it is not), even in that case it was a saving if it prevented war. I may justly request it to be observed, that in the vast line of frontier, from Cuttack to the Chumbul, there was not a point so neglected as to have invited a predatory incursion, while the main body of our forces was acting in Nepal.

7th. *The revenues of the Honourable Company were injured by the war.*

On the contrary, there has been a progressive encrease in, I believe, every branch, from the commencement of the war to the present time, and there is every reason to expect that this gradual improvement will continue.

8th. *The pecuniary credit of the Company was unfavourably effected.*

Before the rupture with the Goorkas took place, the Company's six per cent. bonds were at sixteen per cent. discount in Calcutta. The discount has gradually diminished to four per cent.*

9th. *But a heavy debt has been incurred.*

I borrowed from the Nabob Vizier two crores and eight lacs of rupees at six per cent. One crore has been liquidated by the cession of conquered lands, with a trifling addition of Khyregurh. It was thought expedient to apply fifty-four lacs in paying off the eight per cent. old loan, the remaining fifty-four lacs stand as an added burthen: but had it been desirable to get rid of that burthen, we could, without any inconvenience, have restored that sum to the Nabob Vizier out of the large cash balances in hand at the close of last year. It would, on many accounts, have been unadvisable to return that money immediately. Now, a demand which you have the means of answering, and which you only forbear to discharge from considerations of your own advantage, cannot be regarded as a weight. The unexpended portion of the Vizier's loan, to the full amount, as I apprehend, of what was to be repaid, formed part of the cash balances. On this statement the having incurred debt to the extent of fifty-four lacs will not appear embarrassment entailed. I trust, my dear Sir, that this mode of clearing the several points from every intricacy, will enable you to form a sure and conclusive judgment, how far the interests of the Company were duly attended to by me; and you will, no doubt impart to the Honourable Court the conviction which may be produced in our mind. That I have been successful, is no argument. It is for you to decide, whether success was the consequence rationally to be expected from the measures pursued. Some of the considerations displayed are political, because it is impossible wholly to disjoin such adventences from the higher class of warlike undertakings: sunk

* In the interval between writing this paragraph and closing the packet, the discount rose to one.

RESPECTING NEPAUL.

dare to believe I have not erred. On what is purely
 judged in this remark. If professional study can furnish
 es, it must be in fashioning the mind to discriminate those essen-
 tions between situations which ought to prescribe the process to be
 d in the present case; and I imagine it to have been simply a just
 ion of the nature, which has in various instances surprised bye-standers,
 ie easy achievement of what to general observation appeared imprac-
 In the selection of measures fitted to the special occasion, must lie
 er difference there may be between commander and commander. I
 alty have not any pretension to prominent skill; yet, on the other hand,
 ve not to accuse myself of having been negligent, in seeking the attain-
 t of those informations which constitute military science. I have thence
 aim to the liberality of the Court to this extent, that I shall have credit for
 exercising in their service an ordinary application of the principles which
 rded experience has established, as the foundation of arrangements for the
 ld. It being impossible that those principles should not be familiar to me, an
 roneous deviation from them, on my part, could arise only from inconsiderate-
 ness or from want of zeal; each inexcusable in a position. Should thus much be
 allowed to me, it will follow that the conception offered to you by any profes-
 sional man in England (even if there be no meditated invidiousness in it) is
 more likely to be inapposite, than the management which I, actuated by every
 anxious interest and every possible obligation, have adopted on the spot, as the
 course most promising for my own reputation and the Company's benefit. By
 admitting this possibility, the Court will forego no right of reprehension,
 should it be subsequently proved that I had conducted their affairs injudi-
 ciously. They would only suspend censure, until it should be demonstrated that
 I deserved it.

I have, &c.

Calcutta,
6th August 1816.

(Signed) Morda.

Political Letter
to Bengal,
5 Mar. 1817.

POLITICAL LETTER to BENGAL,

Dated the 5th March 1817.

1. Our last letter to you in this department was dated the 4th instant.
2. Our Chairman has communicated to us a letter addressed to him by the Marquis Hastings, under date the 6th August 1816, in which his Lordship adverts to some observations contained in our despatch from this department, of the 13th October 1815, respecting the plan of the first campaign against the Nepaulese, and explains the considerations by which he had been guided in projecting the military operations of that campaign. We think it due to his Lordship to state, that the explanation furnished by his Lordship has completely removed from our minds any doubts which we may have entertained, at the period when the despatch to which he alludes was written, as to the wisdom of the plan on which he acted in regulating the movements of the army, with reference to the circumstances of the enemy against whom our hostilities were directed. We have much pleasure in expressing our conviction, that in as far as his Lordship is concerned, the war was conducted, from its commencement to its termination, with great skill and ability.

We are, &c.

London,
5th March 1817.

(Signed) J. REID
J. BARR
&c. &c. &c.

